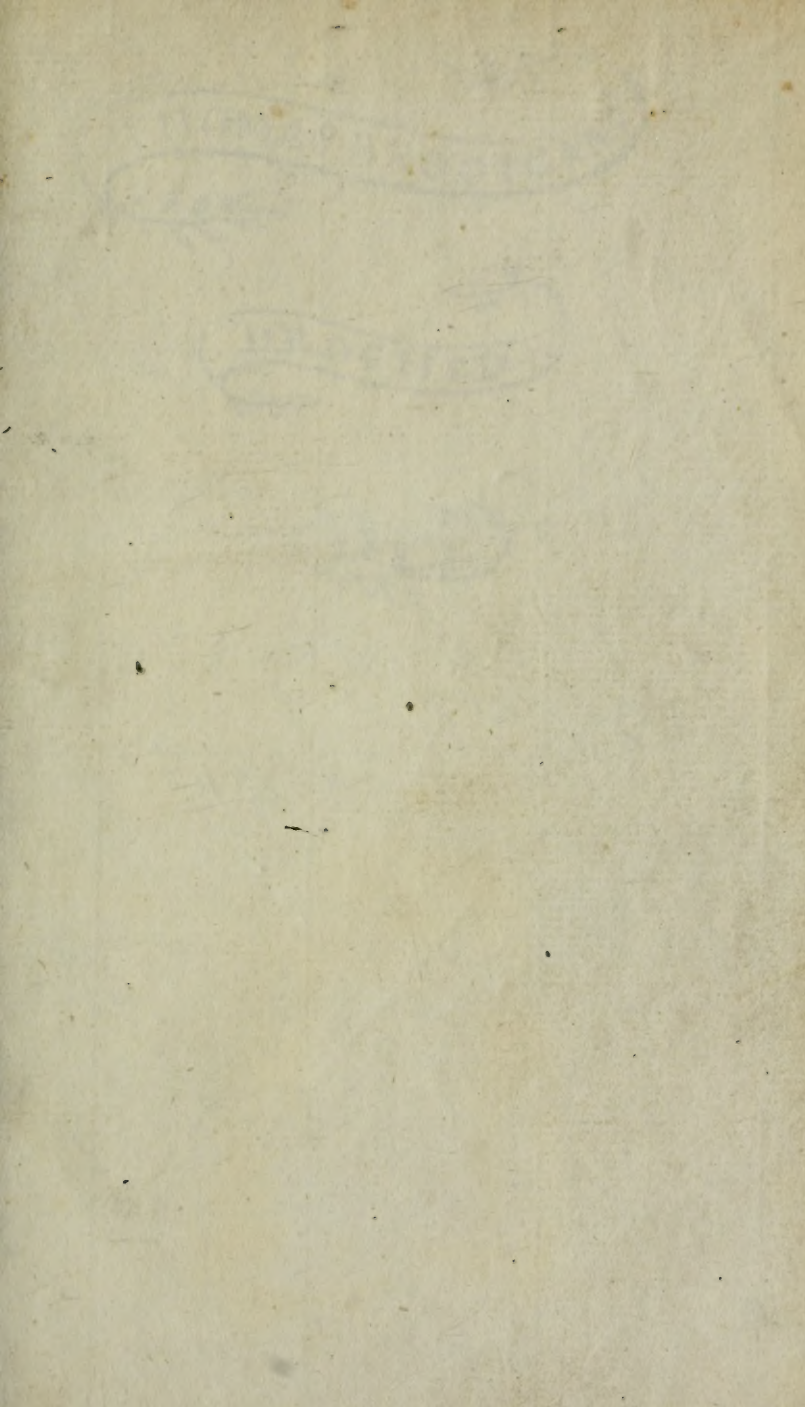


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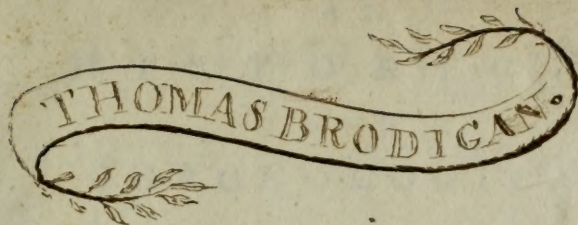
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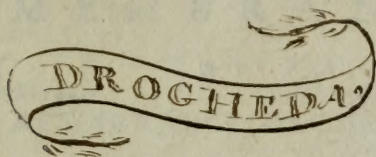


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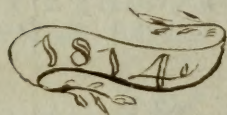
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R E M E M B R A N C E R
Thomas O F *Brodigan*
ALL REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES,
FROM THE
CREATION TO THIS PRESENT YEAR
OF OUR LORD, 1775.

THE *Drogheda*
L I V E S A N D A C T I O N S
OF THE GREATEST 1811,
PATRIARCHS, PHILOSOPHERS, HEROES,
HEROINES, MONARCHS, &c.
AMONGST THE
JEWS, GREEKS, ROMANS, SAXONS, DANES,
BRITONS, SCOTS AND IRISH.

W I T H
AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

B Y
JOHN BURNS, OF MONAGHAN,
WHO WAS BORN DEAF AND DUMB.

D U B L I N :
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, 1775.

By William Watson

ADVERTISEMENT.

JOHN BURNS, THE AUTHOR,

WAS born DEAF and DUMB, in the Town of Monaghan, in the Kingdom of IRELAND, of reputable Parents, (who dying before he attained the Age of ten Years) he became an Object of Compassion; but discovering uncommon Sense and strong natural Sagacity, he was taught to read and write, and by his own Penetration and unwearied Application, acquired a Knowledge in Arithmetick, Geography, History and Chronology; which recommended him to the Notice of a learned Divine in the Neighbourhood of his Nativity, who instructed him in the Principles of Religion, so as to qualify him for the Holy Sacrament, and other christian Duties; and he has ever since governed his Life and Conduct thereby.

HE, by the most indefatigable Industry, improved a Beginning of a few Shillings to the Increase of 100 l. first as a Pedlar, afterwards as a Shopkeeper; and in that Way might probably have acquired a happy and comfortable Support, had he not been ruined in his Peace of Mind and Circumstances by an unfortunate Connection.—He was thrown into Goal, compounded his Debts at five Shillings in the Pound,—and has since discharged the whole.—His unhappy Wife is since dead, and left him two Children.

WITH so small Means to provide for two Children and for himself, now growing old, and unable to bustle in Business as formerly, he is considered as very worthy of the Support of the Publick in respect to his Affairs, as well as of Admiration, in regard to the wonderful Abilities he discovered in compiling his Book, &c. and to his still increasing Fund of Knowledge.

THE Truth of the above, that the Author was born deaf and dumb in the Town of Monaghan, will appear by his Certificate, signed by several of the Nobility, Clergy and Gentlemen, Subscribers to his Work.

RBR - E
B967H
c.1

A

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O F

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With the utmost gratitude and respect, the AUTHOR begs leave to return his unfeigned thanks, to those generous BENEFACTORS, whose liberality has enabled him to pass the remainder of his days as comfortably as his Situation will admit of. Gratitude and Good wishes are all the humble poor have to bestow: But the charitable and humane, will certainly receive a more ample and solid reward, in that Day, when, "*the Dumb shall Speak, and the Ears of the Deaf be Opened.*"

A N
H I S T O R I C A L
A N D
C H R O N O L O G I C A L
R E M E M B R A N C E R
O F
ALL REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES,
FROM THE
CREATION TO THIS PRESENT YEAR
OF OUR LORD, 1775.

P A R T I.

From the Creation to the Birth of Christ.

FIRST AGE OF THE WORLD.

From the Creation to the Deluge.

FIRST Day, God created the Heaven and the earth, light and darkness; light he called day, darkness he called night.

Second Day, God created the firmament, and called it Heaven.

Third Day, God divided the land from the water; land he called earth, water he called sea.

Fourth Day, God created the sun, moon and stars.

Fifth Day, God created all kinds of fish and fowl.

Sixth Day, God created all kinds of beasts and creeping things, God created man after his own form, and gave him dominion over all things.

B

Seventh

Seventh Day, God ended all his work, and God blessed the seventh day, and ordained it as a day of rest for all mankind, and to be kept a day of thanksgiving for all the blessings we enjoy ; glory and praise be to God for ever.

This was our first parent Adam.

But God's goodness did not rest here, for fearing lest his new formed creature should grow melancholy for want of a companion, and with an intent, as we may suppose, to continue his kind upon earth, he cast Adam afterwards into a deep sleep, and taking a rib from his side, he out of it formed a woman ; Friday, October 28.

Adam received her from God, and called her name Eve.

So he took Adam and his wife, and placed them in a beautiful garden of Eden, or the terrestrial Paradise ; telling them, at the same time, that he made them a present of every thing they saw, which they might freely command, and make what use they pleased of, only, said he, of one particular fruit, which grows on a tree, in the middle of the garden, you shall not eat ; nay, he told them, if they tasted it they should certainly die.

However, this was not sufficient to prevent the woman from being tempted by the Devil, in the shape of the serpent, to break God's command ; and not only so, but she brought some of the fruit to her husband, who was weak enough to taste it too.

Now this apple, for so it is called in the holy scriptures, had some particular quality belonging to it, by which means, the persons who eat it, immediately became to have the knowledge of good and evil.

Adam and Eve, God drives (after their fall) out of paradise, and places the cherubims to keep them out.

Y.W.

- 2 Cain born, the son of Adam and Eve.
- 3 Abel born, the son of Adam and Eve.
- 129 Abel is killed by his wicked brother Cain.
- 130 Seth born after the death of Abel, God gave Adam another son.
- 235 Enos born, the son of Seth.
- 325 Cainan born, the son of Enos.
- 395 Mahalaleel born, the son of Cainan.
- 460 Jared born, the son of Mahalaleel.
- 461 War first began in the World by the impious son of Cain.
- 500 Lamech complains to his wives Asah and Zillah that he had slain a man.
Cainites fomented the first war by debauching their brother's wives:
- 622 Enoch born, the son of Jared.
- 687 Methuselah born, the son of Enoch.
- 874 Lamech born, the son of Methuselah.
- 930 Adam dies, aged 930 years, the first man.
- 940 Eve dies, aged 940 years, 10 years after Adam.
- 987 Enoch taken up to Heaven, aged 365 years, not dead.
- 1042 Seth dies, aged 912 years; malice increased.
- 1056 Noah born, the son of Lamech.
- 1140 Enos dies, aged 905 years.
- 1235 Cainan dies, aged 910 years.
- 1290 Mahalaleel dies, aged 895 years.
- 1422 Jared having seen all the Patriarchs, and Adam in the Flesh, for 470 years, dies, aged 962 years.
- 1536 God commanded Noah to build the Ark of Noah, begun 120 years before the flood.
- 1556 To Noah, when aged 500, is born Japheth, and two years after, Shem.
- 1651 Lamech the bigamist dies, aged 777 years; he is the first man whom the scriptures mention to have died a natural death before his father.

1656 Methuselah (the longest liver of all men) dies, aged 969 years.

The Flood comes upon the earth in the 600th year of Noah's age.

SECOND AGE OF THE WORLD.

From the Deluge to Abram.

1657 The Deluge, and going into the Ark, the whole Earth and all therein contained was drowned and destroyed by the Flood, only the Ark.

This being done, the fountains of the great deep were broken up, the windows of Heaven were opened, and such violent rains poured down for forty days and forty nights, that the waters rose fifteen cubits above the highest mountains; and, both men, cattle, creeping things, and the fowl of the heaven were destroyed, and Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the Ark.

But sending the same dove out again, in a short time after she presently came back with an olive branch in her bill; thereby letting Noah understand the flood was gone back.

So Noah with all his family came out of the Ark, thanking and praising God, and all the birds and beasts came out with him.

He told him, moreover, that he had set his bow in the heavens, (that circle of beautiful colours which we frequently see before and after a shower, and call a rainbow in the cloud) which should be as a covenant between God and man.

Noah would not have been ordered to build an Ark, if there had been any part of the world which God did not intend to cover with water.

water. Have we not heard of the spoils of the Ocean on the highest mountains in the Globe? The mouse deer of America, have been found in the vallies of Ireland, and elephants have been dug up in the midst of England. All these must be undeniable proofs of the universality of the flood, not to mention the expressions of scripture, which are as full as possible.

- 1658 Arphaxad born, the son of Shem.
- 1663 About this time Noah having planted a vineyard, and made wine, drinks to excess.
- 1693 Salah born, the son of Arphaxad.
- 1723 Eber born, the son of Salah.
- 1757 Peleg born, the son of Eber, so called, because in his days the earth was divided.
- 1770 The building of the tower of Babel, the confusion of languages, and the dispersion of mankind.
- 1771 The Babylonian or Assyrian kingdom, monarchy began, founded by Nimrod, the son of Cush, was the first who assumed the title of King.
- 1786 Nineveh built by Nimrod $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles long.
- 1787 Reu born, the son of Peleg.
- 1788 Upon the separation, the race of Shem settled in Asia, those of Ham partly in Africa; and the greater part of these of Japhet in Europe, and earth given to Shem, Ham, and Japhet.
- 1792 Languages confounded at Babel 22 years after it was begun.
- 1816 Mizraim, grandson of Ham, leads colonies into Egypt, and layeth the foundation of a kingdom, which lasted 1663 years, whence Egypt is called the land of Ham.
- 1819 Serug born, the son of Reu.
- 1849 Nahor born, the son of Serug.
- 1876 Edissa, a famous city, built by Nimrod.
- 1878 Terah born, the son of Nahor.
- 1920 The Arabians pastoral Kings Egypt.

1948 Harah

- 1948 Harah born, the son of Terah.
 1957 Ireland inhabited, and so called by Bartholinus, of the offspring of Japhet.
 1987 After thirty years possession of the island, Bartholinus dies at Moynealta, now Clontarf, near Dublin.
 1996 Peleg dies, aged 239 years.
 1997 Nahor dies, aged 148 years.
 2006 Noah dies, aged 950 years, 350 years after the flood.
 2008 Abram born, the son of Terah.
 2018 Sarai, Abram's wife, called also Iscah Haran, Abram's brother's daughter, born ten years after her husband.
 Babylon city built by Semiramis, in circumference 5146 paces: Height of the walls $33\frac{1}{3}$ yards; breadth 25 paces, or 8 yards $\frac{1}{5}$, it had 1500 turrets, each of them 66 yards in height.
 2026 Reu dies, aged 239 years.
 2048 Lot born, 392 years after the flood.
 2049 Serug dies, aged 230 years.
 2060 Apis or Osiris, built Memphis, in Egypt.
 2083 Abram, in obedience to the call of God, leaves Ur, and goes to Haran, in Mesopotamia, where Terah dies, aged 205 years.

THIRD AGE OF THE WORLD.

From Abram, to Moses's quitting Egypt.

Abram in the 75th year of his age is commanded by God to enter upon the land of Canaan, which God had promised to give to his seed, (*viz.*) Christ Jesus our Lord, in whom all the families of the earth should be blessed.

- 2084 A famine in the land of Canaan, forced Abram and family into Egypt. From the first coming

coming into Egypt to the departure of the Children of Israel out of it, are 430 years.

2092 He defeats Chedorlaomer and his confederates, and retakes his Nephew Lot.

2093 Sarai, Abram's wife, being barren, gives Hagar her handmaid to Abram.

2094 Ishmael born, the son of Abram, by Hagar.

2096 Arphaxad dies, aged 438 years.

2107 God makes a covenant with Abram, and changed his name into Abraham, and that of Sarai, into Sarah.

The institution of circumcision.

2108 Abraham entertaineth three Angels.

Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed, threatened with fire and brimstone from Heaven.

Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt, in the 65th year of Lot's age.

Lot commits incest with his daughters.

Isaac born, the son of Abraham and Sarah.

2111 Abraham puts Hagar and Ishmael out of his house.

2115 Hagar and Ishmael at Sarah's request cast forth.

2126 Salah dies, aged 433 years.

2133 Abraham forbid by an Angel to sacrifice Isaac.

2145 Sarah dies, aged 127 years, at Hebron.

2147 The marriage of Abraham with Keturah.

2148 Isaac marries Rebecca, and about this time began the Inachus, first kingdom of the Argives in Peloponnesus; his daughter's name was Io.

2158 Shem dies, aged 600 years, and about that time Mars lived.

2168 Jacob and Esau born, the sons of Rebecca and Isaac, aged 60.

Apis, or Osiris, Isis the chief God of the Egyptians.

2178 Tethmosis begins the Theban Dynasty in Egypt.

2179 The

- 2179 The foundation of Jerusalem.
- 2183 Abraham dies, aged 175 years, Jupiter then King of Crete.
- 2187 Heber dies, aged 464 years; from him Abraham and his seed were called Hebrews.
- 2200 Isaac makes a league with Achimelech, king of Gerar.
- 2208 Esau aged 40 years, marrieth Judith, the daughter of Beerî, and Basemath, the daughter of Elon, both Hittites, at which his parents are much grieved.
- The deluge of Ogyges in Attica and Bœotia; 248 years before Deucalion's Flood in Thessaly.
- 2231 Ishmael dies, aged 137 years.
- 2242 The Chaldeans take Babylon.
- 2245 Isaac, by mistake, blesses Jacob, instead of Esau.
- Jacob withdraws into Mesopotamia, where he marries Leah and Rachael, the daughters of his uncle Laban.
- 2246 Reuben born, the son of Jacob and Leah.
- 2247 Simeon born, the son of Jacob and Leah.
- 2248 Levi born, the son of Jacob and Leah.
- 2249 Judah born, the son of Jacob and Leah, from whom the Jews received their denomination.
- 2250 Dan born, the son of Jacob and Rachael, Bilhah conceives.
- 2251 Naphtali born, the son of Jacob and Bilhah, Rachael's maid.
- 2252 Gad born, the son of Jacob and Leah.
- 2253 Asher born, the son of Jacob and Zilpah, Leah's maid.
- 2255 Issachar born, the son of Jacob and Leah.
- 2256 Zebulun born, the son of Jacob and Leah.
- 2257 Dinah born, the daughter of Jacob and Leah.
- 2259 Joseph born, the son of Jacob and Rachael, Jacob flies into Mesopotamia.

- 2265 He left Mesopotamia, he wrestles with an angel, and is called Israel.
 He returns to the land of Canaan, with his wives and children.
- 2266 Benjamin born, the son of Jacob, and the death of Rachael.
- 2273 Dinah, Jacob's daughter, ravished by Shechem.
- 2276 Joseph hated by his brethren, sold, and carried into Egypt.
- 2279 Kohath born, the son of Levi.
- 2287 Joseph is accused by Potiphar's wife, and put in prison.
- 2288 Isaac dies, aged 180 years.
- 2289 Joseph explains Pharaoh's dreams, and is thereupon made governor of all Egypt. Saomis was then king of Egypt, but the Egyptian kings all took the name of Pharaoh.
- 2292 Manasseh born, the son of Joseph.
- 2293 Ephraim born, the son of Joseph.
- 2296 The beginning of the seven years famine, when Jacob sends ten of his sons into Egypt to buy corn.
- 2298 They come again into Egypt, with their youngest brother Benjamin.
 At length Joseph makes himself known to his brethren, and sends for his father Jacob and all his family to Egypt.—Censaopis was then king, and Joseph gets all their money, cattle, &c, for bread.
- 2315 Jacob dies, aged 147 years, and is buried at Canaan.
- 2318 Prometheus, the inventor of striking fire, the use of metals and other arts and sciences among the Greeks; and Atlas supposed to prop Heaven.
- 2339 Orus, called Pharaoh, king of Egypt, in Joseph's time, kind to the Israelites.
- 2363 Amram born, the son of Kohath and Levi.
- 2369 Joseph dies, aged 110 years, and desires

to have his bones carried into the land of Canaan.

2373 Orus, or Bufirus, as king of Egypt, builds the famous city of Memphis: others say it was built by Memes.

2385 Levi dies, aged 137 years, grandfather to Moses and Aaron.

2416 Kohath dies, aged 137 years.

2423 Miriam born, the daughter of Amram.

2427 The new king of Egypt (Ramesses Miamon) persecutes the Israelites.

The bondage of the children of Israel began.

About this time lived Job, famous for his virtue and wisdom as well as patience.

2430 Aaron born, the son of Amram and Jacobed.

2433 Moses born, the son of Amram and Jacobed.

Moses is exposed on the water, but saved and brought up by Pharaoh's daughter.

2447 Cecrops, the first king of Athens, by birth an Egyptian.

2456 Deucalion's flood in Theffaly.

2460 Joshua born, the son of Nun.—Led the Israelites 18 years.

2473 Moses kills an Egyptian, and flies to Midian, where he married Zipporah the daughter of Jethro.

2474 Caleb born, the son of Jephunneh.

2484 Moses is thought to have wrote the book of Job, whilst among the Midianites.

2494 The Arabians take Babylon.

2500 Amram dies, aged 137 years.

2510 Cadmus having built a city, and 62 years king of Thebes.

2513 God speaks to Moses from the burning bush, and sends him to deliver the Israelites out of Egypt. After ten plagues inflicted on the Egyptians, Pharaoh permits the Israelites to depart.—This king's name was Amenophis, and it is he who was drowned in the Red Sea.

F O U R T H

FOURTH AGE OF THE WORLD.

From Moses's quitting Egypt, to the building of the Temple of Solomon.

2513 May 4th, upon Monday the passover was instituted.

May 15th, the first-born of Egypt are slain.

The Israelites let go out of Egypt after their bondage of 430 years, being 600,000 men, besides children, came to the Red Sea, the Lord conducted them in a pillar of fire by night; they carry Joseph's bones with them; Pharaoh and his host drowned.

On Thursday the 4th of June the Israelites came to the wilderness of Zin, and murmur for want of food: God sends them quails and manna, on which they lived 40 years.

The gushing of water from the smitten rock.—Moses at Horeb, at God's commands, striking the hard rock, brings forth waters for the Israelites.

God publishes his law contained in the ten commandments, with a terrible voice from Mount Sinai.

Moses forty days in the Mount without eating.

He receives the two tables of stone; Moses received with respect.

2514 The tabernacle is erected, and Aaron made high-priest.

2515 Korah, Dathan and Abiram slain; general murmuring against Moses, and affecting the high-priesthood, the earth opens and swallows them alive.

2522 Sesostris, king of Egypt, conquers Arabia, Persia, India, Scythia, Thrace, Asia the Less, all in nine years.

2530 Hermes

- 2530 Hermes Trismegistus, the famous philosopher, was privy-counsellor to Sesostris.
- 2549 Cadmus, son of Agenor, follows the ravishers, came into Europe, into Thebes, and invented 16 of the Greek letters, characters.
- 2550 Aaron assumed the priesthood at 120 years old.
- 2552 Miriam dies, aged 129 years.
Aaron dies, aged 123 years, on Mount Hor, and is succeeded by his son Eleazer.
- 2553 The Israelites conquer several countries on this side Jordan.
- 2553 Moses dies upon Mount Necho, aged 120 years, and is succeeded by Joshua.
Balak, king of Moab, sends for Balaam, son of Beor.
Balaam spoke in a man's voice.
The Israelites pass the river Jordan, and take Jericho.
The sun and moon stand still.
At this time Sesostris reigns in Egypt, according to Usher.
- 2559 Joshua divides the land among the nine tribes.
- 2560 The first sabbatical year, or year of rest, from hence the year of the Jubilee, or every 50 years to be reckoned.
- 2570 Joshua, having conquered Canaan, dies, aged 110 years, was buried at Timnath Serah in Mount Ephraim.
Deucalion's flood seems to have happened about this time.
- 2574 Liber, or Bacchus, son of Semele, daughter of Cadmus.
- 2585 Athens has war with Thebes, in which Tereus having been very serviceable, Pandion king of Athens bestows his daughter Progne upon Tereus.
- 2591 Micah, a great man in the Tribe of Ephraim.

- 2592 The Jews are made tributary to Chusan, king of Mesopotamia.
- 2594 Epirus, or Corinth, built by Sifiphus, son of Aeolus.
- 2599 Othnial, the first of the Judges of Israel, defeats Chusan; after which the Israelites enjoy peace.
- 2624 Ganymede—rape according to Walsingham.
- 2634 Amphiction and his brother Zethus rebel, and in a battle having killed Lycus the guardian of Laius king of Thebes.
- 2639 Eglon, king of Moab, defeats the Israelites, and enslaves them.
- 2641 Tantalus, king of Sipylus in Phrygia, before called Meonia.
- 2657 Elud (another of the judges) kills Eglon.
- 2667 Caleb dies, aged 193 years.
- 2672 Amphyction, king of Thebes, his family, and multitudes of the people, dead of a great Plague.
- 2682 Pelops, son of Tantalus, a little king in Phrygia, hence Peloponnesus.
- 2691 Acrisius, last king of the Argives, father of Danae, who was wife to Perseus, son of Acrisius, kills his father, king of Mycene.
- 2699 Deborah and Barak, judge Israel, and defeat the army of Sisera, Jabin's general.
- 2708 Boaz espouseth Ruth; Boaz, near Kinswoman of Ruth, marries her according to the ordinance of the law.
- 2723 Orpheus, Musæus, and Linus flourished; the last of these was the master of Hercules.
- 2728 Oedipus the son of Laius, king of Thebes, ignorantly slew his father, married his own mother, by whom he had two sons, who contending for the crown of Thebes, killed one another; their bodies being on the fire, the very smoak would not unite, on discovering his wife to be his mother, he slew himself. He was called

called Oedipus from *οἰδω* to swell, and *πῆξ* Foot.

2735 The first colony of the Aborigines, goes out of Italy into Sicily, five years before the last colony.

2737 Jason, and his Argonauts went now from Ioleus, over the Euxine sea to Colchis.

2740 The second colony goes out of Italy, into Sicily, called the Ligures, or Siculi; from their leader Siculus, hence Sicily, formerly Trinacria.

2746 Gideon defeats the Midianites.

2752 Tyre built, the metropolis of Phœnicia, formerly called Sor, and the daughter of Sidon.

2760 The Evander, the Arcadians came into Italy.

2768 Abimelech, the son of Gideon, usurped the title of King.

2769 Theseus, son of Aegus, king of Thebes and Athens.

2770 Carthage, a capital city of Africa, built by Elisa, called also Dido, sister of Pygmalion king of Tyre.

2771 Abimelech was killed three years afterwards.

2774 The expedition of the Argonauts, towards the year of the world. It is not to be doubted but Theseus was then living, for he was in company with Jason, and his Demophoon was at the siege of Troy, which happened forty years after that expedition.

2790 Heli, or Eli born, and Ninus subdues Zoroaster king of the Bactrians.

2791 The Amazonian war.

2799 The Israelites servitude under the Ammonites.

2806 The rape of Helen by Paris.

2810 The Trojan war began with the Greeks.

2816 Tyndarus, father of Castor and Pollux, king of Lacedemon.

2817 Jeptha, Captain of the host of Israel, subdues the Ammonites; before the battle, he vows
his

his daughter, unawares, to be offered in a sacrifice, and performs it ; he puts to the sword 42,000 Ephramites, and judged Israel.

2818 Olympic games instituted by Hercules, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena ; the wife of the valiant Amphytrion, who subdued the Triballi, Jeptha was then judge over Israel, and Tautenes king of Assyria.

2820 Troy taken and destroyed by the Greeks, after a ten years siege.

Homer the first, born at Smyrna, a nobleman, lived about the siege of Troy.

Æneas enters into Thrace.

2821 Æneas goes from Thrace into Sicily.

2822 Helen ravished by Theseus.

2823 Æneas, with 22 ships and 600 men, goes from Sicily to Laurentum ; King Latinus at war with the Ardeans.

2824 Æneas flies into Italy, kills Turnus king of the Rutuli ; married Lavinia daughter of Latinus ; and built the city of Lavinium. The Æneid of Virgil is built on this story.

2826 Anchises, father of Æneas, dies.

2828 Ægyſthus, king of Mycene, and his wife Clytemnestra, killed by Orestes son of Agamemnon.

Orestes, having lost his wife Hermione, daughter of Menelaus, runs mad.

2829 Orestes being cured of his madness, went to Athens to be tried for the murder of Ægyſthus and Clytemnestra, and was acquitted by the vote of Minerva.

Jesse, the son of Obed, born.

2838 The building of Rome.

2840 Pyrrhus is killed at Delphi, and also Orestes and his wife Hermione.

2849 Sampson born, the son of Manoah, at Zorah. Danaus's fifty daughters murder their husbands.

2851 Samuel

2851 Samuel born, the son of Elkanah and Hannah.

Alba Longa, built by Ascanius the son of Æneas, king of the Latins.

2854 Hopnai and Phineas, the two sons of Eli the high priest.

2856 During which time Sampson performs his wonderful exploits.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt by Erostratus.

2866 Sampson killeth a Lyon.

2867 Sampson marrieth, and propounds riddles.

2868 He burns the Philistines' corn by means of 300 foxes.

He slays a thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass.

2875 Melanthus Micinius, king of Athens, kills Xanthus king of Thebes.

2880 Sampson being shut up by the Philistines in Gaza, plucks up the top of a mountain.

He discovers to Dalilah that his strength lay in his hair, which she having cut off, he is seized.

2887 He kills himself and many Philistines.

2888 The ark of the covenant taken by the Philistines; 30,000 Israelites slain, with Eli's two sons.

The death of Eli, aged 98 years.

2889 Saul born.

2900 Homer the second, author of the Iliades and Odyssæa, born at Chios, eighty years after the destruction of Troy; he was a lovely child, named first Milefigenes; having weakened his sight by hard and long study, he was called Homer, which in the Cumean tongue signifies blindness, or deprivation of sight; born 909, some say.

2909 Saul anointed first king of Israel.

Samuel sacrifices and prays to the Lord; the Philistines are defeated by thunder from Heaven,

Heaven, and by Samuel's persuasion the Israelites.

2919 David born, the son of Jesse, at Bethlehem.

2941 Abimelech, with 85 priests, slain by Saul for adhering to David's interest.

Goliath slain; David kills Goliath the Philistine, a giant of a prodigious bulk, with a sling; and David at the age of 22 slew Goliath.

2943 The building of London.

2949 Saul went to the witch of Endor; she raised an apparition of Samuel.

The Israelites defeated, and Saul's three sons slain; he himself falls on his own sword.

Saul's death; the twelve tribes divide, and Judah receive David.

2950 David anointed king of Israel in Hebron, by Samuel.

2957 He makes Jerusalem the seat of his kingdom.

2959 The Ark of the Covenant brought from Gilga to Shiloh, and to Jerusalem, placed at Zion, 30,000 choice men of Israel attending it, and singing the 68th Psalm.

2969 Rabba, the metropolis of the Ammonites, besieged and taken, where Uriah the husband of Bath-Sheba was slain.

David commits adultery with Bath-Sheba.

2970 He is reproved by Nathan for taking Uriah, the Hittite's wife.

2971 Solomon born, the son of David, by his wife Bath-Sheba.

Homer the third, born at Salamis, a great and rich man.

2972 Amnon, David's son, ravisheth Tamar, his own sister.

2974 He is killed by the command of his brother Absalom, for having deflowered his sister Tamar.

2977 Absalom, after three years, returns to Jerusalem.

rusalem from Geshur, whither he flew upon killing his brother Amnon, having been protected by his grandfather Talmai, king of Geshur, and lived two years privately.

2980 Hiram succeeds Abiblus, joint king of Tyre, he dies, and was succeeded by his son, who reigned alone 34 years ; was great with David and Solomon.

2981 Absalom rebels, and forceth his father David to flee from Jerusalem.

He fleeing from the battle with 20,000 men, is caught up by the hair, and hung on the bough of an oak ; Joab strikes him through with three darts, and Absalom slain by Joab.

2987 David attempts to number the people, for which God sends a pestilence, and 70,000 died in one day.

2988 Rehoboam born, the son of Solomon ; Pharaoh king of Egypt gives his daughter in marriage to Solomon.

2989 Solomon anointed king.

2990 David dies, and his son Solomon ascends the throne.

2991 Solomon asketh wisdom, God giveth him wisdom from above, and adds thereto riches and honours.

His famous judgment between two harlots, whereby he discovered which of them both was the mother of a child which they equally pretended to.

FIFTH AGE OF THE WORLD.

From laying the Foundation of the Temple of Solomon, to the Destruction of Jerusalem.

2992 Solomon lays the foundation of the temple in the 489th year after the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt.

Solomon

Solomon procures timber and workmen from Hiram king of Tyre, to assist him in building the Temple.

3000 The temple of Jerusalem walls, built by king Solomon, is finished, four miles in circumference. Josephus reckons them thirty-three stadia or furlongs; so allowing eight stadia to a mile, the whole round of the wall was four miles one eighth, being seven years and a half building.

3001 Solomon assembles all Israel in order to the solemn dedication of the temple.

3009 Homer the fourth born, at Colophon, a painter and carver: Homer, the famous Greek poet was brought up by Phemius of Smyrna, who had married Homer's mother.

3013 The queen of Sheba came to see Solomon and all his glory, to hear his wisdom, and to present to him her royal gifts.

3026 The rebellion of Jeroboam against Solomon.

3029 The death of Solomon, who is succeeded by his son Rehoboam.

In his time the kingdom was divided into two parts, by the revolt of the ten tribes; only those of Judah and Benjamin remaining subject to Rehoboam, under the name of the kingdom of Judah; and the other ten who revolted to Jeroboam, retaining the name of the kingdom of Israel.

3033 Shishak, king of Egypt, spoileth Jerusalem.

3047 Abijah, who succeeded Rehoboam in the kingdom of Judah, gains a great victory over Jeroboam, killing 500,000 of his men.

Agésilas, son of Doryssus, king of Lacedemon, died, aged 44. At sea, on the coast of Africa, on his return from Egypt, Doryssus died, aged 84.

3049 Abijah dies, and is succeeded by Aza, who suppresses the idolatry that had been introduced into the kingdom of Judah.

- 3052 Nadah is succeeded by Baasha, who built Ramah, to hinder the Israelites from going to Jerusalem; but Afa king of Judah engages Benhadad king of Syria to invade the territories of Baasha, who thereupon quits his undertaking at Ramah.
- 3063 The building of York.
The Cushites attack Afa's kingdom with 1,000,000, men, commanded by Zerah the Ethiopian.
- 3080 Omri, king of Israel, builds Samaria, and makes it the seat of his empire.
- 3084 Hesiod the Greek poet born.
- 3090 Afa is succeeded in the throne of Judah by his son Johosaphat, whose reign was pious and prosperous.
- 3096 Elijah causes the false prophets of Baal to be slain, and appoints Elisha to be his successor in the prophetic office.
- 3100 Ahab, the successor of Omri, defeats Benhadad king of Syria, who had besieged Samaria, in a pitched battle.
- 3103 The third year after the great drought the Lord commanded Elijah to shew himself to Ahab, promising to send rain upon the earth.
- 3106 Thales the musician flourished at the same time.
- 3107 Ahab going to lay siege to Ramoth-Gilead (then in the hands of the king of Syria) he is slain in disguise, and succeeded by his son Ahaziah.
- 3108 Elijah is taken up into Heaven in a fiery chariot.
- 3109 Elisha procures the army of the Israelites a miraculous supply of water, and foretells their victory over the Moabites.
- 3110 Lycurgus, governor of the Lacedemonians, reigned ten years.
- 3112 About this time Dido lays the foundation of Carthage.
Homer the fifth, an Athenian, lived in Rehoboam's

hoboam's time, an excellent orator, in great esteem.

3119 Benhadad besieges Samaria, and reduces it to great streights; but he and his army being seized with a panic in the night, they raise the siege with the utmost precipitation.

3120 Jehoram, king of Israel, is slain by Jehu, who ascends the throne; Jezebel being thrown out of a window by Jehu's order, is devoured by dogs.

Ahaziah (the son and successor of Johoram king of Judah) being killed by order of Jehu, his mother Athaliah usurps the crown, having destroyed all the royal offspring except young Joash, who is concealed in the temple.

Elisa, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, (called also Dido) flying from Tyre upon the murder of her husband Sichæus, priest of Hercules, in company with many others, goes and settles in Africa, and builds the famous city of Carthage.

Dido, queen, fled into Lybia.

Hazael, king of Syria, warring against Jehu, king of Israel.

Lacedemonian senate instituted by Lycurgus.

3135 Carthage, the famous metropolis of Africa, built by queen Dido.

3164 Zechariah, the high priest, is stoned to death by order of Joash.

3165 His country is invaded and plundered by Hazael, king of Syria, after which he is murdered by his own servants, and succeeded by his son Amaziah.

Elisha dies about this time.

3168 Joash is successful in his wars with Benhadad, king of Syria, the son of Hazael.

3178 He obtains a great victory over Amaziah, king of Judah.

He dies, and is succeeded by his son Jero-boam the second, in whose reign Jonah, Hosea, Isaiah

Isaiah and Amos prophesy.

3184 Medes now freed from the yoke of the Assyrians by Arbaces, prefect of Media, and Belesis, a priest of Babylon, and a famous astronomer.

3194 Amaziah is succeeded by his son Uzziah, (or Azariah) in whose reign the prophets Isaiah, Jonah, Hosea, and Amos arise in the kingdom of Judah.

3195 Captivity of the Jews foretold by Isaiah.

3197 Jonah cast over-board; the prophet Jonah being swallowed by a whale, continues three days in his belly, and afterwards is cast by it on dry land.

3199 Homer the sixth, born at Argos, a poet and geometrician.

3201 Newmage, king of Sycambri, so called from Cambria, the queen, wife of Antenor, and Franks of Francus, king.

3204 Joel prophesied about this time.

3210 Amulius Sylvius, having drove out his brother Numitor, 42 years king of the Latins.

3217 Amos the prophet dies, according to Onkelus.

3228 The Olympic games, which had been long discontinued, are renewed by Iphitus; and from hence the epocha of the Olympiads commences.

3244 Hosea began to prophesy.

3246 Nahum prophesied against Nineveh.

3248 Aleman the lyric poet lived.

3251 Romulus kills Amulius, and sets up Numitor.

3252 Romulus, king of Rome 37 years and 10 months; and according to the chronologists, in his time lived Achaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah; Micah and Habakkuk prophets.

The building of the city of Rome's wall ploughed out by Romulus.

3254 The rape of the Sabine virgins by command of Romulus.

3257 Arbaces, governor of Media (whom the learned dean Prideaux makes the same with Tiglath-

Tiglath-Pilefer) and Belesis, (otherwise call'd Nabonezzar) besiege Sardanapalus, king of Assyria, in Nineveh; who at last burns himself, with his wives, eunuchs, and all his riches, in his own palaces. The famous Epocha of Nabonezzar began.

3257 Hereupon Tiglath-Pilefer, is acknowledged king of Assyria, and Nabonazzar lays the foundation of the Babylonish empire.

3262 Tatius, joint king with Romulus, killed by the Lavinians.

This prince being invaded by Rezin king of Syria, and Pekah king of Israel, begs assistance of Tiglath-Pilefer, and submits to pay him tribute.

3264 Tiglath-Pilefer overcomes Rezin, and puts him to death, then enters the land of Israel, takes several cities, and carries away a great number of Captives.

3272 Syracuse built by Archias of Corinth.

3277 Hezekiah succeeds Ahaz in the kingdom of Judah; applies himself to restore the true worship of God, destroys all the idols and images that were in the land.

3279 Hoshea, thinking to shake off the yoke of Salamaneser, makes an alliance with Sa, or Sabacon, king of Egypt, and neglects to pay his tribute.

3283 Hereupon Salamaneser takes Samaria, (after a three years siege) carries away the ten tribes captive, and so puts an end to the kingdom of Israel, after it had subsisted separately from that of Judah 254 years.

3289 Romulus dies.

3291 Homer the 7th, a Meonian born, in the time of Numa Pompilius; he corrected the Greek tongue.

Hezekiah's sickness; Isaiah foretells his cure, and gives him a sign and pledge of it, that the shadow of the sun should go 10 degrees back upon

upon Ahaz's dial, and that he should live fifteen years more.

3294 Numa Martius, first Roman pontiff.

3295 Sennacherib continues the war against Hezekiah, but 185,000 of his army being destroy'd in one night by an Angel, he returns to Nineveh; where he is kill'd by two of his sons, and succeeded by a third named Esarhaddon.

3297 The Parthenians under Phalantus built Tarentum.

3305 Cyrus king of Persia, foretold by Isaiah, 100 years before he was born.

Midas, for wrong judgment had asses ears fixed on him by Apollo, which his barber could not conceal, but whispered it in a hole, thus, "what monstrous ears sprout from king Midas's head!"

3307 Midas king of Phrygia, had all his meat turn'd into gold, and then dies for want of bread.

3323 Assaradon or Eschardon, re-unites the Assyrian and Babylonish, or Nineveh empires, to that of Chaldea.

3329 His generals carry Manasseh prisoner in chains to Babylon.

3346 Byzantium, or Constantinople, built by Paulanias.

3347 Alemeon and Lesches flourish.

Holofernes, general of Nebuchadonazzar, (or Salsduchen) the successor of Esarhaddon, invades Judea, and his head is taken off by Judith, a woman of the tribe of Simeon.

3363 Amon is murder'd by his servants, and succeeded by his son Josiah, in whose reign Jeremiah and Zephaniah prophesy.

3366 Thales, the Milesian flourished, the prince of the Ionian philosophers; and Solon born.

3369 Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome, destroyed by fire from heaven: Temple restored by king Josiah, and the bible from 640, three years after Thales, the Milesian, was born.

3370 Josiah

- 3370 Josiah the king restored the temple, and the true worship of the Lord.
- 3375 Prusias in Bithynia built.
- 3378 The Fidenates and Sabines rebel against the Romans.
- 3380 Nabopalassar, kills Saracus, in Nineveh.
Draco (the bloody-law-giver) is chosen Archon of Athens.
- 3384 Nebuchodonazar, takes Jerusalem, and Joachim, the king thereof: Ancus Marcius, then king of Rome, beat the Volsci:
- 3389 Latins conquered by Ancus Marcius, a king of Rome, he built the city of Ostium, now Ostio, a sea port to Rome, at the mouth of the Tyber.
- 3394 Josiah, is slain in battle against Necho, king of Egypt, and is succeeded by his son Jehoahaz; but this prince after a reign of three Months, is dispossess'd by Necho, who places his brother Eliakim upon the throne, and changes his name to Jehoiakim.
- 3395 Habakkuk, prophesied under his reign.
- 3398 Nebuchadnezzar the second, takes Jerusalem, and carries away Daniel and his companions to Babylon.
From hence are reckon'd the 70 years of the Babylonish captivity.
- 3399 Jeremiah, begins to reduce his prophecies into writing.
- 3402 Daniel, interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the great image.
- 3404 Jehoiakim, rebels against Nebuchadnezzar.
Nebuchadnezzar, sends an army and wastes the whole land of Judea, and carries away 3023 captives.
- 3405 Mordecai, queen Esther's uncle, and Ezekiel, carried into captivity.
Cyrus the great born, son of Cambyfes and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media, Fidena, taken by the Romans.

Jehoiakim

Jehoiakim dies, succeeded by his son Jehoniah, who (after reigning three months) is carried prisoner to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar; and his uncle Zedekiah made king in his stead.

3410 Ezekiel begins to prophesy in Chaldea, and Ezekiel's vision on the 15th of Tammuz, or June.

3412 Zedekiah makes a league with Hophra, king of Egypt, and rebels against Nebuchadnezzar.

3414 Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem, and the Egyptian army advances to its relief; but upon Nebuchadnezzar's marching to give them battle, they retire into their own country.

3415 Lamentations of Jeremiah finished.

3416 Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem, utterly destroys both the city and temple, puts out Zedekiah's eyes, and carries him to Babylon, and sends the Jews captive beyond the Euphrates.

Thus ended the kingdom of Judah, after it had subsisted 388 years from the time of the separation, after the falling off of the ten tribes, and 134 years after the destruction of the kingdom of Israel.

The destruction of the first temple of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar; he took away all the treasure he could find in the temple and the king's palace; and carried away captive the king, his mother, courtiers, and 10,000 able men, with 8000 artificers; he laid the whole city in ashes, and rased the walls to the ground.

Thus ended the kingdom of Judea, after it had subsisted 468 years.

Nebuchadnezzar took the city of Jerusalem, as prophesied by Ezekiel 10 years before.

3417 Nebuchadnezzar returns to Babylon, and erects the golden image in the plain of Dura.

3419 He besieges Tyre.

Obadiah prophesies against Idumea.

3426 Nebuchadnezzar causeth three Hebrew young men to be cast into a fiery furnace, from whence they

they are miraculously delivered by an angel, and the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, to great honour.

- 3432 He takes Tyre, after a siege of 13 years.
He makes war against Egypt.
- 3433 Having finished all these wars, he returns to Babylon.
- 3434 He dreams of a great fire.
- 3435 Apries, king of Egypt, gives battle to Amasis, viceroy of Nebuchadnezzar, but is defeated, taken prisoner, and strangled, and Amasis reigned 44 years, king of Egypt.

SIXTH AGE OF THE WORLD.

*From the Destruction of the Temple and City of Jerusalem,
to the Birth of Christ.*

- 3435 Nebuchadnezzar, boasting of his victories, and great buildings, falls distracted, and by the judgment of God, is reduced to the condition of a beast, living abroad in the fields, eating grass like an ox.
- 3442 After seven years spent among the beasts of the field, he returns to his former condition.
- 3444 He sets up a golden statue, and orders it to be worshipped.
Daniel's three companions are cast into the fiery furnace.
Nebuchadnezzar is restored to his reason and kingdom: soon after which he dies, and is succeeded by his son Evilmerodach, who releases Jeconiah from his imprisonment, and promotes him to great honour.
- 3445 Daniel's vision of the four mysterious animals.
Solon dies, aged 79 years.
- 3446 Neriglissar declares war against the Medes; but Cyrus, being made general of the Medes and

and Persians, kills Neriglissar in battle, and routs Crefus his confederate.

3449 Belshazzar's impious feast, and death.

3450 Daniel cast into the lion's den.

About this time lived Arion the famed musician, Alceus, Epimenides, Greek poets, Sappho the poetess, and Pythagoras the philosopher.

3455 Cyrus, king of Persia, vanquishes Crefus, king of Lydia, a second time, pursues him, and takes him prisoner in Sardis, his capital city. Crefus passing the river Halys, upon a bridge built by Thales, is taken by Cyrus at Sardis; Crefus being to be burnt by command of Cyrus king of Persia, he cried out Solon; Cyrus hearing the cry, demands the reason; to which Crefus replied, Solon told me in my fancied prosperity, that no man was to be accounted happy before his death. On which Cyrus was moved to pity, and not only gave him his life, but ever after honoured him for Solon's sake.

3456 Panthea kills herself on the body of her husband Abradates.

Æsop the sagacious fabulist flourished.

Thales dies, aged 90 years, and is succeeded in his school by Anaximander, who invented maps and globes.

3457 Anaximander dies, aged 64 years, and is succeeded in his school by Anaximenes, who first invented the signs of the Zodiac.

3466 Cyrus lays siege to Babylon, and takes it, and having slain Belshazzar, places his uncle Cyaxares upon the throne.

This Cyaxares is called in scripture Darius the Mede.

3468 Cyaxares dies, and Cyrus succeeds him; and with him begins the Persian monarchy, the Assyrian empire being now destroyed.

In the first year of his reign Cyrus gives leave to the Jews to return to their own country, and rebuild the temple, and so puts an end to the

70 years

70 years captivity.

About this time lived the seven wise men of Greece, viz. Thales the Milesian, Chylon the Lacedemonian, Cleobulus of Corinth, Byas of Pryene, Pittacus of Mitelene, Solon of Salamis, and Periander a tyrant of Corinth.

Cyrus sets the Jews at liberty seven years before.

Now sung the merry poet Anacreon the lyric, choaked by a grape.

3469 The Jews return to Jerusalem, and begin to rebuild their city and temple, but are obstructed by the Samaritans.

3472 Polycrates, tyrant of Samium, and Polycrates the Samian.

3475 Cyrus, with an army of 200,000 men, killed by Tomiris, queen of the Scythians, about this time, and is succeeded by his son Cambyſes, king of Persia and Media, who forbids the Jews to go on with the temple.

3480 Cambyſes conquers Egypt, puts his brother Smerdis to death, and dies soon after.

3481 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, is treacherously murdered by Oretes the Persian governor of Sardis (under Cyrus) at Sardis.

3483 Smerdis the Magian (in scripture called Artaxerxes) succeeds Cambyſes, and stops the building of the temple; but he is soon killed, and Darius the son of Hyſtaſpes is placed upon the throne of Persia, by the cunning of his groom Othanes.

3484 Darius, by a decree, permits the Jews to go on with the building of the temple.

3489 The temple finished, and dedicated.

Capitol at Rome built by Tarquin the proud, the last king of the Romans, 432 years before the burning of the capitol at Rome.

3492 Darius, by a stratagem of Zopyrus, retakes Babylon, which had revolted.

3495 Lucretia ravished by Tarquin's son,

Ahaſuerus

Ahasuerus puts away his queen Vashti, and espouseth Esther, niece of Mordecai; Ahasuerus causes Haman to be hanged on a gallows he had prepared for Mordecai, and reverses the edict he had published to destroy all the Jews that were in his kingdom.

3495 Esther, queen, her feast begins on the 11th day of Deoda, or second of our February. This month is a thirteenth month among the Hebrews, happens every second or third year, at least seven times in 19 years, the Cycle when the moon perfects a complete revolution, and then is this month inserted.

Esther, obtains a recall of the sentence against the Jews.

3496 Tarquin the Proud, the seventh and last king of Rome, expelled with all his family, and the consular government established.

3497 Consulate first began, lasted 460 years before Julius Cæsar. L. Junius Brutus, and L. Tarquinius Collatinus were the first consuls.

3498 Rome besieged by Porfenna king of the Tuscans, in favour of Tarquin.

Pythagoras flourished in the time of Xenophon.

3501 Poplicola and T. Lucretius chosen consuls; they revive the Census and Lustrum, and find 130,000 men in Rome past the age of puberty.

3505 Porfenna, king of Hetruria, or Hetrusey, or Clusium.

3507 Hippocrates began his tyranny at Gela.

3511 Darius, king of Persia, sends to demand earth and water from the Grecian cities in Europe.

3514 Darius sends a great army against the Grecians, which army is defeated by Miltiades (one of the ten Athenian generals) with only 10,000 men, overcomes the Persian general Datis, with 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, in the plains of Marathon, killing vast numbers at that famous

mous battle.

3515 The book of Esther is now supposed to be wrote by Mordecai, uncle to Esther the Jewish queen of Persia.

3516 C. M. Coriolanus, was driven into exile; Olympiad 73, says Plutarch, because he opposed distributing among the people the corn that had been imported from Sicily.

3517 The Birth of Herodotus the Greek historian.

3520 Darius dies, and is succeeded by his son Xerxes, who is also called Ahafuerus, king of Persia, reigned 20 years, was defeated at the Hellespont, and his 1000 ships destroyed by the vigilance and conduct of Themistocles, rector of Greece.

Tribunes established for the Roman people, instituted.

Q. Martius, surnamed Coriolanus, by a consul of that name, was the first knight banneret, made in the field of battle betwixt the Romans and the Volsci.

Gelon (a native of Gela in Sicily) upon the death of Hippocrates, succeeds him in the tyranny.

3521 L. Quinctius Cincinnatus the first dictator chose by the Romans.

3524 Xerxes invades Greece with an army of 1,000,000 men.

Leonidas, king of Sparta, with only 300 men, killed 20,000 of them at the pass of Thermopylæ; but being at last overpowered by numbers, they bravely perished on the spot.

The same year the greatest part of Xerxes's fleet is destroyed near Salamis by the Athenian general Themistocles.

3524 Terrified by this ill success, he returns ingloriously into Asia.

3525 The forces that Xerxes left behind him, under the command of Mardonius, are cut to pieces near Platea, by Paulanias, and Mardo-

nus

nus himself killed.

On the very same day Leotychides burns the remainder of Xerxes's fleet at Mycale, and defeats his land army.

3528 The birth of Thucydides.

3530 Democritus, was a great Astronomer and geometrician ; he made himself blind, by looking upon a brazen globe when the sun shone upon it : He was born at Abdera in Thrace, and called the Abderite.

3531 Xerxes is slain by Artabanus, who usurps the government for some months, but is then killed, and Artaxerxes Longimanus (the son of Xerxes) placed on the throne.

Pindar and Symonides, lyric poets ; and Sophocles and Euripedes, tragic poets ; lived about this time.

3532 Epicharmus a famous Syracusan poet.

3535 Cymon the Athenian, (son of Miltiades, by the daughter of the king of Thrace) a man of consummate wisdom.

3536 Cymon the Grecian captain flourished in his time ; and in the 4th year of Archidamus king of Sparta, mount Taygetus was almost swallowed up by a most dreadful earthquake that happened at Sparta ; in which, 20,000 inhabitants and all the houses but five, were destroyed.

3537 Aristides, the great Athenian commander dies.

3538 The death of Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse ; his brother Thrasybulus.

3540 The Roman consul, Servilius, defeats the Sabines, and Quinctius, the Equi, and Volsci, and takes the city of Antium.

3544 The Carthaginians war against the Moor Numidians.

Ezra, the Jew, sent by Artaxerxes king of Persia, in the seventh year of his reign, to Jerusalem, &c. &c.

3548 Appius Herdonius, a Sabine, attempts the reduction

reduction of Rome.

3584 Aeschylus, the poet dies.

3550 The Jews finished the building of the walls of Jerusalem, from whence many date the seventy weeks mentioned by Daniel.

3551 Nehemiah, being sent governor to Judea, rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem, re-peoples it, and proceeds to reform the Jewish church and state; and he, having finished his work at Jerusalem, and here the old testament history ends.

In his time Zechariah and Malachi prophesy,

Cimon the Athenian commander, with 200 sail of ships, attacks the Persians with 300 sail, takes 100, destroys many others, lands in Cilicia, defeats Megabyzus, the Persian general, with 300,000 men.

3552 Decemvirs first erected in Rome.

3554 The laws of the twelve tables ratified.

Alcibiades was born.

Inarus the Libyan king, contrary to agreement, is delivered to the mother of king Artaxerxes, who caused him to be crucify'd, and all his companions beheaded; upon which Megabyzus the Persian general revolts, raises a great army in his province of Syria, and defeats Osiris, who was sent against him with 200,000 men.

3557 The Decemvirate abolished, and the Consuls restored.

About this time, lived Aeschylus the tragic poet; Herodotus, Halycarnassus, and Thucydides the historians; and Isocrates the Orator.

3562 The Equi, Volsci, and Sabines.

The Athenians declare war against the Samians.

3564 Pindar, the famous Theban poet dies.

3566 Isocrates, the famous Athenian philosopher born: His panegyrick upon Evagoras, king of Salamis, was so well received, that his son Nicocles gave him twenty talents as a reward

for it. He dies at 98 years of age.

3568 Anaxagoras the famous philosopher, and preceptor to Pericles.

3570 The Fidenates revolting from the Roman L. Sergius.

3573 The Peloponesian war began, between the Athenians and Lacedemonians.

A general plague through all the known world ; Hippocrates writ of it, great plague at Athens.

Arcefilaus, the fourth king of Cyrene, being killed by his subjects.

3575 Pericles death.

The birth of Plato.

Phidias dies.

3576 Anaxagoras the great philosopher dies : He mended the Ionic philosophy, and first admitted an intelligent being, distinct from matter, and also supposed the air to be the first principle of the universe—He was the first that wrote of the eclipse of the moon, he died aged 70.

An extraordinary drought occasioned a famine, which was followed by a dreadful plague in Rome.

3583 The beginning of this year a great earthquake, and an eclipse of the sun, happened at Athens together.

3590 Themistocles the famous Athenian captain, who was banished by the Athenians, kills himself, rather than lead an army (for the king of Persia) against his country.

3591 Nicias, the Athenian, makes war in Sicily at the instigation of Alcibiades, wherein he is opposed by Nicias, but to no purpose.

3592 Demosthenes and Eschines contemporary Orator.

3593 About this time lived Aristophanes the comic poet, Socrates the philosopher, and Alcibiades the Athenian general.

3596 Hannibal, the son of Gisco, the Carthaginian.

- 3596 Conon the Athenian general lived.
 3600 Alcibiades the Athenian general, cut off his great dogs tail to find the people matter to talk of rather than of himself : He was expelled, recalled, begot a child by king Agis's wife, conquered the Spartans at sea, he sets up 30 tyrants, takes Athens, &c. he was burnt in his house, he dead.

Amilcar brother to Hannibal lived ; was the Carthaginian general, after Hannibal's death.

- 3603 Thratyballus, the Athenian, banished the 30 tyrants, and to 10 new governours, brought up the word Amnestia, signifying to forget injuries past ; he was a wise, warlike and just prince, and arriving in Sicily with a fleet of ships, he was slain in his tent, the watch being fast asleep.

Athens taken, the Peloponesian war ended, and peace made.

Cyrus (his younger brother) makes war against Artaxerxes, and is kill'd in battle.

Ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon, who had served the vanquished prince, make a famous retreat.

- 3605 About the last months of the first year of the 95th Olympiad, Socrates entered into his 70th year.

3608 At this time lived Plato the philosopher.

3609 The death of Lyfander.

3616 Lucretius the prophane poet lived.

3617 Rome (but not the capitol) taken by the Gauls, 490 kept seven months, who were afterwards cut to pieces by M. Furius Camillus.

3620 The birth of Aristotle.

Pagan priests, exempted by the Romans from all wars, save that against the Gauls : this was in Camillus's time.

3623 The birth of Demosthenes.

3634 The same year happened the famous battle at Leuctra, wherein the Lacedemonians, under

the conduct of Cleombrotus, were defeated by the Thebans general who were commanded by Epaminondas, Clembrotus fell in the action, and by his son Agesipoles.

Latins and Volsci, conquered by a stratagem of Camillus, firebrand.

3640 The building of Edinburgh, and Cambridge.

3641 The famous battle of Mantinea, wherein Epaminondas prevails, but was slain by the son of Xenophon the historian.

3643 Agesilaus king of Sparta, goes into Egypt with an army to assist Tachus.

3648 Alexander the great born, son to Philip king of Macedon and Olimpia.

The same night the temple of Dianna at Ephesus was burnt as some say, by one Heretratus; and others, Ligdamis, in order to transmit his name to posterity. And (June 6th, thirteen years monarch of Greece) Philip king of Macedon then in the field, that his wife Olimpias, daughter of Neoptolemus king of Epirus.

3651 Dion dies, the deliverer of Syracuse Calypus.

Lycophron lived, the tyrant of Thessaly, the poet.

3653 Mausolus king of Caria dying, the nobility and people of Rhodes drive out the Carian garrisons, and recover their former liberty and government.

Artemisia queen of Caria, who built the mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world, wife of king Mausoleus, out of her ardent affection to her husband, order'd his dead body to be burnt, and drank of the ashes in her wine every day, she erected a most famous tomb to perpetuate his memory; 4000 workmen worked upon it, and tho' she did not live to see it finished, the architects performed it, calling it Mausoleum, after the king's name.

3656 Plato

- 3656 Plato dies, aged 81 years.
 3657 Cornelius Scipio Nasica, one of the consuls, falls sick, M. Pompius Lenas, his colleague.
 3658 Furius Camillus (son of the great Camillus) and Appius Claudius Cceus lived.
 3659 Timoleon attacks and takes Syracuse.
 3660 Plautius Hipseus and T. Manlius Torquatus.
 3663 The birth of Epicurus.
 3664 Eumenes, 22 years king of Troy, Alexander the Great, Phocian, and Datames lived.

Timoleon overthrows the Carthaginians in a great battle.

- 3666 Bagoas, the Eunuch, poisons Ochus, and makes his brother Arses king in his stead.
 3668 Bagoas destroys Arses, and places Darius the son of Artabanus, who Justin says was called Codomanus, on the throne.

Philip, king of Macedon, slain by Pausanias, and succeeded by his son Alexander the Great.

- 3670 Olaf, Æneas, being monarch of Ireland, Farquhard, king of Ireland, had two sons, who were princes of great fame and valour, Fergus and Ferithairs, and Ferquhar, king of Ulster, first went into Scotland, and became the first king there.

Cathluon, son of Goud, aided by Herimon, invaded and became the first king of Scotland, 1301, but Buchanan, and the other Scots authors fix their first king Fergus.

Fergus the first, 28 years king of Scotland, of Irish birth.

Euclid, Mathematician at Alexandria, the elaborate compiler of the ancient geometry, lived in the days of Juddus, high priest of the Jews, Darius Octus, and Codomman, kings of Persia, Aristotle prince of philosophers, and Diogenes the Cynic, according to the learned Whiston, died, and Demosthenes the Athenian Orator, Aristotle, in his Zenith.

- 3671 Alexander the Great, passes into Asia, and defeats

defeats Darius, with an army of 600,000 men at the battle of Issus, in which about 100,000 were killed, and the tent of Darius taken, in two pitched battles.

3672 He destroys Tyre, and marches to Jerusalem, where the high priest diverts his anger, and engages his favour to the Jews.

3674 Alexandria, a city in Egypt, built by him, and about that time he beat Darius, king of Persia, at Arbella, August 26.

Darius receives a final overthrow at the battle of Arbella, being slain in his flight by Bessus, one of his own captains, and with him ends the Persian monarchy.

3677 Porus, conquered by Alexander the Great.

3681 Alexander (the founder of the Grecian empire) having pushed his conquests as far as the Indies, returns to Babylon, and dies there, in the 33d year of his age, June 28th.

3682 After the death of Alexander, the great officers in his army divide the empire among themselves.

Lyfimachus obtains Thrace 40 years.

3683 Agathocles, 29 years king of Sicily.

Perdiccas first murders Cynane, the daughter of Philip late king of Macedon, and promotes her daughter Ada (or Eurydice) to be the wife of king Arideus (or Philip) upon which Antigonus, governor of Pamphylia, &c. retires to Greece, to accuse Perdiccas to Antipater and Craterus.

3684 Ptolemy, the son of Lorgue, by the Greeks, called Soter, seizes on Egypt, and conquers Judea.

Papirius, first law-professor at Rome.

Timoleon, general of the Syracusans, died, to his memory was erected a monument in the market place.

3686 Polyperchon and Olimpias create Eumenes general in Asia.

Demetrius

3686 Demetrius Polycrates 17 years king of Asia.
 3688 Arideus (called Philip) joint king of Macedonia, &c. is murdered by Olimpias, and Alexander Ægus, son of Alexander the Great.

3691 Eumenes, an officer under Alexander the Great, denying to lend him 300 talents, on pretence that he had no more than one; the king ordered Eumenes' tent to be burnt, in which were found 1000 talents in gold and Silver.

Take up your money, says Alexander, keep it, and I will keep you Lie.

3692 Seleucus Nicator or Nicanor, 32 years king of Syria, having taken Demetrius, Polycrates king of Asia possessed himself of Asia, and Seleucus founds the Syrian monarchy.

3694 Samuites, 30,000 slain by Papirius Cursor.

3697 Fergus the first king of Scotland was drowned at Carrickfergus.

Cleopatra, the sister of Alexander the Great, put to death by order of Antigonus, governor of Asia.

Eumenes, a carrier's son in Cardia, after having raised himself by true valour to the post of a general, was starved to death by order of Antigonus.

3698 At this time lived Democritus, Zeno, Euclid, Epicurus, and Heraclitus, now in vogue.

3714 At this time lived Theocritus author of the Idyles, or Pastorals, which Virgil imitated.

Æsculapius came to Rome on purpose to cure the soldiery of a mortal flux, contracted by eating too greedily of the Samnites' spoil.

3724 Hortensius born.

3725 Nicomedes succeeded his father Zipetes in the kingdom of Bithynia.

3727 Ptoemy Philadelphus, the successor of Ptolemy Soter, causes the Hebrew scripture to be translated into Greek.

This honest king, having lodged the remains of his father in the grand Pyramid, became
 mighty

mighty godly all of a sudden ; nothing would serve his turn, but to have the Hebrew bible translated into Greek, which was done by 72 arch-levites from Jerusalem, to such perfection, that not one word through the whole work differed : though in our days, commentators, refiners, and text-menders, blame the whole septuagint version.

Fabius Maximus, five times consul, lived.

3728 Brennus, king of the Gauls, comes into Macedonia with 140,000 foot, and 10,000 horse ; against whom Sosthenes.

3729 The Romans drive Pyrrhus out of Italy ; and Ptolemy sends an ambassador to desire their alliance.

3732 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was slain by a tile flung at him by a woman ; his head was cut off by Zopyrus, one of Antigonus's soldiers, and his son Helenus was sent honourably home by Antigonus.

3735 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was warned by Caius Fabricius, the Roman general, to beware of his physician, for that he had offered to poison him for a reward.

3740 The first Punick war, which held twenty-four years.

3744 Berosus, the famous, now flourished, a Babylonian historian, and dedicated his history to Antiochus Theos, which contained the astronomical observations of 480 years ; while he taught at Athens, his reputation for astrological predictions was so great, that the Athenians erected a statue to him in the Gymnasium, with a golden tongue.

3746 The inhabitants of Segesta and Aliena massacred the African garrison, and opened their gates to the Roman consuls.

3748 About this time a dreadful earthquake happened at Rhodes.

3749 Caius Duilius beat the Romans at sea.

3750 The

3750 The birth of Philopemon.
 3753 Manlius Vulso and Marcus Atilius Regulus with a fleet.

3755 Fulvius and Æmilius engage the Carthaginian fleet off Cape Hermea, or Cape Mercury, and sunk 104 of their ships, took 30, and killed 15,000 men.

3757 Surnames, first came up in Greece, from great Acts, &c. as Soter from Saviour; from marks on the body, as Physicon, or Gryphos, gore-belly'd, or hook-nose, from some virtue, as Euegetus, benefactor, Philadelphos, lover of his brethren; or from success, as Eudemon, fortunate; from liberality, as Dacon, giver: one of the Ptolemys was called Lamyros, as much as to say, conceited.

Ptolemy Euergetes succeeds Ptolemy Philadelphus, and makes himself master of Syria and Judea.

3758 Arsaces frees the Parthians from the Macedonian yoke, and lays the foundation of the Parthian empire.

About this time lived Berosus, who wrote the history of Assyria and Babylon.

3760 Canon, the mathematician, to appease Ptolemy's wrath against the priests of the Zephyrian Venus, for loving the hair his queen Berenice cut off from her own head as a token of joy for his Syrian victory, points out to him seven stars, near the tail of the lion, declaring them to be Berenice's hair, and which still remain a constellation under that name.

Plautus, the comic poet at Rome.

3761 Regulus, slain in a tun.

3783 Ptolemy Euergetes his son and successor; Ptolemy Philopater enters into a war with Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.

Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, marches over the Alps into Italy, and (within the space of a few years) defeated the Romans in several battles,

3786 The

3786 The second Punick war, began by Hannibal the Great, lasted.

3794 Marcellus the Roman consul besieges Syracuse (a city in Sicily 22 miles in circumference) which is defended by the engines contrived by the famous mathematician Archimedes, three years, against the whole art, courage, and industry of Rome, with such destructive methods as no engine was ever heard of before.

Hicronymus succeeds Hiero, king of Sicily, who reigned 56 years.

Hippocrates and Epicydes (two Carthaginian generals.)

3796 Archimedes, slain by a soldier on the sands of Syracuse, seized by Marcellus.

3797 Virtue and Honour, temples of that name, at Rome by Marcellus.

3801 The death of Fabius Maximus.

3802 Scipio defeats Hannibal in Africa, and takes Carthage, which was demolished by order of the Roman senate.

About this time lived Ennius and Terence, Roman poets.

Massinisa, king of Numidia.

3806 Syphax, king of Numidia, and Asdrubal, conquered and hanged.

3809 Hannibal prevails with Antiochus, king of Syria, to enter into a war with the Romans, which lasted seven years, in which he was unsuccessful, and makes an inglorious peace.

3816 P. Cornelius Scipio (surnamed Nasica.)

Lusitania, now Portugal, conquered by Scipio.

3820 Scipio Africanus dies, after vanquishing Hannibal in Africa.

3821 Philopemen dies.

3822 Hannibal poisons himself, to prevent his falling into the hands of the Romans, aged 64.

3828 Heliodorus attempting to rob the temple of Jerusalem, is prevented by an angel.

Jesus

3828 J ſus Syrac, writ his book, Jeſus, ſon of Sirach, lived.

Antiochus Epiphanes ſucceeds his brother Seleucus in the kingdom of Syria, who proves a violent perſecutor of the Jews, takes Jeruſalem by ſtorm, and prophanes the temple.

3836 Matthias being dead, his ſons take up arms againſt him, Judas Maccabeus his ſon is made captain of the Jews.

3837 The perſecution is violently carried on againſt the Jews, the ſeven brothers of Judas Maccabeus, and their mother are martyr'd.

3840 Antiochus Epiphanes dies miſerably, and is ſucceeded by Antiochus Eupator, who ſtill oppreſſes the Jews, but is vanquiſhed by Judas Maccabeus.

3841 Perſes, is intirely routed at Pydna, by the Roman conſul Paulus Aemilius, who killed 20,000 of his troops.

Paulus Aemilius, being one of this years cenſors, by the cenſus taken 337,552 citizens are found in Rome fit to bear arms.

Aemilius dies.

3843 Judas Maccabees is ſlain in battle, and ſucceeded by Jonathan, as captain of the Jewiſh forces.

3847 Dalmatia invaded by the Romans.

3853 The birth of Marius.

3855 The death of Cato the Cenſor.

3858 Carthage deſtroyed by Scipio the younger ſon of Paulus Aemilius, who acquired the ſurname Africanus, as his father by adoption had done. The third and laſt Punic war ended, 4 years.

3869 Brutus makes great conqueſts in Luſitania, and penetrates into the country of the Callaici, engages an army of 60,000 Spaniards, kills 50,000, takes 6000 priſoners.

3872 Scipio Æmilianus Africanus, added to his ſurname Numantinus, having taken and ruined Numantia demolithed in Spain.

3874 After long wars with the king of Syria, under various captains, and with various ſucceſs;
Hyrcanus

Hyrcanus frees the Jews from the Syrian yoke.

3875 He conquers the Edomites, and makes them embrace the Jewish religion.

Eratosthenes, an eminent astronomer in Greece, first defined the Obliquity of the Zodiack, and assign'd 15° to an hour of time, or 900 miles to alter an hour east, or west.

Laodice, wife of Ariarathes, 6th king of Cappadocia.

3879 A great part of Africa being covered with Locusts, destroyed all the produce of the Earth, &c. and being afterwards blown into the African sea, were thrown upon the shore in prodigious quantities and bred a plague, which swept away an infinite number of men and all kind of animals, and in Numidia only 300,000 people perished, in Africa Propria 200,000, and 30,000 Roman soldiers about Utica, and in that city 1500 a day.

3882 Domitius, the Roman procunful in Spain, overthrows the Allobroges at Vindalia upon the Rhone, and kills 20,000 Gauls, and takes 3000 prisoners.

3883 The Arverni, under their king Bitultick, with 200,000 men, come against the Romans.

The famous Opimian wine made.

Cleopatra preparing poison for her son Grypus, was forced to drink it herself.

3895 The birth of Cicero.

Hyrcanus besieges and takes Samaria.

3897 He is succeeded by his son, Aristobulus, who assumes the title of king, but reigns only one year.

3898 Pompey the great born at Rome, and Cicero. Alexander Janneus succeeds Aristobulus.

3899 He besieges Ptolemais, but is defeated by Lathirus, king of Cyprus.

He makes an alliance with Cleopatra queen of Egypt.

3903 Marius and Catulus engage and gain a compleat victory over the Cimbri, kill 120,000, and

and take 60,000 men.

3904 The birth of Julius Cæsar under the sixth consulate of Marius.

3906 Alexander, king of Jerusalem, takes and demolishes Gaza.

3911 Jugurtha, king of Numidia, defeated and made prisoner by the Romans.

3912 The beginning of the war between the Romans and Mithridates, king of Pontus.

3920 Cinna, stoned to death.

3921 Sertorius sent into Spain.

The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; burnt 432 years after the capitol of Rome built by Tarquin the proud.

3923 Gillas, was taken in battle and beheaded; and to him succeeded Evenus, the grandson of Josina, king of Scotland; by his son Donallus.

Divisions at Rome between the senate and people; Caius Marius sides with the people; Sylla opposes and kills him. This was the first civil war among the Romans.

Caius Marius seven times consul, having victoriously fought many battles, died, aged 70, loaded with Ambition and wealth.

3925 Sylla abdicates the dictatorship, writ 22 books of commentaries, and dies the year following. His epitaph, for serving his friends and opposing his enemies executed by him.

3926 Queen Alexandria, the wife and successor of Alexander Jannaus, diverts Tygranes king of Armenia, from invading Judea.

3934 Lucullus defeats Mithridates king of Pontus.

3935 Aristobulus, the second son of Alexander Jannaus, seizes the kingdom of Judea upon the death of queen Alexandria, having defeated his elder brother Hyrcanus.

3940 Pompey takes Jerusalem, sacks it, carries Aristobulus prisoner to Rome, and makes Hyrcanus high-priest and prince of the Jews.

3942 Augustus is born.

3943 Pompey,

- 3943 Pompey, having finished the Mithridatic war, triumphs at Rome.
- 3945 Julius Cæsar invaded Britain.
- 3950 Julia (the daughter of Julius Cæsar, and wife of Pompey) dies.
- 3951 Orodes king of Parthia, pours melted gold down Marcus Cressus's throat, bidding him quench his thirst with what he thirsted after.
- 3955 The war breaks out between Cæsar and Pompey.
- 3956 Cæsar is said to have taken 800 cities, and subdued 300 different nations, and defeated 30,000,000 of men, 10,000,000 killed, and 10,000,000 taken prisoners, in his several expeditions against the Gauls.
- The battle of Pharsalia, wherein Pompey is defeated.
- The library of Alexandria is burnt.
- Pompey's theatre, containing 40,000 people burnt.
- Pompey's death, the senate and people of Rome declare Cæsar.
- Julius Cæsar makes Cleopatra queen of Egypt.
- 3957 He makes himself master of Alexandria.
- 3958 Dover castle built by Julius Cæsar.
- Diodorus Siculus, the Greek historian, and Cicero, the Roman orator flourished at this time.
- Cato, who sided with Pompey, against Cæsar, at Utica kills himself.
- 3959 At this time Julius's account came into use, Cæsar as sovereign priest, having reformed the Calendar.
- 3960 Cæsar is murdered in the senate house, by Brutus, Cassius, and others, for invading the Romans liberty.
- 3961 Octavius Cæsar, with the help of Antony, gains a victory over Brutus and Cassius, and has the monarchy conferred on him, with the name of Augustus, at Modena.

3961 The glory of the Romans was now at its full height.

At this time, flourished, Dionysius Halicarnassus the Greek, and Titus Livius the Roman historian; together with the poets Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Cornelius Gallus, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, with many others.

In fine, all kinds of polite learning and science, never so universally flourished, as in the Augustan age.

3962 The battle of Philippi, where Brutus and Cassius, being overthrown by Augustus and Mark Antony, lay violent hands on themselves.

3964 Augustus and Antony are reconciled after the death of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, who thereupon marries Octavia, Cæsar's sister.

3965 Philo, the learned Jew, born at Alexandria in Egypt.

3966 The virgin Mary born, the daughter of Joachim and Anna.

3972 A war breaks out between Augustus and Antony, wherein Herod sides with the latter.

3973 The famous naval battle of Actium, wherein Antony is entirely defeated, and flies with Cleopatra into Egypt.

3974 Augustus makes himself master of Alexandria.

Octavius pursues Antony and Cleopatra to Alexandria, where they kill themselves.

3975 Salome Herod's sister.

3976 Augustus returns to Rome, and enters it in triumph.

The senate and people unanimously confer on him the whole monarchy of the Roman empire, with the name of Augustus Cæsar, which was also borne by his successors.

3978 Frachna Fahag, was the first provincial king in Ireland, in the monarch Echoaig Feijleagh's reign.

3979 Marcellus the adopted son of Augustus, son
to

to Octavia, sister of Augustus, by her first husband marries Julia the daughter of Augustus by Scribonia ; and Juba king of Getulia, marries Cleopatra Selena, daughter of Cleopatra queen of Egypt by Mark Antony.

3980 Aelius Gallus makes an expedition against Arabia Felix, with 10,000 men given him by Augustus, 500 out of Herod king of Judea's guards, and 1000 given him by Obodes king of the Nabathean Arabs.

3980 Candace queen of Ethiopia, invades the province of Thebais in upper Egypt.

981 Marcellus the son of Augustus dies.

Herod king of Judea, fortifies Jerusalem, rebuilds Samaria ; this year there happened a great drought, which brought on a famine, and ended in a raging pestilence, of which multitudes died for want of help and sustenance.

Herod deposes Jesus the son of Phabeus.

3984 Julia the daughter of Augustus and wife of Agrippa.

3985 Virgil born, at Pietola near Mantua, the prince of Latin poets, dies, aged 51 years.

3987 Herod gets together materials for building a new temple, and pulls down the old one.

Pantheon at Rome, now the round church, built by K. Agrippa.

3989 Upon the death of Lepidus, Augustus takes upon himself the office of high-priest of Rome, examines the Sibylline prophecies, and burns such as were deemed spurious.

3994 Octavia, sister of Augustus dies, a lady of wisdom and virtue.

3996 Horace the Latin poet dies.

3998 Herod causes Alexander and Aristobulus, his two sons by Mariamne, to be strangled.

3999 Lucius and Caius, (sons of his daughter Judea.)

Galba born in the same year with Jesus Christ.

4000 John the Baptist, the son of Zachary, (a priest of the course of Abiah, and Elizabeth his wife) born six months before Christ.

The birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, son of GOD, blessed for ever, made man to save us, born of a virgin in Bethlem of Judah, on the 25th of December, four years before the vulgar Aera.

4004 N. B. This is the vulgar Christian Aera, (as invented by Dionysius, and still in use amongst us) but it is generally agreed, that it places the time of Christ's nativity four years too late; so that our Saviour was really born in the year of the world 4000. Be this as it will, (for it is a matter uncertain, and of no great consequence) methink it most convenient to follow the common computation.

P A R T II.

From the Birth of Christ to the present Year 1774.

SEVENTH AGE OF THE WORLD.

- 1 Jesus Christ circumcised on the 1st of January.
- 2 Joseph fled into Egypt with the child Jesus, and Mary his mother.

Herod massacres the infants of Bethlem, and Christ brought out of Egypt.

He dies in a miserable manner, and his dominions are divided among his sons.

- 3 Augustus banishes his daughter Julia.

- 4 He adopts Tiberius.

- 6 Archelaus, who succeeded Herod in Judea, is banished into Gaul, and his dominions are reduced to a Roman province.

King Juba massacred all the Romans.

- 9 Quintilius Varus slain.

- 12 Jesus disputes with the doctors in the temple,

ple, at twelve years of age.

- 14 Augustus numbered the Roman citizens, who amounted to 4,137,000 souls.

He dies at Nola, in the 56th year of his empire, and 76th of his age.

He taxed the world the year before, and is succeeded in the whole empire by Tiberius.

Josephus called Caiphas, is made high-priest of the Jews.

- 15 Tiberius, makes Valerius Gratus, governor of India.

- 17 The poet Ovid dies at Tomos in Pontus.

- 23 Sejanus poisons Drusus, and debauches his wife Livia.

- 28 Pontius Pilate succeeds Tiberius, and creates great disturbances.

- 29 Livia, the mother of Tiberius dies, aged 86 years.

John the Baptist, the fore-runner of our Saviour, begins his preaching.

- 30 Jesus Christ came from Galilee to Jordan, and was baptized by John.

Jesus led by the spirit into the wilderness, where he fasts forty days and forty nights, and is tempted by the devil.

Is tempted in the wilderness ; works his first miracle of a marriage in Cana of Galilee, by turning water into wine ; converses with Nicodemus, and with the woman at Jacob's well.

The vocation of St. Matthew.

The Jews resolve to put Jesus to death.

- 31 John the Baptist is imprisoned by Herod's order, having loudly declared against Herod's marrying Herodias, his brother Philip's wife.

- 32 Christ chuses twelve apostles in several parts of Judea.

John the Baptist is beheaded in prison at the Solicitation of Herodias.

Jesus feeds 5000 men, besides women and children, with five barley loaves, and two small fishes,

fishes; and refuses to be made king.

32 Our Lord is transfigured on the mount.

33 Our Lord converts Zaccheus, raiseth Lazarus from the dead, and enters triumphantly into Jerusalem.

He curseth the barren fig-tree.

Thursday evening April 2d, he goes into the city, and eats his last supper with his Apostles.

He institutes the sacrament of his body and blood in bread and wine.

The same night he is betrayed by Judas Iscariot.

The next day being Friday the 3d of April, he is carried to Pilate's; accused, condemned, and crucified upon Mount Calvary.

Christ is buried, rises again on the third day, and he first appeared several times to his disciples, and to Mary Magdalene.

On May the 14th, the same year, he ascended into heaven, on the fortieth day after his resurrection.

Matthias is admitted into the number of the Apostles in the room of Judas.

The effusion of the Holy Ghost.

34 St. Stephen is stoned, who is reckoned the first martyr.

Philip baptizes; converts the Samaritans, and the eunuch of queen Candaces.

35 The conversion of St. Paul near Damascus, from whence he retires to Arabia.

36 Pilate is deprived of his government.

37 Tiberius dies, and is succeeded by Caligula, who banishes Herod into Gaul, and makes young Agrippa, king of part of Judea.

38 Paul comes to Jerusalem.

Caligula assumes divine honours, and orders his statue to be placed in the temple.

Pilate kills himself.

93 Peter cures Æneas at Lydda, and raises Tabitha at Joppa.

The conversion of Cornelius.

39 About this time St. Matthew writes his gospel.

Antioch church built by St. Peter.

41 Caligula is slain by Chereas, and succeeded in the empire by Claudius.

42 St. Paul goes with Barnabas to Antioch, where the disciples of Christ are first called Christians.

St. Mark's gospel is supposed to have been written at this time.

43 St. Peter the first bishop of Jesus Christ.

44 Herod Agrippa, causes St. James the great to be beheaded; puts St. Peter in prison, who is delivered thence by an angel; and himself dies miserably.

Claudius Cæsar conquered part of Britain.

45 The death of the blessed Virgin Mary, aged 75 years.

48 Messalina the empress, marries her gallant, and is executed for it.

Claudius marries his niece Agrippina, and adopts her son Nero.

49 Barnaby converted the isle of Cyprus.

50 The first council in the christian church, held at Jerusalem.

52 Paul writes from Corinth to the Thessalonians, and did miracles at Smyrna.

54 Philip the apostle martyr'd.

St. Paul is forced to leave Ephesus, on account of the uproar raised against him by one Demetrius a silver smith.

56 Nero succeeding Claudius in the empire, Claudius is poisoned by Agrippina, sent his lieutenant Suetonius Paulus into Britain, who slays 80,000 Britons.

St Mark was the first bishop of Alexandria.

60 St. Paul, appealing to Cæsar, is sent to Rome, and in his passage is shipwreck'd on the island of Malta.

61 St. Luke writ his gospel.

61 The martyrdom of St. James minor, bishop of Jerusalem.

62 Agrippina, murdered by her son Nero, the cruel tyrant.

63 Mark the apostle suffered under Nero. Nero, slew his wife.

64 He sets Rome on fire.

He begins the first general persecution against the Christians.

Asconius Pedianus, writ the meditations.

65 This year Campania was damaged with dreadful tempests, violent whirlwinds, and earthquakes.

At Rome a plague swept off 30,000 persons.

66 Vespasian is sent into Judea, and carries on the war against the Jews.

St. Paul and St. Peter suffer martyrdom at Rome.

All the Jews at Scythopolis have their throats cut in one night.

67 Seneca, after undergoing the office of consul, prætor, and questor, was put to death by the command of his pupil Nero. Augustine and Hieronymus affirm that he died a Christian; but they forget the proof.

68 Philosopher, banished by Nero.

Nero kills himself, and is succeeded by Galba; who reigns eight months, and the emperor Galba is slain; the revolt of Vindex.

71 This year, according to Christ's prophecy, Jerusalem is besieged, taken, sacked, and burnt, by Titus Vespasian, 100,000 of the Jews perished, and 97,000 were taken prisoners.

Eudocius, Peter's successor at Antioch, martyrdom.

79 Corbred, king of Scots, defeated the Romans, under the leading of that great captain Julius Agricola.

Vespasian is succeeded by Titus, in whose reign there happened a great eruption of Vesuvius,

vius, a burning mountain near Naples.

82 After a short reign, Titus is succeeded by Domitian, who assumes divine honours, and has sacrifices offered to him.

About this time Agricola obtained great victories in Britain, and reduces it almost entirely to the Roman power.

84 Marius king in Britain, when Agricola left it.

85 Domitian orders the nativity of all the illustrious persons in Rome to be cast, and all such as the mathematicians and astrologers said were born for empire, he banished Rome, and destroyed.

87 Onkelus, the Chaldee paraphrast.

89 Apollonius Tyanus, the forcerer.

90 Domitian begins the second general persecution.

91 Anacletus, bishop of Rome, martyred.

95 St. John the evangelist, is thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil, and is then banished to the isle of Patmos, where he writes his revelation; returns to Ephesus, and writes his gospel.

96 St. John the evangelist, put to death, aged 96 years.

Domitian is slain in his palace, and succeeded by Nerva, who is favourable to the Christians.

Most dreadful claps of thunder and flashes of lightning at Rome.

98 The learned men of this century, were Persius the poet, Seneca the tragedian, Seneca the philosopher, Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Martial, Juvenal, Statius, Pliny the Elder, Quintilian, Strabo, Pomponius, Mela, Solinus, Josephus, that wrote the history of the Jews, &c.

101 St. Ignatius exposed to wild beasts, and martyred.

St. Clement, bishop of Rome, martyred.

107 The third general persecution of the Christians.

108 The Pantheon at Rome was burnt by lightning, and several cities in Galatia overturned by an earthquake, also the great square at Rome.

110 Eutychus martyred in Spain.
Valentin, the first professed polytheist.

Lucæus, tyrant of Scotland, was torn to pieces by the people; so ignorant were they at that period of christianity, scarce any of them understood the doctrine of non-resistance.

115 A most terrible earthquake, attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, destroys the greatest part of Antioch.

Christians, 11,000, picked out of the army by order of Trajan the emperor, and banished.

117 Trajan is succeeded by Adrian, who rebuilt the walls of Rome.

The learned men in Trajan's time, were Plutarch his master, Pliny the younger, Suetonius, Florus, Aulus Gellius, Lucius Epictetus, and Galen the famous physician, came to Rome, and Scribonius Largus, the physician, lived, Cerinthus the noted Heretic, Quintus Curtius the historian, and Tacitus Cornelius the historian.

119 Plutarch, the author of the lives, was a native of Cheronea; he came to Rome in the time of Vespasian and Titus, and returned to his own country about the death of Trajan, where two years after, he dies in an advanced age, leaving his works to immortalize his memory to the longest time; he died, aged 69.

120 Adrian, emperor, rebuilt Jerusalem, and called it by his own name, Hadrian city of Ælia.

122 Barchoah, the false Messias, appeared.

125 The fourth general persecution of the Christians.

Adrian went to the top of Mount Ætna to view the rising sun, said to exhibit the various colours of the rainbow, and then returned to Rome.

- 130 Hadrian wall, built 80 miles in length, in the reign of Maguldus, king of Scots.
- 133 Celsus Epicureus, for writing invectives against the Christians, is confuted by Origen.
- 135 Bartolus the lawyer died.
- 136 Lent instituted by Telephorus, Pope.
- 138 Adrian dieth, Titus Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed Pius, succeeds him, and proves a very good prince.
- 139 Antoninus marries his daughter Annia Faustina to Marcus Aurelius.
- 140 Dublin, according to Ptolemy, built.
Hipparchus was the first astronomer that placed stars, and made some progress in numbering many of them; he likewise assigned latitude and longitude to each.
- 141 Aquila, one of the translators of the Bible, lived.
Maguldus, king of Scots, first confiscated the effects of condemned criminals.
- 155 The city of Dublin, anciently Ashled, took its present name from one Alpinus, a king, or rather a great lord or chief among the Irish: He lost his son in battle, and his daughter whose name was Auliana, being drowned in the river Liffey, at the ford where now the old bridge is built, that she might be had in perpetual remembrance, he changed the name of Ashled to that of Auliana; which was not far from Ptolemy's EBLANA, afterwards by corruption into that of DUBLINA. This Alpinus is the first that is mentioned in history, who made this place his residence about the year of Christ 155, and brought the rude hill into the form of a town. Some say that Dublin was formerly called Bala-Ath-Cliath, in English, the town upon the ford of hurdles, the building of Dublin, by Avelana.
- 159 Esther settled by pope Pius the first.
- 161 Antonius Pius 19th emperor, is succeeded by
Marcus

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, another excellent emperor, though at last prevailed upon to persecute the Christians.

- 162 A great inundation of the Tiber, which occasions a famine at Rome, and is followed by various calamities.

No other law in Ireland, but that of retaliation, viz. an eye for an eye, &c.

- 166 Polycarp comes to Rome.

The fifth general persecution of the Christians.

- 170 Westminster Abbey is said to have been built by king Lucius.

- 173 England receives the christian faith, under Lucius, king thereof.

- 174 The army under Marcus Aurelius, in Germany, being ready to perish for want of water, a Christian legion obtains a plentiful shower of rain by their prayers, which satisfies the thirst of the whole army; and at the same time a furious hail, mixed with thunder and lightning, destroys their enemies.

- 176 Apolinaris, bishop of Hierapolis.

- 178 Athenogaras, his apology came out.

- 180 Landaff cathedral, built by Lucius, the first Christian prince.

Marcus Aurelius reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by his son Commodus, a wicked prince, who persecuted the Christians for not consenting to worship him; but not in his virtues.

- 182 Cowle, king in Britain, Eletherus, bishop of Rome.

Theodotian, translator of the Bible.

- 185 The learned men who flourished since Trajan to this time, were Appian Ælian, Pausanias, Justin, Arian, historians; Ptolomy the famous geographer; Diogenes Laertius, Athenæus, Appuleius, Julius Pollux, Maximus of Tyre, rhetoricians and philosophers; Marullus the poet,

poet, and Plautus the Latin poet. Among the Christians, Egesippus the historian, and Valentin, Marcion, Montanus, Mintanus, and Praxeas the Hereticks.

187 Peter's, Cornhill, founded by king Lucius, for an archbishop's see and metropolitan of his kingdom, lasted 400 years, till Augustin the monk came; Jocelin of Furnies says, that Thean archbishop of London built it, and that his successor Elvanus gave it a library, remaining 50 years ago.

190 Ethodius, king of Scots, but then was murdered in his bed by an Irish harper, or a fidler; you are to know, that in the days of yore, kings kept musicians in their bed-chambers all night, to play them a-sleep when they awaked. However, laudable the custom might be, some about the king's body next day said it was foul play.

191 The temple of Jerusalem, is burnt by lightning.

192 Fugatius and Domian converted Britain, Eleutherius.

Eleutherius, bishop of Rome died a natural death; he was the first bishop of that city who died so.

In the last seven years of Commodus, the empire was rendered desolate by the plague and famine, and Rome particularly by a horrible fire, and terrible earthquake.

194 He overcomes Pescennius Niger, who was declared emperor by the army in Syria, conquers the Parthians, Medes, and Arabians, and punishes the rebellious Jews, 195, and 196, &c. &c.

At this time arose a dispute about Easter-day.

Donald the first king of Scotland embraced Christianity.

195 Tertullian, the African bishop.

198 St.

- 198 St. Irenæus martyred.
- 202 The sixth general persecution of the Christians.
- 203 Tertullian wrote ; also Minutius Felix flourished.
- Leonidas, father to Origen, Philostratus martyred.
- 204 Dunpae, or Men's Peace, so called for a treaty betwixt Donald the first, king of Scots, and the emperor Severus.
- 205 Severus wall, built from Clyde to Forth, in the 11th year of Donald, the first of that name, king of Scots.
- 207 Symmachus, translator of the bible.
- 211 Severus, emperor, having spent two years in quelling the Britons who had revolted, dies at York in England, aged 56.
- 212 He is succeeded by his two sons, Bassianus, surnamed Caracella, and Geta ; but Caracalla kills his brother Geta in the arms of his mother, to whom he had an inveterate hatred.
- 213 He orders the proconsul of Narbonne to be put to death, and made dreadful havock of the people, commanding the very physicians who had recovered him from a dangerous malady, to be put to death as soon as he was well.
- 214 Ciemund, concubine to Cormock M'Kart, monarch of Ireland, was compelled by the queen, her rival, to grind nine measures of corn in a hand-mill. But the monarch, in commiseration of that hard treatment of her, invented a grist-mill, the first that was seen in Ireland.
- 217 Caracalla, emperor, became odious by his cruelties, and is slain by Macrinus, who succeeds him, but dies in the first year of his reign, and is succeeded by Heliogabalus.
- 220 Julius Africanus the chronologist.
- 221 After reigning a few years, in all manner of vice, Heliogabalus, emperor, buried in the Tyber,

is slain, and succeeded by Alexander Severus, his cousin german,

221 Ulpian, the lawyer, died.

226 Pompurus the lawyer.

229 The end of the Arfacides.

236 The seventh general persecution of the Christians.

243 The young Gordian remained sole emperor, his father-in-law Mizethus was killed by Philip, and he succeeded him.

Athirco, king of the Scots line, was a cruel tyrant, conscious of his own guilt, he murdered himself, for fear of an oppressed people.

248 Was the year 1000 since the building of Rome.

249 The eighth general persecution, under Decius.

251 Paul, the hermit, died a natural death; but not in his bed, he having none.

252 A great famine and general drought at Rome.

253 In his reign many suffered martyrdom, among the rest St. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage.

254 The famous Origen dieth in Palestine.

It is affirmed that he wrote no less than 6000 different treatises, which, notwithstanding his extraordinary merit; have in some particulars deserved censure.

256 Hali the Arabian mathematician.

257 The ninth general persecution, under Valerian.

258 The Goths, and other Barbarians, invade the Roman empire.

260 Valerian is defeated by the Persians, who, after his death, flayed him, and preserved his skin as a monument of their victory: he was taken prisoner by Sapor king of Persia.

The 30 tyrants usurped the Roman empire.

Donald of the isles, is defeated by Fincodus, king of Scotland.

262 Many parts of the empire of Rome are overcast with thick clouds, and a great darkness for several

several days together, attended with a dreadful earthquake, and terrifying claps of thunder.

262 The plague raged with great violence in Egypt, Greece and Rome.

270 Thrace, now Romania, in which stands Constantinople, or Stanbolt, formerly Byzantium, taken by Claudius.

272 Zenobia, queen of Palmerina, the wife of Odenatus, (famous for her beauty, chastity, learning, and courage) is overcome and taken prisoner by the emperor Aurelian, who makes her serve eight years to adorn his triumph, but afterwards gives her a country seat near Rome, where she spends the remainder of her days in great tranquillity, and brings her to Rome in chains of gold.

276 Aurelian is killed by his own domesticks.
Geneva in Savoy built.

284 Carus is killed by a thunderbolt in his tent.
Diocles succeeds him, who adding some letters to his name, called himself Dioclesian, and associates to the empire Maximinian Hercules.

287 Silver money first coined at Rome.

297 Galerius returns victorious from Persia.

This prince was a great enemy to the Christians, and did all in his power to irritate Dioclesian against them.

298 The triumph of the four princes.

The learned men of this century were Gregorius Thaumaturgus, Arnobius ; the most remarkable historians were Herodian, Dion Cassius, Julius Capitolinus, Ælius, Lampridius, Flavius, Vopiscus, Spartianus, Vulcatius, Gallicanus, who were almost all contemporary authors of the Imperial History, and Quarto Decimani, Novatus, Sabellius, and Paul Samosatenus the Hereticks. Oppian and Nemesian the poets, and Porphyry the philosopher.

299 Anthony the hermit lived.

300 St. Alban, founder of the church at Verulam,
murdered

murdered by Dioclesian the emperor.

303 The beginning of the tenth general persecution, under Dioclesian, which lasted ten years.

306 Constantius died in England, and his son Constantine the Great is proclaimed emperor by the army.

308 Nice, destroyed by an earthquake.

Sapor the second, declared king while he is yet in his mother's womb.

309 Hosius, bishop of Corduba in Spain.

310 Constantine instituted the Lord's Day instead of the Jews Sabbath.

311 Galerius revokes his edicts against the Christians; and dies.

Lucianus restored the Bible.

Eusebius, a Greek, having filled the chair five years, was put to death defending the Christian faith, under that monster Dioclesian.

312 Constantine gains a compleat victory over the army of his competitor Maxentius, who himself is drowned in the Tyber.

He embraces Christianity.

313 Licinius, who had been declared emperor by Galerius, and was in friendship with Constantine, vanquishes Maximinus; who dies; and thus peace is restored to the Christian Church.

The Roman indiction began to be taken notice of, being a computation of 15 years.

314 Valeria, the widow of Galerius, and daughter of Dioclesian.

315 Licinius falls out with Constantine; and renews the persecution against the Christians.

316 Peter's church at Rome, built by Constantine the Great.

The empress Fausta is delivered of a son the 13th of August.

317 Lactantius, writes his institutes.

318 Lateran, built by Constantine the Great.

319 Germans, 60,000 slain by Constantine the Great.

323 Pagan temple destroyed by Constantine the Great. That new-fangled convert made as great havock among the Pagan temples, as old Harry did among the Romish monasteries.

Licinius is overcome and strangled at Nicomedia, and so the whole empire is united under the sole dominion of Constantine, the first Christian emperor.

325 The first Nicene general council assembled by Constantine, against the Arian Heresy, held at the city of Nice in Bythinia, and the doctrine Arian is condemned.

There they ordained the Golden Number or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Prime.

328 The Cross of Christ found at Jerusalem by St. Helen.

Christianity first received amongst the Indians, Iberians, Armenians, and council of Arminium.

330 Constantine translated the empire and see of Rome to rebuild Byzantium, and called it Constantinople after his own name, and makes it the imperial seat.

336 Arius, founder of the Arian Heresy, dieth. Drepana, first called Helenople.

337 Constantine dieth, and leaveth the empire among his three sons, viz. Constantine, Constans, and Constantius.

340 Constantine, falling out with Constans about the limits of his empire, is slain.

Hereby Constans remains master of the West, and Constantius of the East.

341 Gaul invaded by the Franks.

350 Constans is killed by the tyrant Magnentius, who takes possession of the Western empire.

353 Magnentius having been defeated by Constantius, and driven out of Italy, kills himself, and Constantius remains master of the whole empire.

358 Romachus, three years king of Scotland, had his

his head cut off, and put upon a pole.

358 A most dreadful earthquake was felt in Asia, Pontus and Macedon, August 28th.

361 Constantius is succeeded by Julian the apostate, reign'd two years who reestablishes the pagan worship.

362 A general drought produced a famine, and that was followed by a dreadful plague at Alexandria.

363 Julian the apostate is killed by a blow from heaven, in a battle against the Persians; and christianity flourished again. Jovian succeeds him, but dies the same year.

Martin St. Hilary's disciple.

367 The empress Albia Dominica, wife of the emperor Valens, by persuasion of his empress, is baptized by Eudoxius, the Arian bishop of Constantinople.

370 Eudoxius, the Arian bishop of Alexandria, dies.

Ambrose the bishop of Milan composed the music which is called the Ambrosian song.

372 Basil bishop of Cesarea lived.

373 St. Patrick was born in Tabernia, now part of Scotland, near the castle of Dunbritan; his father was Calpurnius a deacon, his grandfather Potitus a presbyter, as he says, speaking of his family in his confession.

376 Goths infect Thrace.

378 Theodosius associated to the empire.

379 Goths invade Italy and plunder Hungary.

380 The second general council, held at Constantinople against Macedonius, who denied the divinity of the Holy Ghost.

Eugene first king of Scotland killed in battle against the Romans, and then the Britons and Picts joining with the Romans against the Scots, the latter were expelled from the continent, so that there was an interregnum for 44 years.

383 The emperor Gratian is assassinated.

388 Rufinus

388 Rufinus the presbyter.

389 St. Patrick taken by pyrates and brought into Ireland at 16 years of age, where he lived 6 years tending a herd of cattle near the mountain Mifs in the county of Antrim; being set at liberty, he was taken again about two years afterwards, and brought a second time to Ireland, but remained only 60 days, and went on a pilgrimage to Rome.

391 St. Augustine converted to christianity by the assistance of St. Ambrose.

392 Austin bishop of Hippo.

395 Theodosius, called the Great, dies, and the empire is divided between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, the former ruling in the east, and the latter in the west.

396 Fritigal queen of the Marcomans, by means of St. Ambrose.

Prosper Aquitanicus.

Britons invaded and in many places plundered by the Irish and Scots, under the conduct of their king Neil Neuigh, maugre all the opposition of the Romans and Britons.

398 The learned men of this century, were, Jamblicus, Themisteus, the philosophers, Eusebius the church historian, Oribasius the physician, Juvenus, Sedulius, priests and poets, Septinius Afer, Terentianus Maurus, Aufonius, Rufus and Fortunatus the poets, Macedonius, Photinus and Priscilian, the hereticks.

Dathy, or Dahi M'kfiechra, grandson of Moighneodhin, king of Ireland, the 119th king of Ireland of the Milesian race; after having harrassed the Britons, invades Gaul.

Stilicho marries his daughter Maria, an infant, to the emperor Honorius.

A violent earthquake overthrows abundance of houses in Constantinople.

404 The empress Eudoxia dies of a miscarriage.

406 The Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations,

406 nations, overrun the western empire.

A dreadful fire reduced great part of Constantinople to ashes on the 25th of October.

409 Spain invaded by the Vandals.

410 Alaric king of the Goths, takes and plunders Rome.

412 Cyril bishop of Alexandria.

415 The Goths treat with the Romans, and establish themselves in Spain and part of Gaul.

418 The Romans quit Britain.

420 The commencement of the French Monarchy under Pharamond.

421 Dahi M'kfiechra, King of Ireland, is killed by lightning, at the Foot of the Alps.

423 Venice founded, began to be built about this Time.

424 Fergus 2d after the interregnum, succeeded, and was grandson to Ethodius, the brother of Eugene first, by the king of Denmark's daughter.

427 Sulpitius Severus the chronologist.

430 St. Augustine dieth.

431 The third general council held at Ephesus, against Nestorius, who asserted two persons in CHRIST, and denied the B. Virgin Mary to be the Mother of GOD.

Leogarius, in the 8th year of that monarch's reign, pope Celestin the first, sent St. Patrick into Ireland, to plant the christian faith there.

432 Palladius first preached the gospel in Ireland by pope Celestin, was banished into Scotland by the tyrant king Nahi M'kgarrehan.

433 St. Patrick arrived in Ireland by commission from pope Celestin, first to compleat the conversion of the Irish.

He fixed his see at Armagh, of which he was the first bishop.

A dreadful fire breaks out at Constantinople.

Probra the poets.

439 Genserik king of the Vandals takes Carthage.

443 Romans

443 Romans abandon Britain in the 16th year of Theodosius, and Valentin (Gildas.)

444 Arcadia, the sister of Theodosius, dies, and Antiochus.

447 Britons conquered by Eugenius, second king of Scots, who confined them within the south of Humber.

A terrible plague the foregoing and this year rages in most of the provinces, and a violent earthquake overturned several cities, and great part of the new walls of Constantinople.

448 Requiarius, king of the Sueves, married the daughter of Theodosius king of the Goths, in Languedoc.

Alphin Mac-Eachard, king of Dublin, and his subjects converted to the christian faith by St. Patrick.

450 Pulcheria, mother of Valentinian, dies at Ravenna.

451 Laogaire king of Ireland, killed by a thunderbolt.

The fourth council held at Chalcedon, against the heresy of Eutyches, who asserted, that there was but one nature in Christ.

453 About this time the barbarous Huns, a people inhabiting in a country near the Palus Meotis, ravage Italy and other parts of Europe, under the conduct of Attila their king.

Many people retiring to the isle of the Adriatic sea, to avoid the fury of Attila, compleat the building of the city of Venice.

454 Saxons invited into Britain, by that long headed king Vortiger, who had a fortune-teller for his confessor.

455 The beginning of the Saxon Heptarchy in England, under Hengist and Horsa, the kingdom of Kent being the first of the seven.

The cathedral of Armagh, was founded by St. Patrick on a scite granted by one Dair.

459 Attila profaning divine things at a wedding,

bled to death at the nose, March 15th. Note, on the same day of the month Julius Cæsar was assassinated.

459 The city of Antioch was almost entirely overthrown by an earthquake.

463 Valence Council, Baronius.

468 Leo fits out a very great fleet, consisting of 1113 ships.

469 Remigius bishop of Rhemas.

476 Odoacer king of the Heruli, (a people from the borders of the Euxine sea,) dispossesses Augustulus, and reigns in Italy, and thus puts an end to the western empire.

487 Hengist killed in a batt'e, near Doncaster, by Aurelius Ambrosius, and is succeeded by his son Esk.

488 St. Mela the first bishop of the cathedral of Ardagh ; he was a sister's son of St. Patrick.

491 Lughaidgh king of Ireland, killed by a thunderbolt.

493 St. Patrick dieth, the 17th of March, in the abby of Saul, built by himself, and was buried there, being about a quarter of a mile from Down, aged 120 years.

Gildas bishop of Bangor, was one of the first historians in Britain, born.

496 Clovis king of France, having obtained a victory over the Germans, embraces christianity.

Aurelius Ambrosius built Ambresbury in Wilts.

498 Mocteus pupil to St. Patrick dies.

500 St. Bridget's church at Kildare built.

The learned men of this century were, Nonnus and Avitus the poets, Sozomen the historian, and Socrates the church historian.

The famous men the fifth century in Ireland were, St. Albe, Dubtach, Fiach, Benigne, Selulius, Feredeline, St. Catald, Kienan, &c.

501 The archiepiscopal church of Tuam was founded sometime before this period by St. Jarlath.

503 Beotius

503 Beotius translated Aristotle.

514 Cassidore bishop of Ravenna opposed the Arians.

515 Huns invade Capadocia.

Igern, wife of Gorloin a noble Britain, was debauched by Uterius king in Britain. Arthur, son of that adulterous bed, was declared heir apparent to the crown: Uterius afterwards having murdered Igern, marry'd the widow, and so put by the legal succession of Loth's children, king of the Picts.

518 Heresy curbed by the emperor Justin, a man of mean extraction (having been a Swineherd, a carpenter, and a common soldier); yet was chosen emperor.

Prachus the mathematician.

523 Procopius the historian,

527 Justin is succeeded by his nephew Justinian, famous for the publication of the pandects or digests of the Roman civil law, which his chancellor Tribonian compiled by this emperor's order, Corpus Juris began by him.

529 Priscian the grammarian. Persians beaten in Sundry battles by Belisarius.

530 London city besieged and taken by the valour and conduct of great king Arthur, and his confederates (the Picts and Scots) after that surrender, the Saxons were fain to beg for and obey his laws.

St. Finian established a school at Cleonard, on the river Boyne.

533 Isle of Man lost by the Irish in the reign of Hugh M'kavery monarch: Gowran king of Scotland.

534 Belisarius, one of Justinian's generals, takes Carthage, and destroys the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa.

Amalasuntha, queen of the Ostrogoths, murdered by order of Theodatus, for which the emperor Justinian proclaims war against him.

540 Belisarius

- 540 Belisarius takes Rome, and brings Vitige king of Italy prisoner to Constantinople.
- 542 The Roman consulates abolished.
Arthur the great British king dies, and is said to be succeeded by his cousin Constantine.
- 546 The abbey at Derry built by St. Columbe.
- 548 Rome forgot to speak Latin.
- 553 A council held at Constantinople, reckoned the fifth general one.
- 555 Narses the Eunuch, another of Justinian's captains, having taken Rome, and subdued Tejas, puts an end to the government of the Goths in Italy.
- 557 Brenin of Birr, aged 180, dies.
- 558 A violent earthquake overturned many stately buildings and churches at Constantinople, which destroyed a vast number of people.
- 560 St. Mary's church in the King's County, built.
Forty Benedictine monks, with Augustine at their head, arrived in England to convert Ethelbert.
- 562 The feast of Easter fixed, as it is now observed, by St. Austin, archbishop of Canterbury, in the Julian stile.
- 565 Belisarius died.
- 567 Agathas the historian.
- 569 The Tower of London built.
- 571 Clephis, king of the Lombards, and Massana his queen, are murdered by his subjects.
- 572 Longinus was the first imperial exarch in Italy.
- 574 Alboinus the first Lombard king of Italy, is murdered by Helinchild his shield-bearer, at the instigation of the queen.
- 578 Eutychius the Heretick, confuted by St. Gregory.
- 581 Gildas, bishop of Bangor, dies, aged 88 years.
- 582 Justinian, emperor, reigned 38 years; he promoted the penning of the body of laws, called

called the Corpus Juris; and as one author says he died 527, but Baronius says 582.

588 Exarch, Philippicus the second.

590 The plague rages in several parts of Europe, and particularly at Rome.

A terrible earthquake at Antioch, destroys almost the whole city, and buries 30,000 persons in its ruins.

592 Hibernian Heresy cured by Gregory the Great, bishop of Rome.

597 England converted by Monks; the Augustins come to England to preach Christianity.

599 Mahomet the false prophet, born at Mecca.

600 The episcopal church of Ross, built by St. Fachnan.

Britons forced up into Wales.

Cadwallader, the last of the British kings, (Boetius) reigned.

Aghave church, in the queen's county, built.

Eminent persons who flourished in the sixth century in Ireland, were St. Collum Cille, St. Finian, St. Tarlah, St. Brendan, St. Congal, St. Kenny, St. Colman, St. Bridget, St. Ita, with several others.

602 Phocas, being proclaimed emperor by the army, reigned eight years; puts Mauritius and all his children to death.

It is said that the last words of Mauritius were those of the Psalmist, "Righteous art thou, O Lord, and upright are thy judgments."

Malmsbury, an abbey, founded by Magdolph, a Scot.

604 Pershore, Worcester, by duke Egelword, or Oswald.

Canterbury, the Palium, was translated from London thither by Etheldred, king of Kent; a convert by the extorted leave of pope Gregory the first, who died, as some say, for mere vexation.

The episcopal church of Cloyne, founded
some

some time before this period by St. Colman.

605 Exarch, Smaragdus Cilinicus the third.

Westminster-Abbey, in the reign of the emperor Antoninus Pius, being demolished by that scandal of humanity, Dioclesian, lay a long time in ruins, and was called Thorney: Segbert, king of the East-Saxons, out of sincere zeal to the faith, rebuilt it.

606 Phocas grants to pope Boniface the title of head of the church.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, being by Augustine converted to the Christian faith, was the instrument of converting Sebert, king of the East-Saxons, whom he assisted in the building of St. Paul's church in London, where had stood the temple of Diana; as also the church of St. Peter's, at Westminster, then called Thorney, where the temple of Apollo stood; and himself built the cathedral church at Rochester, dedicating it to St. Andrew.

610 Germany, converted by monks.

Jews destroy the Christians at Antioch.

Heraclius is proclaimed emperor by the African army, makes Phocas prisoner, and puts him to death.

614 Philoponus, the philosopher.

Clocks and Dials used first, set up in churches.

618 Saxons banished out of England, kindly treated by Eugenius, the fifth king of Scotland.

622 Mahomet's flight from Mecca, or the Hegira, or Turkish Æra, from which the Mahometans compute their years, July 16.

624 Monothelite, Heresy.

630 The cathedral of Cork, founded by St. Finbarr.

631 The impostor Mahomet's death, July 19, Hegyra.

634 Damascus taken by the Saracens.

635 Berinus

- 635 Berinus converted the West-Saxons.
- 636 Saracens, over-run Syria, and they also take Jerusalem, and in a few years make themselves masters of several provinces of the empire, and of the whole kingdom of Persia.
- Gisalric, apostle of Austria.
- The cathedral of Lismore built by St. Carthagh, its first bishop.
- 639 The episcopal church of Killaloe was founded about this time, by the contribution of different kings.
- Persia, and all to the river Euphrates, taken by the Saracens.
- 643 Isaacus, Exarch of Italy, being hated by the church, died a miserable death.
- 648 Barbary taken by the Saracens.
- 649 Scotland invaded and pillaged by Breascal Break, the heroic king of Leinster.
- 652 King Rotharis dies, who was famed for his great wisdom.
- 663 Constans comes to Rome, and plunders the city.
- 665 The cathedral of Mayo, built by St. Gerald.
- 666 Chertsey-Abbey, built by king Egbert.
- Cuthbert, bishop of Landfarn.
- Bede, the venerable, born.
- 668 Blathmac and Dermot the second, king of Ireland, they both died of the plague.
- 669 Constans, emperor, died in a Bath at Syracuse, July 15th.
- 670 Osway, king of the North, founded the cathedral church in Litchfield.
- 672 Saracens besiege Constantinople, and are repulsed.
- Ferquhar, the second, king of Scots, murdered his wife, debauched his own daughters, and in the end died of Lice.
- 674 Picts, defeated by the Ulster Scots, in the reign of Seachnash.

680 The sixth general council, held at Constantinople against Monothelites.

Bishopgate, said to be built by Erkenwald, bishop of London.

681 Kildare, and many other churches in Ireland, destroyed by that grand enemy to God and religion, Conghal Cean Wager.

684 Ireland invaded by the English, under the command of Barthus, in the reign of the monarch Fineachta, Fleagha, but retire with great loss. See Bede.

687 Cedwalla, king of Wesssex, dies at Rome.

689 A great pestilence, which held eleven years.

690 Cambridge University, founded by Sigbert, king of the East-Angles. Polydore.

692 Maldun, king of Scotland, murdered by his wife, for which crime she was burned alive.

694 Justinian the second, who succeeded Constantine, had his nose cut off by Leontius, and banished.

696 Absimorus cuts off Leontius's nose, and shuts him up in a monastery.

697 Heraclian, first duke of Venice.

698 Cracovia, founded by Cracus.

701 Drumderig battle in Scotland, was fought by two Pictish competitors, wherein one of them is slain. The same year (says Bede) the Scots put the Picts to the rout.

705 Brunswick, a country in Germany, was converted by Suepert.

708 Amberkeleth, king of Scots, slain at stool.

Eugenius VII. gave a charge to the monks to register all occurrences.

709 Ensham, by Egwin the third, bishop of Worcester, endowed by Kenrod with 23 towns.

714 Roderic, king of the West-Goths in Spain, having ravished the daughter of Count Julian, the Count calls in the Moors, (or Saracens) Roderic is killed in battle, and the Gothic kingdom destroyed.

716 Theodosius is opposed by Leo Isaurus, to whom he willingly resigns the government, and retires to Ephesus.

718 The Saracens, having lost a vast number of men, are forced to raise the siege of Constantinople.

720 Winburn, by queen Burga, king Jua's sister. Dalerudins of Scotland, invaded, and their head, Duncragy, burnt by Eanghus, petty king of Trigintier: profitable laws made for the clergy that year.

Nennius, a British author, abbot of Bangor, wrote soon after Gildas, in the days of Heraclitus the emperor. Bale and Polydore say, that his works are to be seen in the Carmelite library at Norwich.

725 Charles Martel, natural son of Pepin, king of France, defeats and routs 370,000 Saracens, near Tours, the greatest part of their numerous army, together with their general Abderomus, being killed on the spot.

726 The emperor Leo, orders all images, either in churches or other places, to be pulled down and destroyed; in which he is opposed by pope Gregory II. and the patriarch of Constantinople.

727 Ximenes Garcia, having drove out the Saxons, became the first king of Arragon.

728 Masonry, painting, and glazing, first used, brought into England by Bendeck, a monk.

730 Cumbert, a bishop, writ the annals of the Mercian kingdom, and died.

732 The first round towers were begun to be built in Ireland, which from their situation, being frequently in vallies, and from the manner of constructing them, their design seems to be no other than to perpetuate some remarkable battle, and that where they are built, is the sepulchre of the slain.

733 Bede

733 Bede wrote the first church history, and may be said to have given us the first notions of antiquity. He dedicated his book to Ceolulph, king of Mercia, and died, aged 67 years.

738 Dercham, a religious house, founded by Withburg, who died this year.

744 In Syria and Palestine such terrible earthquakes happened, as swallowed up whole cities, and attended by extraordinary darkness.

746 Daniel, bishop of Winchester, wrote the history of the West-Saxons, and died under Segbert.

754 Pepin, king of France, marches into Italy to the assistance of pope Stephen the second, against Aistulphus, king of the Lombards, and obliges him to raise the siege of Rome.

The worshipping of images condemned by a council at Constantinople.

766 Cinwulf, king of the West-Saxons, built Wells-Abbey.

768 Fergus the third, king of Scotland, killed by his wife for his whoredom.

773 Charlemagne, son of Pepin, marches into Italy at the request of pope Adrian, against Desiderius, king of the Lombards.

777 Desiderius taken prisoner; the kingdom of the Lombards destroyed, and Charlemagne crowned king of Italy.

778 Orlando, nephew to Charlemagne, killed.

786 Niel Frasach, monarch of Ireland, died a monk in Hoy.

787 Paulus Diaconus, the historian.

The seventh general council, begun at Constantinople, and continued at Nice, in favour of the worship of images.

793 A great battle between Alphonfus the Chaste, king of Leon, and the Moors, wherein the latter were defeated, with the loss of 70,000 men.

794 Christian faith reformed in Ireland, by pope Adrian the first, according to Stanhurst; but according

according to the learned Gratianus, the Catholic Faith was in its purity there, and wanted no amendment in point of faith.

794 Council at Frankfort against images.

795 The Danes first invaded Ireland.

796 Offa built the Abbey-church at St. Albans.

797 Irene puts out her son Constantine's eyes; Heaven was so incensed, that Constantinople was deprived of the light of the sun for 17 days.

799 Leo, the third, pontiff, in requital of too much indulgence to two nephews, had his eyes put out by them, as an antitype of our modern filial obedience to parents.

800 Charlemagne is declared emperor by the people of Rome, and crowned by pope Leo the third, on the 25th of December.

801 Rogationum Triduum, before the ascension, by pope Leo.

802 Irene, empress of the East, is dethroned, and Nicephorus made emperor in her stead.

813 Curopalata resigns the empire to Leo V. an Armenian, who declares the worship of images.

814 The Western empire falls to Louis le Debonnaire, one of the sons of Charlemagne, who died, aged 72.

Polesworth, by Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, a nunnery, rebuilt by Marinyon, who lived at Tamworth in William the Conqueror's time.

818 St. Andrew's cross brought into Scotland.

820 St. Mary's Abbey at Trim built.

822 Ramirus, king of Leon, slew 60,000 men in one day.

Paulinus, bishop of Nola.

823 The Saracens of Spain, make themselves masters of the Island of Crete, and built the city of Candia.

828 Egbert, first sole monarch of England.

The Saracens of Africa seize upon Sicily.

828 Apulia

828 Apulia, Calabria, and other provinces of Italy, likewise fall into their hands.

831 School of learning, first set up in Denmark and Sweden by Aufgarius.

832 The emperor Theophilus marries his daughter Mary to one Alexius Moseles, an Armenian by birth.

835 The Norwegians, with a fleet, and great forces, under the command of Turgesius, destroyed almost all Leinster, Connaught and Meath.

837 Greek tongue, brought first into Germany, by Raban the monk.

838 The Ostmen, or Danes, entered the Liffey, with a fleet of 60 sail, took possession of Dublin, Fingal, &c. and soon after built the walls of Dublin.

840 Extirpation of the Picts out of England.

841 Sweden, converted by Stephen the monk.
Homilies, first read by Hamo.

The sons of Louis le Debonnaire, falling out about the partition of their father's dominions, a bloody battle is fought near Fontenay in Burgundy, wherein the loss on both sides amounted to 100,000 men.

852 Armagh, destroyed by the Danes on Easter-Day.

853 London, burnt by the Danes.

858 Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, is deposed and banished, and Photius advanced in his room.

Anastasiuſ, the historian.

869 The eighth general council, (or fourth of Constantinople) wherein Photius is degraded, and Ignatius re-established.

872 John, the eighth pontiff paid tribute to the Saracens.

University college in Oxford, (as some say) was founded by king Alfred, some say he restored it only. Latterly Dr. Ratchliff gave

5000 l. to build a new front, 40,000 l. to erect a library, and 950 l. a year for public uses. It has a master, twelve fellows, ten scholars, and two exhibitioners. The vice-chancellor, and proctors are the visitors.

873 Drunkards were punished with death by the law of Constantine, king of Scots. He used to say, that a drunkard was but the mimic of a man, and differed from the beast only in shape.

878 After the death of Ignatius, the emperor Basil restores Photius to the see of Constantinople.

882 Cormack M'Cullin, king of Munster, and archbishop of Cashel.

886 Bulgaria, converted by monks.

London, rebuilt by king Alfred.

888 A great battle between Maolseachluin I. king of Ireland, and the Danes.

889 Leo, the son and successor of Basil, deposes Photius.

890 Chuniac order of monks came up.

896 Arnolphus, king of Germany, having made himself master of Rome, is crowned emperor, by pope Formosus.

897 Pope Stephen the seventh, successor of Formosus, causes his body to be taken out of the grave, to be clad with the pontifical vestments, then stripped of them publicly, and (after cutting off three of his fingers) to be thrown into the Tiber.

900 Stephen, the pontiff, imprisoned and strangled.

Alfred, king of most part of England, founded, or as others affirm, repaired the university college in Oxford; he wrote a chronology; excelled all his cotemporaries in every branch of science; and died regretted and beloved.

The empress Theophano dies, and Leo marries one Zoe.

901 The cathedral of Cashel, is said to have been built,

built, some time before this period.

902 The Danes, with a vast fleet, were overthrown by the people of Dublin, with a great slaughter.

903 Winchester nunnery, built by Alswitha, queen to king Alfred.

908 The Psalter of Cashel is said to be compiled by Cormac, king and Bishop there.

912 The Danes invade England.

916 Ostmen of Dublin, invaded the island of Anglesey, and wasted it, with fire and sword.

917 Edward built Hereford, out of the ruins of old Aviconium; also Manchester, in Lancashire.

920 Pope John X. gains two memorable victories over the Saracens, and drives them out of Italy.

922 Henry the Fowler, emperor of the West, vanquishes the Hungarians, and delivers Germany from paying them tribute.

923 Charles the Simple, king of France, is imprisoned, and Rodolph, duke of Burgundy advanced to the throne.

His queen, an English woman, flies into England with her son Louis.

924 Rodolph, reduces great part of Lorraine, and obliges William, duke of Aquitaine, to do him homage.

929 Charles, the dethroned king, dies in prison.

931 Theophylact, bishop of Bulgaria.

933 A great fire destroyed many stately buildings at Constantinople, and Christopher, the son of Romanus, dies.

Dunstan's church in the West, dedicated to St. Dunstan, once archbishop of Canterbury, born at Glastenbury.

934 Danes, routed by that magnanimous prince, Athelstan, king of all England.

936 Otho the Great, son of Henry the Fowler, succeeds his father in his dominions.

Rodolph, dying the same year, the French send

send a deputation into England, to invite Louis, son of Charles the Simple, to come and take possession of his kingdom.

936 This prince is called Louis the Transmarine, from his having been educated in England.

938 Beverly priory, by St. John, archbishop of York, repaired by king Athelstan.

The bible, translated into the Saxon or old English language, by order of Athelstan.

939 Otho recovers Lorrain, subdues the Bohemians, and puts the Hungarians to flight.

941 Pope Leo the eighth, violently thrust into the chair by Otho the emperor.

942 Luits Prand, the historian.

945 Hugh, king of Italy; puts off the sword for the Cowl: And Louis king of France, taken by the Normans.

946 Edmund is killed by Leof a great robber, at a festival.

Otho takes Burgundy and the Netherlands.

948 He subdues the Danes.

St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, the Danes built for monks of the Benedictine order.

954 Limerick, Danes routed by Brian Borriff.

955 The Hungarians invade Bavaria, but are defeated and cut to pieces by Otho.

956 A great battle fought between the people of Dublin and those of Leinster, where the people of Leinster lost the battle, Bricklin fight, in which Ugher M'ktwohill king of Leinster, was kill'd by the Danes.

957 Dunstan an English saint lived: Of him it was said, his name sounds thro' all the churches, and by his good works England flourished; His country suffer'd much in his absence, but his return cured all sores; he absolved king Edwin from the sentence of eternal damnation.

959 Edwin deposed by the Monks.

962 Otho is crown'd emperor at Rome, by pope John XII.

963 Nicephorus Phocus, Romanus's general, takes Candia from the Saracens, and succeeds Romanus in the empire.

Otho caused pope John to be deposed, and puts Leo VIII. in his place.

965 Pope Benedict V. died in exile. John the XIII. imposed on the chair.

969 Nicephorus is murdered in his palace by John Zimisces, his empress's gallant, who succeeds him.

971 Hортan Devon, slain by Ordgar earl Devonshire.

972 John Zimisces, a general under Otho emperor, slew in one day of Tartars, Russians, Bulgarians, and Turks 330,000 men.

973 Magdeburgh, built by Otho II.

975 Zimisces is poisoned by one of his servants at Damascus, but reaches Constantinople, and dies there.

He is succeeded by Basil and Constantine, son of Romanus.

Harold king of Denmark, died for the christian faith.

Boniface VII. usurped the chair from Benedict.

982 The Greeks and Saracens defeated the emperor Otho II. whose army is cut to pieces and himself taken, but narrowly escapes by swimming.

986 Lotharius king of France, is poisoned by his wife, and succeeded by his son Louis.

987 Louis meets with the same fate, and is succeeded by Hugh Capet, the first of the present race.

Cere abby in Dorsetshire founded by Ethelmer earl of Cornwall.

993 Italy terribly frightened by the mount Vesuvius, breaking out in flames.

994 Aimonius the historian.

John Scotus, and many other monks murdered in Italy by the Saracens.

996 Otho III. receives the imperial crown at Rome

Rome from the hands of pope Gregory V.

997 The first ordaining of the seven electors instituted for the choice of the emperor, in Germany to chuse the emperors, by pope Gregory V.

999 Boleslaus duke of Poland, made a kingdom under duke of Holelaus, (son of Micellaus the first christian duke) is made king by the emperor Otho.

1000 Hungary is also made a kingdom by pope Syvester II. in favour of duke Stephen Gissa, who first introduced christianity into that country.

The famous men of Ireland who flourished in the 9th and 10th century were Albin, Clement, Claude, Donough, Andrew, Patrick inventor of St. Patrick's purgatory, Johannes Scotus, Suibny, Probus, Cele, &c.

1002 Henry II emperor, was the first that was chosen by Electors.

Exon taken, and put to fire and sword by Swein in revenge of his sister, who was murdered by king Ethelred, together with other Danes massacred by the English, as he was pleased to word it, November 30.

1003 Holy fleet against the Saracens by pope Sylvester II.

Robert king of France, having married his kinswoman Bertha, is excommunicated by the pope, and forced to go to Rome for absolution.

1004 Beringarian Heresy.

1006 Eynsham, by Ethelmar, a lad under Ethelred.

1008 Bruno the apostle of Russia martyr'd.

1012 Swein conquers England, and is stiled king; Ethelred flies into Normandy.

Pope Benedict VIII. thrust out by the usurper Gregory.

1014 Swein king of Norway, invaded, conquered England, and died in one year: Some romantic historians tell us, that St. Edmund, formerly

king of the East-Angles, kill'd him with a great club, when he was designing to plunder Bury in Suffolk, the dormitory of that saint.

- 1014 Swein kill'd, Ethelred recalled to the throne of England.

Henry II. successor of Otho III. is crown'd emperor at Rome by pope Benedict VIII.

Oxford, Ethelred the savage held a great council there, in which he enacted the death of two royal Danish lords, Markard and Siffeth, for sake of their estates. Read Florence of Worcester.

Lordan, a name of ignominy given to the lazy Danes, who lived on the sweat of the Englishmens brows, though in the days of Canute and others, a private fellow quartered on your house exacted the title of lord Dane.

- 1016 Bishopsgate repaired by William, a Norman, bishop of London.

The order of humiliation began, confirmed by 1200.

Edmund Ironside and Canute Danish kings of England.

- 1023 Elgina wife of Canute the Dane being barren, sham'd a lying-in, and so palm'd Sweyn a shoemaker's son on her credulous husband; this sham was king of Norway. She also put another bite upon her tame husband, Harold the son of a priest, who became king of England.

- 1026 Maolseackluin II. king of Ireland submits himself and kingdom with 12,000 horse to Bryen Boiroidmhe king of Munster, who gives Maolseackluin another year.

- 1027 Bryen Boiroidmhuin, son of Kennedy, of the line of Heber Fionn, 12 years elected king of Ireland.

This great monarch repaired the monasteries and churches the Danes had destroy'd; having settled religion upon its antient footing, he
built

built public schools and libraries, and erected new academies.

1027 William the first born king of England.

Olaus king of Norway, an easy good tempered prince, attempting to recover his kingdom, which Canute the Dane wrested from him, was barbarously murdered by his own subjects.

1028 Guido Aratinus a benedictine, and a famous musician, invented the monosyllables, by which we now read the notes in music, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la.

Romanus Argyropolus, obtains the empire of the east, having divorced his first wife, and married Zoe the daughter of his predecessor Constantine.

1029 Hungary converted by Anastasius.

1034 Romanus is murder'd by Zoe, and succeeded by Michael the Paphlagonian, her gallant.

1036 Conrade, emperor, went the circuits in person, and heard causes; ne Ministris credere cogeretur.

1038 St. Michael's chapel built by bishop Donat; and afterwards converted into a parochial church, by Archbishop Talbot.

Christ church built by Sitricus son of Am-lacrus king of the Danes of the city of Dublin for secular canons.

1039 Bryen Boiroidhe, monarch of Ireland, the famous battle of Clontarf fought on Good-friday between the Irish and Danes; after a long and bloody engagement, the victory fell to the Irish.

His revenues were as follow: Connaught paid 800 beeves; 800 fat hogs; Tyrconnet paid 500 of each; Tirowen paid 60 of each; and 90 tons of Iron: Rathargians of Ulster paid 500 beeves; Leinster paid 500 fat hogs; Or-giels paid 500 beeves; Leinster paid beside 300 Beeves, and 300 tons of iron; Dublin Danes 150 hogshheads of wine; Ossory 60 beeves, 60 fat hogs, 60 tons of iron; Limerick Danes,

one

one ton of claret daily. That great and valiant prince was basely murdered by some runaway cowardly Danes on Good-Friday.

Bryen Boiromme soon after died of his wounds.

In this battle fell his son Murchard, and many of the nobility: The Danes lost 11,000 men.

After the battle Sitricus with the reliques of the Danes retir'd to Dublin.

1039 Maolseackluin II. restored to the throne of Ireland

Waterford plundered and burnt by Dermot, king of Leinster.

Michael ends his days in a monastery.

Munibragan this is a gross mistake in Mr. Cambrens; for Bryen was killed aged 80, which added to 946, amounts but to 1026: So that he was a king 13 years before he was born, being killed at Clontarf May day, 13 years must be added to make Cambrens sum right. Yet it is a pity that a secretary, and a king's tutor, could not cast up a sum in addition. Thus, $946 \times 80 \times 13 = 13 \text{ } 1039.$ for $946 \times 80 = 1039.$

1041 Coleman an English author, writ in the time of king Harold the first king of England, a book of Chronology, a catalogue of the kings of England, and an accurate description of the country as it was then. Died.

1045 Danegelt was a yearly fine of 40,000 pounds a year, which England paid to Denmark. It was raised thus, every hide of land, that is, as much as one plough can plow; or as Bede says, maintain a family, was taxed 1s. per ann. This tax was taken off by Edward the confessor.

1046 Henry III. king of Germany, the son of Conrade, deposes pope Gregory VI. resigned to make way for a new election, to prevent a schism, and causes Clement II. to be elected by whom

whom he is crown'd emperor.

- 1047 Swein, son of earl Goodwin, being banished for forcing an abbess, and finding his father's interest too feeble to obtain his pardon, commanded a fleet of pyrates against his native country. Edward the confessor.

John Gerhard the divine died a cruel death.

- 1048 Frost killed all the sheep, Edward the confessor.

- 1049 The Patzinace, a Scythian nation cross the Danube on the ice, and enter the empire with 800,000 men, and destroy all with fire and sword.

The cathedral of Kilkenny supposed to have been built about this time by St. Canice. See 113 page.

- 1057 Coventry, Warwick, by Leofric earl of Chester, and his lady Godiva, hence came peeping Tom.

Coventry abbey by Leofric earl of Cornwall.

- 1059 The right of electing popes is lodg'd in the cardinals by a synod at Rome.

- 1061 Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, writes school divinity.

Michael Bells, the philosopher.

- 1065 Waltham abby, by king Harold II.

- 1066 Ingulfus, secretary to William duke of Normandy, writ a history from 664, to the year, 1066.

Battle of Hastings, wherein were killed king Harold and his two brothers, with most of the English nobility, and 97974 private soldiers, October 14.

William the bastard, duke of Normandy, obtains the crown of England; from whence he is call'd William the Conqueror.

- 1067 Whitby by Oswy, finished by William de Percy.

- 1069 York burnt, and 3000 of the citizens and Normans slain by the Danes, under the leading of Harold and Sweno, sons to Canute's king of Denmark,

Denmark, for the recovery of the crown to the Danish blood.

1069 Romanus Disgencas, emperor of the east, after fighting valiantly is taken by the Turks, who treat him honourably, and afterwards release him.

1074 Great broils between the emperor Henry IV. and pope Gregory VII. which continue several years, pope Gregory or Hildebrand, bully'd.

1076 Gregory excommunicates Henry, declares that he had forfeited the kingdoms of Germany and Italy, and absolves his subjects from their oath of allegiance.

This is the first pope who assumed the extravagant power of dethroning kings and emperors, and disposing of their dominions at pleasure.

1077 Henry become suppliant, and receives absolution from the pope on very dishonourable terms.

1080 Henry breaking the accommodation, Gregory anathematizes him and his abettors, forbids all christians to obey him, and gives the kingdom of Germany to Rodolphus.

The troops of Rodolphus are defeated by Henry, and himself receives a wound, of which he dies soon after.

1081 Henry marches into Italy, and goes directly to Rome without any opposition; but the inhabitants shutting their gates against him, he ravages and ruins the country.

Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, enters Thrace with an army of 15000 Normans, and defeats the emperor Alexis Comnenus, who came against him with 160,000 men.

1082 Bermondsey, Surry, by Aldwin Child, gent. built London monastery.

Henry lays siege to Rome, but is obliged to retire on account of the excessive heats.

He besieges Rome again, takes the city, and causes himself to be crown'd emperor by Clement

ment II. whom he had made pope in opposition to Gregory.

1082 Pope Gregory betakes himself to the castle of St. Angelo, where he is besieged by Henry; but Robert, duke of Apulia, comes to his relief, and obliges the emperor to retire into Germany.

1084 Dublin, erected into a bishopric; whose first bishop was one Patrick, an Easterling, and chosen by the city, who sent him to England, to be consecrated by Lantranc, archbishop of Canterbury; and in 1152 had the archiepiscopal dignity added to it, as well as to Armagh, Cashel and Tuam by Pope Eugene the third.

1085 Marianus, a Scots monk, wrote the history of the world down to his own time; with him lived Alfred of Beverly in England.

1086 Battel-Abbey founded by William the Conqueror.

1087 This king built Westminster-Hall, rebuilt London-Bridge. The sea drowned 400 acres in Kent, now called Goodwin Sands.

1088 King William takes Oda, bishop of Bayeux, prisoner, at Pevensey.

The Carthusian order, instituted by St. Bruno, or Bruto, professor of philosophy at Paris, who had heard the ghost of his deceased friend say, I am condemned by the just judgment of God, to eternal flames.

1089 An university in Armagh, of considerable splendor, erected by St. Patrick.

1091 500 Houses in London were blown down by a tempest.

1096 The cathedral of Waterford, built by the Ostmen, and Malchus its first bishop.

Hereford Priory a cell to Gloucester, by Hugo de Lacy.

The first Croisade, or expedition for recovering the Holy Land out of the hands of the Saracens, in which above 300,000 men enlist themselves, under the command of Godfrey, duke
of

of Bouillon.

- 1096 Holy war, under pope Urban the second, 50,000 Saracens beaten.

Holy arms against the Saracens, by Urban the second, 50,000.

Office of the Virgin Mary instituted; and Bullæ Cruciate, 300,000 conscripti patres, or league and covenant against the Saracens.

- 1098 Turgor, monk in Durham, and afterward bishop of St. Andrews in Scotland, wrote the annals of his own time, and the life of king Malcomb in English.

Cistercian order licenced by Hugh, arch-bishop of Lyons, Legat.

- 1099 Godfrey, duke of Bouillon, the Croisaders took Jerusalem, defeated the Sultan of Egypt, and died.

Westminster-Hall, built by William Rufus; that edifice, as it now stands, was timbered and roofed with Irish oak, given to the king of England by Turlough M'Feig, king of Leah-moa, and most part of Ireland.

- 1100 Hali, king of Morocco, makes a descent upon Spain, and gains a great victory over the troops of king Alphonsus the sixth, whose only son Sauctius is killed on the spot.

Christians drove the Saracens out of Jerusalem.

Ewyas Priory in Hereford, founded by Herald lord Ewyas.

William Rufus, killed by chance, by Sir William Tyrrel, in New Forest.

- 1102 Hospitals and schools set up by monks in the provinces they converted.

- 1105 Henry IV. emperor, dies at Liege the year following, under excommunication, for which he lay five years above ground. Pascal the second, pope.

- 1106 Overy, St. Mary, or, Over the Water; of long standing. Before the conquest a house of sisters,

sisters, founded by one Mary, who left the house and ferry to the sisterhood. Swithin, a lady, changed it into a college of priests; they changed the ferry into a timber bridge, and kept it in repair. But this church was again founded for canons regular, by William Pont de la Arch, and William Daune, both Norman knights.

1109 Limerick burnt, to the great loss of the Danes.

1110 Henry V. is crowned king of the Lombards at Milan.

1111 Henry comes to Rome, seizes the pope, (together with several cardinals) and obliges him to crown him emperor.

Coln, Essex, a cell to Abingdon, by Alberic de Vere, confirmed by Henry.

1113 Benevent council under Pascal the second.

St. Neots, Huntingdon, rebuilt by Rahesia. At this house was given meat and drink to all poor travellers.

1115 Edwardston, in Suffolk, a cell to Abington, by Hubert de Monte Canui, and confirmed by Henry I.

1117 St. Giles's, an hospital for 14 leprous persons, built by the wife of king Henry I. in which was a chapel, that presented each dying criminal with a bowl of ale, on his journey to Tyburn.

1118 Brown, a Florentin, and monk at Worcester, wrote from Adam down to his time.

1119 The order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem instituted.

1120 Radingfield, in Suffolk, by Manasses, earl of Gineft's.

Horsham, Northfolk, by Robert Fitz, confirmed by Henry I.

Gervise of Dover, a Benedictine monk, wrote the history of Britain, and the divisions thereof.

1122 The Greek emperor, John Comnenus, defeats the Scythians and Hungarians.

1125 Pope

1125 Pope Honorius the second, and Celestine the second, both chosen by a divided conclave ; they both resign to prevent schism ; the former is re-chosen.

1129 Parliament, the highest court in England, instituted by king Henry I. Members were maintained by their electors, during the sessions of parliament, and were chosen without any expence.

1130 St. Mary's church built on the island of Devenish, near Silverhill, in the county of Fermanagh.

1134 Finbar church, near Cork, founded by Cormac, king of Munster.

1135 Anselm, bishop of Canterbury, Henry I. king of England.

John Fiberues, wrote the Epitomy of the British Annals down to his own time, in the reign of king Stephen.

Raradac, wrote the History of the British kings, from Cadwallader, down to his own time, in the reign of king Stephen.

Huntington, Henry, archdeacon, wrote the history of the kings of England, and the original of the affairs of Britain, down to king Stephen.

Stafford priory, by Christiana de Sumeri, built by king Stephen.

William Newbury, not Jack, one of king Stephen's authors, he wrote the history of England in five books ; quarrels heavily with Godfrey of Monmouth, and calls him all to nought. But had the other been living, he would have played the school-boy, and said, I do not meddle with you, let me alone.

1138 Bristol taken by Robert earl of Gloucester, in the defence of his sister Maud the empress, against king Stephen.

1139 Alphonius, count of Portugal, is proclaimed king by his army, just before he gave battle to five petty Moorish kings in confederacy against him. He

- 1139 He obtains a signal victory, taking the five standards of those kings; on which account he puts five shields in the arms of Portugal, which are retained to this day.
- 1140 Carmelite Order instituted.
- 1142 Magna Charta granted by King Stephen, on Egham Mead.
- 1143 Catherine's Hospital below the Tower, founded by Matilda, wife to king Stephen.
- 1146 The first nunnery erected, and intitled St. Mary of Hogges; a village without the Eastergate, since ingulphed by the city of Dublin.
- 1147 The same Alphonfus takes Lisbon from the Moors, which from that time became the seat of the kings of Portugal.
- 1150 Godfrey of Monmouth, first a monk, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, wrote the history of Britain.
- 1151 Gratian compiled his Decretals.
The four archbishops constituted, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and 23 other bishops.
- 1154 Stephen, king of England, taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, fought against the right heir Matilda.
The city of Gloucester burnt by the king's command.
Simon of Durham, wrote the history of England, from Bede to the days of Henry II. died.
- Avicenna the famed physician.
- 1155 London Bridge built of wood.
Frederic Barbarossa is crowned emperor at Rome by pope Adrian the fourth.
- 1156 Peter Lambart, master of sentences.
William Malmesbury, a Benedictine monk, writ the history of England down to his own days, a new history of the acts of the bishops of England, the genealogy of Henry II. with the antiquities of Glastenbury and Malmesbury.
- 1159 Pontefract

1159 Pontefract abbey by Robert de Lacy ; his son Henry gave him the hospital of St. Nicholas.

1160 Pope Victor IV. usurpt by three cardinals on the right of Alexander III. 1160, but he and his friend, the emperor Frederic, were excommunicated, Concilio Agnienfi.

1162 Raimond, prince of Arragon, a terror to the Moors, built 300 churches.

1163 Laurence archbishop of Dublin, changed Christ Church from secular into regular canons.

Cadwell Pembroke, a cell to Sherburn, founded by Roger bishop of Sarum.

Henry II. serving a dish to his son's table.

1164 The cathedral of Derry was built by Flathbert O Broican its first bishop ; in this he was assisted by Maurice M'Loghlin, king of Ireland.

1165 Malcomb IV. made a vow in his youth never to marry, which vow he made good ; he was called the maiden, dies.

Ealred Rival abbot of the Cistercian monks in Yorkshire, writ the life of king Edo, and David king of Scotland, with a chronology from Adam.

1166 Dermot king of Leinster, founded the priory of All-souls near Dublin, for canons of the order of Aroasia.

Queen Elizabeth in the year 1591, erected a colledge there, dedicated to the blessed Trinity.

The emperor Frederic goes to Italy with an army, to put Paschal into possession of the holy see.

1167 He makes himself master of Rome, but the sickness in his army obliges him to retire.

1168 Roderic O Connor II. king of Ireland, entering Leinster put to flight Dermot son of Murchard king thereof, for committing a rape upon the wife of Teighernan O'Rourke king of Breisne.

Dermot being drove from his country flies to England, and makes an agreement with Strongbow

bow earl of Pembroke to assist him in Ireland.

1170 The English first land in Ireland.

1171 Henry II. grants to Strongbow the whole province of Leinster.

Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros.

Thomas a Becket is murdered in Canterbury cathedral, by Reginald Fitz-Urse, William Tracy, Richard Britton, and Hugh Morvill.

1172 Henry II. lands in Ireland with 400 knights, and 5000 men at arms, on the 8th of October at Waterford, and is crowned king of Ireland.

The clergy confirm the kingdom of Ireland to king Henry II.

Thus ended the monarchy of the Milesians, or ancient Irish, which commenced above 2500 years before, in the persons of Heber and Heremon, two of the sons of Milesius king of Spain.

The same confirm'd by the bishops.

Henry II. built a pavillion of platted twigs, near St. Andrew's church, city of Dublin; where he entertained several Irish princes.

1173 He by a grant of divers privileges, encouraged a colony from Bristol to settle in Dublin.

He embarks for England, leaving Hugh Lacy at Dublin to govern the island in his name, with the title of justiciary of Ireland.

Hugo de Lacy, an English governor of Meath, was such an oppressor of the poor, that Stanhurst says, a young man slew him to rid his country of a monster.

A conspiracy in England formed against Henry, on account of fair Rosamond a concubine of his.

1174 Richard Strongbow erected the order of knights templars, at Kilmainham, near Dublin.

Richard Strongbow died of a mortification in his foot, and was buried in Christ Church, in Dublin.

John of Oxford; first he was deacon of Sarum,
next

next bishop of Norwich; he writ a well penned history of England, which Boetius calls opus laudatum.

- 1176 Joanna the king's daughter, is married to William king of Sicily.

St. Paul's church in London burnt.

- 1177 John earl of Moreton, son of king Henry II. landed in Ireland.

Almerick de St. Laurence, and his son Nicholas were wounded in an engagement with the Ulster Irish in the county of Down, under the command of John Courcy, when 15,000 were killed. He was ancestor to the barons of Howth, and to him K. John, then earl of Moreton, granted the lands of Howth.

Canons of St. Victor founded in Dublin, by Henry the second.

Frederick is reduced to ask pardon of pope Alexander, who sets his foot upon that emperor's neck.

- 1178 Aretic, called Jesus's Staff, brought from Armagh to Christ-Church, Dublin, which was very profitable to the Canons.

The Abbey at Monastereven built by Dermot O'Dempsey, king of Offaly.

Adulbert converted Holland.

Albigenes excommunicated by the council of Rome.

- 1184 Gloucester-Abbey, founded by Henry the second, to atone some irreligious, and immoral practice, as his brother, king William of Scotland, did another at Arbroth, on the same account.

- 1185 New temple, founded by the Knights Templers.

John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, first lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Andronicus, who had obtained the Eastern empire by murdering Alexis II. is seized by his own subjects, who cut off one of his hands, put out

out one of his eyes, lead him about the streets on a camel with his face towards the tail, tear off his flesh with iron-hooks, and at last hang him up between two pillars.

1186 Stephen Riddel, the first lord chancellor appointed in Dublin.

1187 Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, takes Jerusalem from the Christians, of which Guy of Lusignan was then king.

1188 Priory of St. John, in Thomas-street, within Newgate, founded by Alured de Palmer in Dublin.

1189 Apprentice, first by a charter of Richard I. Thomas Fabian, a tribune of London, wrote an historical concordance from Brutus, the first king in that part of Britain, down to the last year of Henry II.

1190 Great part of Dublin consumed by an accidental fire.

St. Patrick's church in Dublin, built by bishop James Comyn.

Christ-Church rebuilt by archbishop Comyn in Dublin.

Henry de Loundres, his successor, erected it into a cathedral, and appointed William Fitz-Guy the first dean in Dublin.

1191 Holy War by Richard I. king of England, and Philip Augustus, king of France, make an expedition to the Holy Land, to recover it from Saladin; and in his voyage thither Richard conquers the Island of Cyprus, with which he purchases of Guy of Lusignan, his right to the kingdom of Jerusalem.

1192 The cathedral of Kilkenny built. See page 66. Castles of Kilkenny and Kingsale built.

1194 Clerkenwell, by Jordon, son of Raduiph, son of Bryan, confirmed.

King Richard returning home through Germany, is taken by Leopold, duke of Austria, and delivered to the emperor Henry VI. who

keeps him prisoner fifteen months, and makes him pay 100,000 marks for his ransom.

- 1195 King Richard returned to England, and was crowned again.

- 1197 The order of Crutched Fryars restored by St. Ciriacus.

- 1198 The Kirk at Glascow built.

Deep in Lincolnshire a cell to Thoray, by Baldwin Wac.

This year dies Roderick O'Connor, sometimes king of Ireland, and in whom ended the Irish monarchy, and settled in the person of Henry II. king of England.

- 1199 Having beaten the French, who had taken the advantage of his absence, and ravaged Normandy, king Richard I. is mortally wounded by an arrow at the siege of Chalus in the Limosin, and dies soon after.

Joanna the queen of Sicily dies.

Herald, or Harald, earl of Murray, was hanged, and his children castrated by William king of Scotland; that good prince soon after built an abbey for a propitiation.

Great part of London burnt.

- 1200 The Abbey of St. Peter and Paul in the county of Clare built.

King John sold for 4000 marks, to William de Brausa, all the land of Philip de Worcester, and all the lands of Theobald Walter in Ireland.

Malden in Kent, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester.

Catherine's Nunnery, near Oxon, by Exeter, confirmed by king John, William de Tracy, and Henry de Pomerya, benefactors.

Jews tortured to discover their treasure, and plundered of them when discovered, by king John.

- 1201 The kings of France were without ships or Sea-ports.

- 1201 The republic of Pisa assumed the sovereignty of the neighbouring seas, which they soon lost to the Genoese.

Antwerp fortified, and several cities founded in Holland and Flanders.

Charters granted to several towns in England.

Astronomy and geography brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary.

Eustachius, the commentator upon Homer.

- 1203 A dreadful conflagration happened in Constantinople, that burns down a great part of the city.

Abbas Uspergensis, the historian.

- 1204 Maria de Prato, near St. Albans, by Garinus, abbot, Marget, a cell.

The French and Venetians take Constantinople; and Baldwin, earl of Flanders, is elected emperor.

The empire is now divided, Baldwin count of Flanders reigning at Constantinople Theodore Lascaris at Nice in Bithynia, and Alexis Comnenus at Trebifond.

The Danes enriched by a vast herring-fishery on the coast of Schonen.

Where Amsterdam now stands, there was only a small castle and village.

The plague-carried off numbers in Dublin.

- 1205 The word parliament first used in England.

Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, began the building of the castle of Dublin.

- 1206 Baldwin is taken by the king of Bulgaria, kept a prisoner for sixteen months, and then put to death in a cruel manner.

Hoveden, an Oxford priest, wrote the history of the wars between the Britains, Romans, Picts, Saxons, Danes and Normans, and dies.

- 1208 London's first free charter for electing their own magistrates, was obtained.

St. Dominick instituted the order of Predicants.

- 1208 St. Francis, Patron of the fryars minorites.
King John surrendering his crown to the Pope's Nuncio.

- 1209 Venice gains the silk manufactures from Greece.

The Groisaders against the Albigenfes (a sect of christians so called) take the city of Beziers in Languedoc, burn it, and put 60,000 of those poor people to the sword.

Black-Monday; so called, on account of the slaughter committed by the Irish on a great number of the British people who inhabited Dublin, and went out to divert themselves in Cullen's Wood, on Easter-Monday, when the O'Birno's and Tools, mountain enemies, fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children.

- 1210 St. Catherine's church at Waterford, built, founded by Elias, son of a Norman.

Pence and farthings were coined in Ireland, by order of king John.

Courts of judicature were first erected in Dublin; as were judges of assize, to whom an abstract of the English laws were delivered for their government, appointing twelve English shires, with sheriffs and other officers, for the due administration of justice.

Jews, of both sexes, imprisoned and inhumanly butchered by John, king of England, of hated memory: resolving to have all their money, he inflicted grievous tortures upon them. Every one at least, had his eyes plucked out. One of them insisting on it, that such barbarity was repugnant to the law of Jesus, as well as to the law of Moses, the tyrant commanded one of his great teeth to be plucked out for seven days running. The poor wretch then gave the hungry tyrant 1000 marks. The king, at that time had plundered the Jews of 66000 marks in silver, yet thirsted as greedily after the

the political blood of this unhappy people, as before.

- 1210 King John, the office of mayor was instituted, after this manner: Hardel and Winchester, bailiffs of London, pursuant to a charter granted by Richard I. would not permit the king's purveyors to buy up provision for the king's household, in a time of scarcity, before the citizens were served. This enraged the king so, that he clapt both bailiffs under an arrest. But paying a fine, and begging pardon, they were enlarged; yet the form of government changed: for in lieu of the old, the king gave them leave to chuse out of their body an officer yearly, called mayor, and two sheriffs, in the room of bailiffs.—Mayor comes from the Latin word Prætor, as Prætor Urbanus, the chief man of the town.

Henry Allen, the first mayor and sheriffs of London.

- 1211 The Moors of Africa, having invaded Spain with a vast army, the pope forms a croi-sade against them, and they are entirely defeated in the plains of Tolosa, where 200,000 Saracens were massacred, most of them being killed on the spot, by the confederate Spaniards.

St. John the Evangelist's church in Kilkenny built.

- 1212 London Bridge built with stone.

- 1213 The Castle of Dublin built by bishop Cum-min.

The tileing first used in London.

King John became tributary to the Pope.

Thomas's Hospital, founded first by Bermondsey, prior; he named it Almetry, or Alms-House for converts and poor orphans; but Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, re-founded it in 1215, for regular canons.

- 1214 Philip Augustus, king of France, obtains a great victory near Bovines, over the emperor

Otho

Otho IV. who (in conjunction with the counts of Flanders and Bologne) attacked him with an army of 150,000 men.

- 1215 Roman council called by Pope Innocent the third, consisted of 70 archbishops, and 412 bishops. That pontiff dies, and was released out of purgatory by St. Lutgard.

- 1216 Magna Charta, signed by king John and his barons, on the 15th of June, at Runingmede near Windsor.

Cashel, erected into a borough, by Donchad O'Loragan, archbishop there.

- 1217 Henry III. granted the city of Dublin to the citizens, in fee-farm, at 200 marks per annum.

- 1218 Simon of Montford, head of the Croisaders against the Albigenes, is killed before the city of Toulouse, which he was besieging.

Black Priory of St. Andrews, in Ardes, county of Down, built.

- 1219 Saxo, the Grammarian.

- 1220 Westminster-Abbey, the Danes afterwards destroyed it; next, Edward the Confessor, with one tenth part of his revenue built it a-new. King Henry III. pulled it down, and rebuilt it in 50 years.

- 1221 Bren, king of Jerusalem; Henry III. Pont.

- 1224 The custom paid in the city of Dublin, were three pence for every sack of wool, six-pence for every last of hide, and two pence for every barrel of wine.

The cathedral of Drogheda built.

The Castle of Sligo built by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, lord justice of Ireland.

- 1227 The Priory of St. Mary and St. Edward at Limerick, founded by Simon Minor, a citizen of Limerick, in the reign of king John.

St. Mary's-Abbey Priory at Mullingar, built.

- 1228 Yarmouth becomes considerable for its fishery.

- 1230 James, king of Arragon, drives the Saracens out of Majorca and Minorca.

- 1231 He takes from them the kingdom of Valentia.
 1232 St. Stephen's Church at Leighlin, county of Catherlough, built.
 Carrickfergus Church, in the county of Antrim, built.
- 1234 Fresh-herring pasties good for kings.
 Straw was used for the king of England's bed.
- 1235 Spencers, slain for the public good.
- 1236 Antelamus, made bishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland.
- 1237 Water conveyed in leaden pipes to London, through Tyburn-fields.
- 1240 Hugh de Lacy, earl of Ulster, was raised to the dignity of an earl, by king John, with the ceremony of girding on the sword; he was also the founder of a friary in Down.
 England, miserably drained of its money by the popes, to the amount of 120,000 l. per annum of our modern money, equal in point of expence of living to 720,000 l. in our days.
- 1241 White-Fryars Church built.
 Thomas, earl of Savoy, comes to England.
- 1245 Cardinal's Hat, first given by Innocent IV.
- 1246 Most of the houses of London were covered with thatch.
 Wheat sold for two shillings per quarter, 1. 2. 6s. of our money.
- 1247 A marvellous and strange earthquake over Ireland, England, and all the Western world, which held near three months.
- 1248 A company of wool-merchants settled in London.
- 1249 Louis IX. king of France, having undertaken an expedition to the Holy Land, takes the city of Damietta in Egypt.
- 1250 He vanquishes the Saracens in two battles, but in a third he is defeated and made prisoner, and obliged to pay 400,000 livres for his ransom, besides the restitution of the city of Damietta.

- 1250 Norwich becomes considerable.
- 1251 Magna Charta solemnly confirmed.
A new coinage in Dublin.
- 1252 Dominican Friary at Sligo, built by Maurice Fitz-Gerald.
Henry III. king of England, coined the first sterling money.
Ordo Servitarum, by pope Innocent IV.
- 1253 Some fine linen made in England.
Sarboyn College, founded.
- 1255 Church of Longford built.
- 1256 After the death of William, earl of Holland, Richard, duke of Cornwall, (brother to king Henry III. of England) is chosen emperor by some of the electors, and Alphonfus, king of Castile, is chosen by the others.
- 1257 The first college erected in Cambridge.
- 1258 Stephen Longwood, lord justice of Ireland, gave battle to O'Neill and the rebels of Ulster, at Down, and slew 352, with O'Neill.
- 1262 The petty kings of Ireland own themselves vassals to the English crown.
- 1263 Baliol College in Oxford founded.
Charles, earl of Anjou, brother to Louis IX. of France, is made king of Sicily by pope Urban IV.
- A great stir between the prior of Christ-Church and the commonalty of the city, about the tythe of fish of the river Liffy.
- 1264 Fast of Corpus Christi; by pope Urban IV.
- 1265 Clement IV. (the successor of Urban) confirms Charles in the kingdom, and crowns him at Rome.
- 1266 The citizens of Dublin, excommunicated by bell, book and candle, for encroaching on the church; and from whom the church required a sum of money for a public sing, and if repeated, to be cudgelled about the church.
Burnham, Bucks, a priory, by Richard, king of the Romans.

1266 Cities and boroughs were first represented in parliament.

1267 Fryars preachers arrive in Ireland, and settle at Ros and Wexford, and the Minors at Kilkenny, and in two years after at Clonmell.

1268 The annual customs paid at the port of London, amounted to little more than 2000*l.* of our money.

Conradin, duke of Swabia, comes with an army to recover Sicily, which was the inheritance of his ancestors; but he is defeated near the Lake of Celans, and made prisoner.

1269 He is beheaded at Naples, by the instigation of the pope, and thereby the race of the princes of Swabia becomes extinct.

Maurice Fitz-Gerald, earl of Desmond, drowned between England and Ireland.

The Castle of Roscommon, built by Robert Ufford, lord justice of Ireland.

1270 Louis IX. makes an expedition against Tunis, (hoping thereby to open a way for the conquest of Egypt, and the recovery of the Holy-Land) but whilst he is besieging that city, he is taken ill, and dies, and a great part of his army are also destroyed by pestilential distempers.

1272 The first alderman of London was chosen, being Nicholas Farringdon: Half-pence and farthings first coined.

Eleanor sucking poyson out of her husband's wound.

The Welchmen submitting to an English prince, born among them.

1273 Rodolph, count of Habsbourg, (from whom the present Austrian family is descended) is elected emperor of Germany.

1274 The first commercial treaty between England and Flanders.

1275 London lends the crown 16,000*l.* of our modern money.

1276 The Castle of Roscommon taken by the Irish,
and

and a great overthrow given to the English.

- 1278 Rodolph defeats Offocar, king of Bohemia, who is slain in the battle.

By this victory he recovers Austria, which he gives to his son Albert.

- 1279 The famous Mortmain Act, passed in parliament, which limited religious foundations, and corporate societies in the extent of their revenue.

Four-penny pieces, pence, half-pence, and farthings, were coined, and directed to pass current in England and Ireland.

The Italians were at this time the coiners of English money: Edward I. commanded groats, pence, half-pence, and farthings to be coined.

280 Jews hanged for clipping and coining.

The city of Waterford burnt.

- 1281 Matthew Paris, the noted historian, Bale. James Devoragine the historian, dies.

- 1282 A general massacre of all the French in the island of Sicily, in which even the women who were with child by Frenchmen, were not spared.

This massacre has obtained the name of the Sicilian Vespers, being committed (as had been agreed on by the conspirators) when the bells rung-in for vespers (or evening prayers) on Easter-day.—Hereupon, Peter, king of Arragon, makes himself master of Sicily.

- 1283 The English parliament, constituted of knights, citizens, and burgessees, as well as lords spiritual and temporal.

A great part of Dublin and Christ-church burnt.

Alexander III. king of Scotland, killed by a fall from his horse near Kinghorn.

- 1284 Charles the Lame, son of Charles, king of Sicily, is taken prisoner by the king of Arragon's admiral, in a sea-fight, near Naples.

Tangodar, a Tartar, king of Persia, Julian-like,

like, fell from the faith, and became a worse enemy to the poor Christians, than Pagan princes had been before ; but divine vengeance pursued him, for he died by the hand of Argon, who deprived him of his life and crown.

- 1284 Edward II. born, and stiled prince of Wales, being the first that had that title: Edward, eldest son to that king, after the conquest of Leuelin, was created prince of Wales, the first Englishman that ever had that title.

Leowellin, prince of Wales, was slain in battle by Edward I. who, pursuant to his wonted justice and honour, caused the dead man's head to be hung on a pole in the Tower of London.

- 1285 Greece, and the lesser Asia, invaded by the Turks.

Murders, robberies, riots, and burning of houses, very frequent in England.

London's water-conduits completed.

- 1287 The Carmelite Friars first ordained.

- 1288 Charles is set at liberty, but never recovers the kingdom of Sicily.

- 1290 Jewish Synagogues pulled down by Edward, and every one obliged to purchase his life or liberty by a ransom, in the 16th year of his reign ; and in the 19th year of his reign, after he had stripped them of 15,000 Jews, banished them all from England, and made sale of their houses ; by which he amassed heaps of inglorious wealth ; yet extorted one fifteenth from the people, on pretence that he had been at vast expences in banishing the Jews : Had the managers in forty-eight been furnished with such a subject to work upon, all sons of true liberty must have applauded the blow.

- 1291 The christians lose Tripoli, Sidon, Tyre, and whatever they were possess'd of in and near the Holy Land.

- 1292 Adolphus of Nassau is elected emperor after the death of Rodolph.

- 1294 Pope Nicholas VI. died. A certain scholiast being ask'd, where was infallibility when the seat was vacant two years and three months? answer'd, tho' the visible head's asleep, the invisible head watched.

The order of Celestines by pope Celestinus.

- 1295 First instance of letters of marque and reprisal.

- 1296 Hull in Yorkshire founded and fortified, by king Edward I.

- 1297 First mention of the office of admiral of the English seas.

Sir William Wallis, totally routed the English army at Stirling. In that action, performed by the conduct and bravery of a true friend to native liberty, fell on the English side the noble and warlike Percy, earl of Northumberland, Walsingham, earl of Warwick, with Latimer and the heroic Cressingham.

- 1298 Adolphus is deposed, and Albert duke of Austria son of Rodolph, chosen in his stead.

- 1299 King's palace at Westminster burnt.

Fine earthen ware invented in Italy,—spectacles,—and windmills.

- 1300 A bloody battle is fought near Spires between Adolphus and Albert, wherein Adolphus is slain, and Albert remains in peaceable possession of the empire.

The Jubilee appointed to be kept at Rome every 100 years by pope Boniface VIII.

Wine was then sold only by apothecaries, as a cordial.

From this time to 1500, the merchandise of the East-Indies was brought into Europe by way of the Red Sea and the Nile, and sometimes up the Euphrates, and by Caravans to Aleppo.

The Venetians alone had the art of making looking glasses.

Some few clocks were used in Italy.

In the towns of France, Germany, and England, they had scarce any but thatched houses :
and

and the same might be said of the poorer towns in Italy.

1300 And although these countries were over-run with woods, they had not as yet learned to guard against the cold by the means of chimneys (the kitchen excepted) an invention so useful and ornamental to our modern apartments.

The custom then was, for the whole family to sit in the middle of a smoaky hall, round a large stove, the funnel of which passed through the cieling.

Lasslamma, (says Voltaire) who wrote to the fourteenth century, complains, that frugality and simplicity had given way to luxury.

He therefore regrets the times of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, of the twelfth century, and of the emperor Frederic II. of the thirteenth century, when in Milan, the capital of Lombardy, they eat flesh meat but three times in a week.

Wine was very scarce.

They had no idea of wax candles, and even those of tallow were deemed luxury ; insomuch that even the better sort of people used splinters of wood instead of Candles.

They wore woollen shirts.

The most considerable citizens gave not above one hundred livres for their daughter's portions. But now, says Lasslamma, we wear linen.

The women dress in silk gowns, some of which are embroidered with gold and silver, and they have two thousand livres for their portions, and have their ears adorned with gold pendants.

Table linen was scarce in England.

Private men's houses were all of wood in Paris as well as in London.

It was reckoned a kind of luxury to ride in a two-wheeled cart in the ill-paved and dirty streets of Paris, it being forbidden to citizens
wives,

wives, by Philip the Fair.

- 1300 Let no one presume (says an edict of Charles VI. to treat with more than a spoon and two dishes.

The use of silver knives and forks, spoons, and cups, was a great piece of luxury.

- 1301 St. Werburgh's church and part of the city burnt.

- 1302 The mariner's compass invented, by which a voyage could be performed in three months, which before took up three years.

Bread-street in London, once the market for bread, for till the year 1302, the bakers were allowed to sell none in their shops.

Mackduff, earl of Fife, slain at the battle of Falkirk.

Steward of Boot slain at the court of Falkirk.

- 1302 John Cumin earl of Buchan, and the warlike Frazier, of whom are descended the noble families of Lovit, and Salton, defeated Edward the first, called in derision Longshanks, at Roslyn. 11 Kall. Ang. Buchanan.

The Flemings gain a great victory over the French commanded by Robert earl of Artois, 20,000 of them being slain upon the spot.

- 1303 The Swiss republic first formed.

- 1304 The first instance of the maritime strength of the Hollanders. Forty men a sufficient complement for the largest ships of war.

- 1305 The city of Louvain in Flanders, with the adjacent villages, was said to contain above 15,000 journeymen weavers.

Clement V. transfers the papal see from Rome to Avignon, where it continued seventy-two years.

John Cumin earl of Buchan stabb'd by king Robert Bruce, at the high altar in Dumfries, for traiterously divulging their covenant to Edward king of England.

- 1306 Money so scarce, that one shilling (equal to three

three of ours) per day, defrayed the expence of a bishop in prison, with a chaplain and two servants.

- 1307 John Cumin earl of Buchan, put to death by Edward king of England, contra jus gentium.

Crosses erected in honour of queen Eleanor where her hearse rested.

Bills of exchange first in use.

- 1308 First commercial treaty between England and Portugal, and likewise between England and Spain.

John le Decer appointed first provost or mayor; and Richard de St. Olave and John Stakebold, first bailiffs of Dublin.

- 1309 Lord Jeffrey Genvil became a friar at Trim.

- 1310 The knights hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem take Rhodes, and there establish'd the principal seat of their order.

The bakers of Dublin drawn on hurdles, through the streets, tied at horses tails, for using false weights.

- 1312 The order of the knights templars abolished in the council of Vienne, by pope Clement V.

- 1313 The first bridge was built at Ballybough, by John Decar of Dublin.

- 1314 Philip the IV. king of France, died by a fall from his horse in hunting.

- 1315 Camel the monk, poet Laureat to Edward II. king of England, being taken prisoner at Bannock-burn-fight, cry'd out, no arma viroſve canam, so proving a dull, or dumb poet, the conqueror Robert king of Scotland, ordered him to be sent after the king his master.

- 1316 England trades to Norway, Brabant, and Bretagne.

The steeple of Christ Church demolished by a great storm.

- 1318 Armagh battle fought against Edward Bruce, who was there taken and beheaded at Dundalk and with him 6200 Scots lost their lives.

- 1318 Olivetan Order, confirmed by Alexander.
- 1320 Gold first began to be coined in Christendom.
Chersonesus taken by the Turks.
First university college erected in St. Patrick's church, by Alexander de Bicknor, archbishop of Dublin.
- 1322 Edward II. surrenders the crown to his son.
- 1323 Ships from Genoa, Sicily, and Venice come to England; but no English ships as yet traded to the Mediterranean.
Louis of Bavaria, and Frederic of Austria, dispute the empire, having been each of them chosen by a part of the electors; but Louis defeats Frederic, and makes him prisoner.
- 1325 England's first treaty of commerce with Venice.
- 1326 First mention of two admirals in England.
- 1327 Edward II. king of England, barbarously murder'd.
The first broad-cloth made in England by Jack of Newbery.
Saffron first brought into England.
Trades incorporated in London.
Ireland as yet affords no matter for commercial history.
- 1328 Southampton becomes a considerable port.
Nicholas V. a sham pope, forced into the chair by emperor Louis IV. This prince would fain have made his Laundresses's son an archbishop, at the age of fifteen.
- 1329 Earl of Kent beheaded for a plot to restore king Edward II. March 9.
- 1330 Gunpowder invented, accidentally found out by a monk at Cologne, named Schwaitz.
- 1331 A woollen manufactory established in England by king Edward III.
Customs of the port of London amount to 24,000*l.* of our modern money.
A great famine in Ireland.
The Bible translated into French by order of Charles V.

1331 The castle of Arkloe taken by the Irish, and a great number of the English slain.

Roger Mortimer earl of March is hanged at Tyburn.

Edward III. king of England, hanged his chief justice Thorp, for taking a bribe of 1000 lbs ; that prince said that Thorp had violated the oath, which the king took at his coronation.

1334 Nicephorus the chronologist.

1336 On St. Laurence's day a small party of Irish were put to flight by the English, in which encounter the English had 10,000 men kill'd

The Genoese import East-Indies commodities into England.

Two Brabant weavers settle at York, with the king's protection ; as it may prove, said the king, of great benefit to us and our subjects.

1337 Laws enacted for encouraging the woollen manufacture in England.

Holland gains part of the said manufacture from Flanders and Brabant.

1338 Edward III. seizes the tin and wool in England, and sells it in Flanders, in order to pay his army.

A great frost in Ireland, the Liffey in Dublin so frozen as to have all manner of diversions on it.

1339 Copper coins introduced into Scotland and Ireland.

Looms set up in Bristol for woollen cloth.

The Cinque-Ports guard the sea coasts, in lieu of all taxes.

1340 The parliament grants the king thirty thousand sacks of wool.

Venice, Genoa, and Spain, have the largest ships in Christendom.

Poland had no silver coin.

Oxford contained thirty thousand students.

The kings of Castile and Portugal obtain a most signal victory over a vast army of the Moors.

- 1342 Adamite heretics sprung up.
Amsterdam becomes considerable.
Wool is sold per lb. 1s. 3d. half of our money ; Shropshire wool bears the best price.
- 1344 Gold first coined in England.
Ireland hath some shipping.
- 1345 Joanna, queen of Naples, strangled her husband, October 5.
- 1346 Holbourn a bad deep road, and a toll paid at the bars for repairing.
Edward III. with about 25,000 men, defeats the French ; four great guns first used by the English in the battle of Cressy, whose army (according to the lowest accounts) was at least 60,000 strong.
Thirty thousand French were slain, among whom were 15000 persons of quality.
And the next day 7000 French were cut to pieces, who were marching to join their army, not knowing what had happened.
- 1347 The English take Calais, king Philip in vain attempted to relieve it.
Yarmouth had more shipping than any one port in England.
St Stephen's chapel, the present House of Commons built.
- 1348 A remarkable pestilence raged in Ireland (which came from the Saracens;) in Dublin 14,000 people were carried off from the beginning of August to Christmas ; and from the month of May to the translation of St. Thomas 50,000 bodies were buried in the seminary, call'd after that saint.
- 1348 French fashions introduced into England.
Norwich eminent in the worsted manufacture.
Great pestilence at Norwich, and at Florence in Italy.
- 1349 Dauphine is annexed to the crown of France, on condition that the king's eldest son should always bear the title of Dauphin.

Florence university founded.

The order of the garter instituted, April 23.

1350 The Jubilee of 100 years reduced to fifty by pope Clement VI.

The Turks get footing in Europe.

Temple new, founded by the knights templars, on abolishing the order by general council, their lands were given to the knights hospitalers, and they let it to the students of the law, who hold it now.

Groats and half groats were the largest silver coin.

Foreign weavers numerous in London.

Spaniards permitted to fish on the English coasts.

1352 No trade from England to the Mediterranean.

1353 The Strand not built.

A little village at Charing Cross.

Gauging of wines, &c. introduced.

1354 Exported from England to the

value of ~~the said year~~ £294,184

Imported during the said year. 38,970

The balance multiplied by 3, is in

modern money 1765,644

Our only exports were wool, salts, coarse cloths, with some leather.

Iron made in England from the time of the Romans, now forbid to be exported.

1355 Paris now a large city, though not so antient as London.

Julius Fermicus the mathematician.

1356 The Germanic constitution established by the golden-bull, or bulla aurea, published.

Golden Rule owes its rise to Charles I. emperor.

Prince Edward, son of Edward III. with about 18,000 men defeats 50,000 French near Poictiers, takes king John and his youngest son prisoners, and carries them to England 19th September.

1357 Amurat, the successor of Orchanes enlarges

the Turkish empire by the conquest of Gallipoli, Adrianople, and the adjacent provinces.

- 1347 Lesbos an island in the Archipelegos given to the Genoese.

Smithfield once a place for juffs and turnys, present king of England, the king of Scotland, and king of France.

Coals first exported from Newcastle to London.

Herring-fair at Yarmouth.

- 1359 A second justice appointed in Dublin, at the salary of 40*l*. He had liberty to practise as a lawyer, notwithstanding he was on the bench.

- 1360 The famous John Wickliffe, so remarkable for the opposition he gave the pope, and the order of mendicants, was in high reputation at Oxford.

A peace is concluded between France and England very advantageous and honourable to the latter; and king John is set at liberty, leaving hostages in England for the payment of the sum agreed on for his ransom.

Grand Cairo taken by Solymus.

Leather-money coined in France, which was poor, and Italy rich.

- 1361 White-Fryars, Curriers guild there.

A great plague in Ireland and England among the men, but few women died.

Lionel, earl of Ulster, third son of Edward III. the first lord lieutenant of Ireland.

- 1362 Law pleadings enacted to be in English.

Eight sumptuary laws passed in one session of parliament.

Paleologus emperor, became tributary to the Turks.

St. Patrick's cathedral burnt.

- 1363 Radulphus Higden, a monk made a mass, writ a Polychronicon from Adam, down to the 16th year of Edward III.

- 1364 St. Patrick's cathedral re-built, by arch-bishop

bishop Minot. Dublin.

1364 The duke of Anjou, King John's second son, and one of the hostages given to Edward king of England, having made his escape, John comes over to make satisfaction, and dies in London.

1365 Boroughs of Lancashire so poor, they could not afford to send any member to parliament.

1367 A thousand citizens in Genoa appear in robes of silk, at the pope's public entry into that city.

1368 Toll paid to Denmark from ships passing the sound.

The first clock-makers in England.

1370 A frost from September to April.

A great pestilence in Ireland.

The steeple of St. Patrick's Dublin, began to be built by Thomas Minot, Archbishop of Dublin, who also repaired the church which had been much injured by an accidental fire in 1362.

1371 Tonnage and poundage first laid in England.

1374 Bristol becomes large and populous.

1375 The common working people in England still in slavery.

1376 Woollen cloth made in Ireland.

1377 Order of the garter instituted by king Edward III. of England; and the same year he imprisons the kings of France and Scotland. Dead.

A great rebellion in Kent, headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, at the head of more than 100,000 people.

1377 London has many woods and copses round it. Bajazet the great Turk taken by Tamerlain.

1380 The city of Louvain loses its manufacture, by an insurrection of the journeymen weavers.

The first use of guns found out by the French.

1381 First act of navigation made in England.

Jack Straw, and Wat Tyler, raised an insurrection, refusing to pay king Richard II. more taxes

taxes than they were able ; growing to a vast number, but raw and unarmed, the chief captain of them was stabbed by the warlike the lord mayor of London : For which grand atchievement, the sword or dagger, was added to the city arms.

1381 Litistat a dyer in Norwich, calling himself king of the commons, had 6000 men in the field, forceably obliged the lords Morely and Scaler, to serve him at his table; being vanquished by Henry Spencer, he was hanged.

1383 The fourth great pestilence in Ireland.

1384 Matthew of Westminster collected the best flowers of history, for which he was called the flower-gatherer. Died.

1385 Eye, Suffolk, by Robert Mallet, freed by king Richard II.

John the bastard, king of Portugal, defeats the Castilians, which victory is annually celebrated to this day among the Portugeeze.

Dublin bridge fell, since called the old bridge, rebuilt.

1386 A company of linen-weavers established in London.

1387 First admiral of all England.

Robert de Vare duke of Ireland, divorces his wife daughter of Inelgram de Courci, and cousin to the king.

1388 Four lords justices of England were banished into Ireland, by a decree of parliament, and it was not lawful for them, either to make laws or to give council upon pain of death.

Bajazet succeeds his father Amurat in the Ottoman empire, who in a few years takes from the Christians Thessaly, Macedonia, Phocis, Attica, and Bulgaria.

1390 Another navigation act, binding English merchants to freight in English ships only.

1391 Two crowns of gold, set with precious stones, with some rich furniture, imported into England from Lucca.

1391 Playing

1391 Playing cards invented in France for the king's amusement.

1392 Charles VI. king of France loses his senses, and is sometimes so mad that they are forced to bind him.

1393 Newgate built by John Whittington.

1394 King Richard II. lands at Waterford in Ireland, September II. attended with 30,000 foot and 4000 horse who arriving at Dublin, granted the city a tax of a penny to be paid annually by every house; he was crowned at Waterford.

A plague in London which carried off upwards of thirty thousand inhabitants.

1395 Robert de Vare duke of Ireland, dies at Louvain.

A bloody battle near Nicopolis between Bajazet and Sigismond king of Hungary, wherein the latter is defeated with the loss of 20,000.

1397 The gilling and pickling of herrings invented, which before were all salted and dried for red herrings.

1398 Foreign woollen cloth first prohibited in England.

An English ship at Newcastle of 200 tons.

1399 Richard II. king of England, is murder'd in prison, and succeeded by Henry IV. duke of Lancaster.

1400 The emperor Wenceslaus is deposed by the Electors.

1401 Homeldon fight between the English and Scots.

William Sautre a Lollard is burnt alive.

Wickliffe spreads his doctrine in England.

Dr. John Wickliffe, doctor of divinity in the university of Oxford, the minister of Lutherworth in Leicestershire, the original of the protestant religion; William Woodford set him the first copy of railing against John Wickliffe, being deputed by Thomas Arundel archbishop of Canterbury to confute publicly in writing, his

his opinions. He died and was buried at Colchester, 1397.

- 1402 David prince of Scotland, starved to death at Falkland.

Tamerlane, emperor of the Tartars, defeats Bajazet near Angora, and takes him prisoner.

- 1403 Bajazet, provoking his conqueror, is put into an iron cage, where he dashes out his brains against the bars.

Henry IV. concludes treaties of peace and commerce between England and Castile, Flanders, Portugal, and France.

- 1404 The statutes of Kilkenny and Dublin were confirmed in a parliament held in Dublin, under the earl of Ormond.

- 1405 Citizens fitted out a fleet, in aid of king Henry; invaded Scotland and Wales; brought from the latter the shrine of St. Cubius, and placed it in Christ church.

Chaucer Geoffrey the old English poet died aged 72 years.

Great guns first used in England at the siege of Berwick.

- 1407 The mayor of Dublin had the privilege of having a gilded sword borne before him, in return for the many services he did the king.

Guild-hall built as it now stands, an instance of the wealth of lord at that time.

A great plague in London, of which dies, 30,000 forces the king to retire to the castle of Leeds in Kent.

The beginning of the mendicant fryars of St. James's order.

A certain fellow (an Irishman) named Mac Adam Mac Gilmon, caused 40 churches to be destroy'd.

- 1409 John king of Portugal, makes a descent in Africa and takes Ceuta.

The same year a heretick, or Lollard of London, was burnt for not believing the sacrament
of

of the altar.

1409 Thomas Cusack appointed first mayor of Dublin.

1410 Sultan Solyman murdered.

Sigismund king of Hungary, brother of Wenceslaus, is elected emperor of Germany, Ferdinand regent of Castile, defeats the Moors of Granada.

Painting in oil colours invented at Bruges, by John Van Eyck.

The arts of architecture, carving, graving, baking fine colours into glass, naming the points of the compass, making watches, clocks, and sun dials, spread by the Netherlands in Europe.

1411 Birmingham tower built, Dublin.

St. Andrew's university founded in Scotland, John Gerson chancellor of Paris.

1413 Henry V. landed at Clontarf near Dublin, on the first of October.

Dagen-Court battle in France, Henry V. conquers.

1414 The clergy give largely to the crown, for the horrible pleasure of burning the Lollards alive*.

[This particular our author mentions, to the eternal infamy of those times ; as persecution is ever repugnant to the freedom of commerce, as well as true christianity ; and that religious and civil liberty is all that is worth rational men's contending for in this world.]

1414 Few large towns in the West of England, compared to the present time.

1415 The English fish for cod on the coast of Iceland.

Henry V. king of England, lands at Havre de Grace in Normandy.

He gains a memorable victory over the French near

* *Lollards, a set which had imbibed the principles of Wickliffe, and opposed the mendicants of the Church.*

near Agincourt, who were much superior to him in number, the 24th of October.

Sir John Falstaff, a brave officer at Agincourt fight.

John Hufs, having preached against several doctrines of the church of Rome, is condemned as a Heretick, by the council of Constance, and burnt alive by pope Gregory XII.

Moorgate, built by Falconer, mayor of London.

1416 Jerome of Prague, his scholar, suffers the same death.

The parliament of Ireland removed to Trim.

Henry V. pays subsidies to German princes.

1417 Paper, made of linen-rags, invented.

1418 Gun-powder made in England.

1419 The Portuguese discover the island of Madeira.

Sugar-canes from Sicily planted in Madeira.

Bruges, the greatest emporium in Europe.

See 1487.

1421 Total revenue of England 55,754 l.

Baldus, the lawyer, dies.

The earl of Desmond overthrown by the Irish, May 27th.

1424 Scotland, a considerable herring-fishery.

Free-masonry prohibited.

River Lee made navigable.

John Copegrave, made a collection of English Saints.

Harlow battle, near Inverary in Scotland, fought against Donald of the Isles, in the reign of James I. of Scotland.

1426 The citizens of Dublin have a grant of 20 l. from the government for their great services.

1427 Wolves, not yet extirpated from Scotland.

Tamerlin, first Mogul emperor, flourished in the year of the Egyra 806, or 1427.

1428 The Old Bridge of Dublin, built.

The English besiege Orleans, and reduce it to

to the utmost extremity.

1428 Frederic, first duke of Saxony.

1429 They are obliged to raise the siege; to which the valour of a country maid, called Joan of Arc, very much contributed.

1430 Rise of the city of Glasgow.

1431 Joan of Arc is taken by the English, and burnt as a witch.

1432 King Henry VI. goes to France, and is crowned at Paris.

1436 Coventry eminent for the woollen and cap manufacture.

A great famine rages in France and England, followed by a dreadful pestilence.

Paris retaken from the English, after they had possessed it 15 years.

1437 James I. king of Scotland, murdered in the Charter-House at Perth, by his uncle Walter earl of Athol, hanged.

1440 Printing first invented. Who the first inventors of this noble art were, or in what city it was first set on foot, is a famous problem long disputed among the learned: John Mantle of Strasbourg, John Guttenberg, and John Fust, Faust, or Faustus of Mentz, and Lawrenzes John Koster of Haerlem, are the persons to whom this honour is severally ascribed; but it is generally allowed to be about this year that the first book appeared in print, whether a Bible or a Livy, is not certain.

1441 Fast of the Virgin Mary, by the council of Basil.

1443 Felix V. a sham Pope, was legally excommunicated by the true Pope Eugenius IV.

Scanderbeg, so named by the Turks; but his proper name was George Castriot: he first temporized with the Musselmens, then revolted, took the city of Croy, beat Alibeg Basha, general of the Turks; beat Basha Ferril; beat Mustapha Basha, a second time; put Sultan Amurec

Amureto to the rout ; relieved Alphonso king of Naples ; is made chief of the Christian league against the Turks ; being made king of Albania, and citizen of Venice, the measure of his honours being full, he died at Lyffa, aged 63 years.

- 1444 Ladislaus, king of Hungary, having broken the truce he had made with the Turks, a memorable battle is fought between him and Sultan Amuret, near Varna, wherein the Christian army is entirely defeated, and the king himself slain.

1445 Leadenhall first erected for a public granary.

1447 A great plague and famine in Ireland.

1448 The Vatican Library at Rome founded.

1449 Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, in base requital for the services done his country, was privately strangled at Bury St. Edmund's.

Collet, founded St. Paul's School, and appointed Lilly, the then famous grammarian, head master.

1451 The house of York claim the crown.

Normandy abandoned by England, 29th of Henry VI.

1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks, under the emperor Constantine (say some) August 6th, 1456 ; others, Mahomet the second, son of Amurat.

1454 Thomas Walsingham, of Norfolk, a monk in the abbey of St. Albans, wrote a chronology, from the beginning of the English government, to the sixth year of Henry V. in whose time he lived.

1455 Some silk manufactures carried on by women in England.

A Swedish ship of a thousand tons comes to England.

1456 John Huniades gains a victory over Mahomet, and forces him to raise the siege of Belgrade.

1458 A ruby of 214 carats brought into England.
An English merchant-ship trades to the Levant Sea.

1459 A mint erected in the castle of Dublin, where silver coin and brass money were coined.

1460 Allum-mines first found in Italy; though they were known to the antient Greeks and Romans.

Engraving and etching invented in Italy.

1461 Berwick taken by the Scots.

Three suns appeared visibly in the firmament.
John Harding wrote the annals of England, and dies.

1462 Regular posts established in France.

Mints established in Dublin for coining groats, two-penny pieces, half-pence, and farthings.

1465 The battle of Mont-le-Herry, between Louis XI. and Charles duke of Burgundy.

Turks, beaten by Scanderbeg.

1466 Another plague visits Dublin and Meath.

1467 By virtue of an act of parliament, the great earl of Desmond was beheaded at Drogheda, 15th of February.

Desiderius Erasmus, born at Rotterdam the 23d of October.

1468 Paul II. decrees, that none but cardinals should be elected popes.

1470 Uffun Cassan, an Armenian Prince, drives the Tartars out of Persia, which they had been masters of above two hundred years.

John Lydgate, a monk, at Bury, wrote the lives of king Edmund, Alfred, and king Arthur's round Table, in prose and verse, in the reign of Edward IV.

1471 Thomas Kempis, the learned and pious divine, whose works are a monument of christian and moral sincerity, died.

Printing (known before in Germany) introduced into England by William Caxton, mercer,

cer, in Westminster-abbey. The first piece he published, it is said, was either Tully's Offices, or a Treatise on the Game of Chess. See 1440.

1473 Nicholas Copernicus, the famous mathematician, was born at Thorn in Poland.

1474 Mahomet II. conquers Paphlagonia; and having defeated David Comnenus, the last emperor of Trebisonde, he carries him prisoner to Constantinople, with all his family.

1475 King Edward IV. lands in France, with a great army, has an interview with Louis XI. and is persuaded by presents and fair promises to return home.

1476 The duke of Burgundy besieges Morat, but is defeated by the Switzers, with the loss of twelve or fourteen thousand men.

1477 He besieges Nancy, but is again defeated and killed.

Mirach Mogul, emperor, lived, Egra 855.

Another plague visits Dublin.

The streets of Canterbury, Southampton, Taunton, and Cirencester paved.

London walled (says Malmesbury) the 17th year of Edward IV. thus, Joselin, mayor, repaired it from Aldgate to Cripplegate: Company of drapers, built from Bishopsgate to Alhallows in the wall: Merchant Almaines built Bishopsgate, the executors of Sir John Crosby, from Alhallows in the wall to Moregate: Skinner's company from Algate to Bury's Mark towards Bishopsgate; the other companies finished the rest, and the wall was done in one year.

1479 Philip Melancthon, was born February 16th.

1480 It was enacted in Ireland, that not any hawks should be exported without great custom.

Mahomet II. besieges Rhodes, but is forced to retire with great loss, the place being gallantly defended by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

1482 Sabellius, the historian.

1482 Amsterdam first furrounded with a brick-wall.

1483 Interest of money at ten per cent.

Richard III. the last of the line of York, usurps the crown of England, and causes his two nephews (the young king Edward V. and his brother) to be miserably murdered.

Jane Shore obliged to dopenance in St. Paul's, starved to death by Richard III.

1484 Vienna, besieged by Matthew, king of Hungary, January 23.

1485 Edward V. proclaimed, and never crowned, for he was privately taken off by the contrivance of his uncle, Richard, duke of York, who having usurped the crown, lost that deservedly, and his life to boot. Battle of Bosworth, and Henry VII. crowned in the fields.

This prince unites the houses of York and Lancaster, by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.

Water conduits brought into several cities in England.

The manor of Swords added to the fee of Dublin.

1486 The sweating sickness rages in London.

1487 The fall of Bruges, and the rise of Antwerp and Amsterdam. See 1419.

1488 Woollen cloth not to be exported untill fully drest.

1489 This year a great rarity was sent to the earl of Kildare, viz. six hand-guns (or musquets) out of Germany; fire-arms introduced into Dublin, being a present to the earl of Kildare, the chief governor.

James III. king of Scotland, slain in the battle of Banockborn.

About this time were first brought into England, geographical or colinographical maps and sea-charts.

Scarlet-dying very dear, till cochineal was imported

imported from Mexico, by the Spaniards.

- 1489 Cochineal is now well known to be an insect called a Lady-bird, which draws its subsistence from a shrub having a reddish sap.

- 1491 This year was called the dismal year, by reason of the continual fall of rain all the Summer and Autumn, which caused great scarcity of all sorts of grain throughout the kingdom of Ireland.

- 1492 The expulsion of the Moors from Spain.
English first trades to Morocco.

Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, born at Arvizolo near Savona, had the credit of discovering the West-Indies, America, for the Spaniards.

- 1492 Christopher Columbus began his first voyage in search of unknown lands, on account of Ferdinand V. king of Castile, who conquers Granada, and thereby puts an end to the kingdom of the Moors in Spain, after it had stood there above 700 years.

A great comet shone for the space of two months, always appearing after sun-set.

- 1493 Bartholomew Dias, a Portugueze, discovers the Cape of Good Hope.

Abuchaid, Mogul emperor, murdered in the year of our Lord.

- 1494 Algebra first known in Europe.

Sir Edward Poyning, one of the king's counsellors, lands in Ireland with 100 men, and is made lord justice.

Subsidies granted to him by the parliament held in Drogheda, in lieu of coyn and livery. See 1371.

- 1496 The first English law for the relief of impotent beggars.

Jane Shore; the husband of the said Jane, executed for coining and clipping in the reign of Henry VII.

- 1497 Vasquez de Gama, a Portugueze, sails to the East-

East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, being the first who performed that voyage on account of Emanuel, king of Portugal.

- 1497 Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, being in the service of Ferdinand, king of Castile, began his first voyage to the West-Indies: In this and three other voyages, he discovered most of that part of the world called after him America, for the Portugueze.

A great scarcity of corn in Ireland, insomuch that many perished by famine, especially in Ulster.

- 1498 Register-books in every parish.

- 1499 Exon in vain besieged by Perkin Warbeck.
Perkin Warbeck, taken, found guilty of high treason, and hanged at Tyburn, and Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, beheaded.

Louis XII. conquers the dutchy of Milan, forcing the duke to fly into Germany.

- 1500 The duke recovers Milan, but loses it again soon after.

This was a Jubilee year.

The city of Dublin besieged by the son of the earl of Kildare, L.D.

Albuquerque, took Goa in the East-Indies.

The Portugueze make a second voyage to the East-Indies.

Most part of the town of Galway burnt by accident.

The first use of hops in malt liquors is ascribed to this century.

A great plague in England.

- 1501 A very great famine and plague in Germany.
William of Hesse, Landgrave, broke his neck in hunting, February 17th.

The Fort of Sligo taken by Rory O'Connor, by scaling ladders.

Venice supplies Europe with East-Indian merchandise, till the Portugueze imported it by the Cape of Good Hope.

- 1502 Brazil discovered by the Portugueze.
Vesputius makes farther discoveries in America.

Henry VII. built in it a chapel, now founded in Westminster Abby called by Leland and others, the miracle of the world.

This year a great murrain, was in all parts of Ireland, which destroyed a great part of the cattle in the kingdom.

- 1503 Laws made in Scotland to promote industry and commerce.

Sugar-baking first found out by a Venetian.

The English taught to spin with the distaff by one Antonio Barrese, an Italian.

A great pestilence this year swept away a great number of people.

- 1505 Portugal monopolizes the cinnamon trade.
The first shilling coin'd in England.

- 1506 The town of Trim burnt by lightning.

Christopher Columbus having discovered several islands, viz. Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, &c. he undertook three other Voyages to the same parts; in the last of which he found out Paria on the continent; and dies.

- 1507 Genoa rebels against Louis XII. but is soon reduced to her former obedience.

- 1508 The French first sail up the river St. Lawrence.

Gold, cotton, sugar, ginger, imported from the West-Indies to Spain: and negro-slaves exported from Africa to America.

- 1509 Very few stone or brick buildings in England.

The French defeat the Venetians in a bloody battle near the river Adda.

No fallads in England; carrots, turnips, and cabbages were imported from the Netherlands.

- 1510 The Portuguese make themselves masters of Goa in the East-Indies.

The pope, the kings of England and Spain, and the Swiss Cantons, declare war against Louis XII.

1510 In the month of April did happen great inundations of water, which overturned trees, houses and bridges in Ireland.

1511 Alexander Mediceus slain.

The island of Cuba conquered, and the Havannah settled by the Spaniards.

1512 A ship of a thousand tons built at Woolwich. Mayor obliged to go annually, in procession, bare-foot through the city of Dublin, by way of penance, for quarrelling in St. Patrick's church.

The river of Plate in South America discovered.

The French, under the command of Gaston de Foix, the king's nephew, gain a great victory over the confederate army near Ravenna, but Gaston is unfortunately kill'd.

After this, Ravenna is taken and sack'd.

Belfast castle demolished by the Earl of Kildare.

1513 An English consul first established in the isle of Scio, the antient Chios.

The French besiege Novara, but are surprized and routed by the Switzers, who take all their artillery, and afterwards march into France and besiege Dijon.

Henry VIII. defeats the French near Guinegast, burnt Touraine, and takes Tournay.

1514 Battle of Floddenfield, the 9th of September, when king Henry VIII. fought against the Scots, by lord Thomas Howard, earl of Surry, lieutenant-general for the king; where James IV. king of Scotland, with 3 bishops, 2 lords abbots, 12 earls, 17 lords, and 8000 soldiers were slain; the dead body of James king of Scotland wrapped in lead, was brought to Shine in Surry, and there cast into a corner, not long since remaining, and seen.

Stone cannon bullets still in use.

- 1515 Sec Omer Mogul, emperor, Egyra, 894.
 1516 Madrid but an obscure village.
 An English voyage along the coast of South America.
 1517 The reformation of religion commences in many parts of Europe, and proved greatly beneficial to commerce.
 In Germany 1517, by Luther.
 In Switzerland 1519, by Zuingle.
 In Denmark 1521,
 In France 1529, by Calvin.
 In Sweden 1530, by Petri.
 In Ireland 1535, by George Brown.
 In England 1547, by Martin Bucer and Paul Fagius *.
 In Scotland 1560, by John Knox.
 In the United provinces 1566.
 Martin Luther begins to preach against indulgences.
 The Newfoundland fishery commences.
 Egypt is made a province of the Ottoman emperor.
 1518 A shameful riot at London, occasioned by English prejudice against foreigners.
 1519 Zuinglius begins to preach in Switzerland, against the doctrines of the church of Rome.
 Spain loses her woollen manufacture, which she has not been able to regain to this day.
 1520 The first exact geographical map of England.
 Philippine islands, discover'd by Magellan.
 Magellanica, or the southern unknown lands derives it's name from Ferdinand Magellan, the first that discovered it, when he sailed round the globe.
 1521 Muskets first brought into use.
 Spice-Islands possessed by the Portuguese.
 1521 France

* *The reformation in England began something earlier than this reign: But Edward VI. in order to forward it, invited some learned men from abroad.*

- 1521 France first gains a silk manufacture.
Venice, Lyons, and Genoa, the richest cities in Europe.

The emperor Charles V. causes an edict to be drawn up against Luther at the Dyet of Worms, whereby he is outlaw'd.

King Henry VIII. having a book publish'd against Luther, pope Leo X. gives him the title of defender of the faith, which the kings of England retain to this day.

Auldus Muntius the historian.

- 1522 An English consul at Candia, antient Crete.
The city of Limerick was sadly visited with the plague, whereof numbers dies.

Sir Edward Poyning dies.

- 1523 The English are confessedly masters at sea.
Rhodes taken by the Turks, from the Knights Hospitallers, who removed to the isle of Malta where they now reside.

Philip Melancthon, author of Augustin's Confessions, was born, February 16, 1479, dies 1523.

A very great scarcity of corn, by reason of the continual rains in summer.

- 1524 Vasquez de Gama dies at Cochin in the East-Indies.

Soap first made at London, which had been made before at Bristol.

A contention determined between the abbot of Thomas-Court, and the city of Dublin, about the Tollhowl.

This measure is still in use at the Dublin corn market, which is paid as a custom, the produce of which is for the use of the blue coat hospital, in Queen-street.

The Spaniards conquer the kingdom of Peru.

Turkeys, carps, hops, pickeril, and beer, came into England all in one year.

The constable Charles of Bourbon, the imperial general, marches into France and besieges

sieges Marseilles, but is obliged to retire.

- 1525 Francis I. king of France, is defeated and taken prisoner by the Imperialists in the battle of Pavia.

Lutheranism is introduced into Sweden and Denmark.

The mass abolished in the Canton of Zurich.

A very hot Summer and wet Autumn, which was attended with the plague in Dublin.

Fernellus the famous physician.

Thomas's hospital, on the downfall of religious houses, the Londoners purchased it of king Henry VIII. for the use it is now applied.

Bethlem hospital founded by Simon Fitz Mary sheriff of London for a priory of canons, to receive the itinerant canons from Jerusalem; it was given by king Henry VIII. to the city.

The earl of Kildare committed to the tower of London, found guilty and condemn'd to death, but pardoned by Henry VIII. and restored to his honour and dignities.

- 1526 Albert Darell, the ingenious painter, dies, April 6.

Bristol trades to the Canary-isles for sugar.

Rome is taken and plunder'd by the Imperial troops under Charles of Bourbon, and that general kill'd in the attack.

- 1527 Lewis king of Hungary and Bohemia, is kill'd in a battle against the Turks near Mohatz.

Buda the metropolitan city of Hungary was taken by the Turks.

- 1528 Genoa becomes a free Republick.

Cardinal Pole dies, and cardinal Wolfey is disgraced.

Plays acted before the earl of Ossory, and several of the nobility, on Hoggin-Green now College-Green in Dublin.

A pestilential sickness, called the English sweating, which first appeared in Ireland in 1491, raged with great violence.

1529 The

1529 The first voyage from New Spain to the Mollucca island.

Solyman II. emperor of the Turks, is obliged to raise the siege of Vienna, having lost 60,000 men.

The Lutheran princes and cities of Germany, publish a protest against a decree of the Dyet of Spires, from whence the Lutherans obtain'd the name of PROTESTANTS.

1529 Peace concluded at Cambray, between the emperor and the king of France.

1530 The protestants present a confession of their faith to the emperor at the Dyet of Augsburg.

A great inundation by the breaking of the dykes in Holland.

Cardinal Wolsey accused of high treason, but acquitted, and dies.

An English ship trades to Guinea and Brazil.

1531 The famous Exchange built at Antwerp.

A terrible earthquake at Lisbon, overthrows 1500 houses, and many churches.

1532 Henry the seventh's chapel in Westminster-abbey, finished.

Three blazing stars appeared in two years space.

1533 Hemp and flax ordered by statute to be sown in England.

Currants first planted in England.

1534 Holborn and Southwark first paved.

The Anabaptists seize Munster, and chuse John, a taylor of Leyden, for their king.

William Tindal's translation of the bible is burnt at London.

Francisca Sforza, duke of Milan, beheads Merveilles the king of France's envoy.

On the 11th of May, James Butler, made lord high-admiral of Ireland.

A raging pestilence carried away many this year, but especially in Ulster, in Ireland.

Elizabeth Burton, the Nun of Kent, executed,

ecuted, April 20.

- 1535 George Brown, archbishop of Dublin, the first prelate in Ireland, who embraced the reformation.

The bishop of Munster recovers that city, and punishes the ringleaders of the sedition.

Henry VIII. abrogates the pope's authority in England, and is declared by his parliament supreme head of the church.

The bible translated into English and printed.

Brass cannon first made in England.

Cardinal John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, beheaded, July 22.

Sir Thomas More, chancellor of England, wrote a defence of Richard III. a wonderful genius to defend a murderer; and a weak one to lose his head for contumaciously resisting the course of his maker's will! Henry VIII.

- 1536 Queen Ann Bullen, executed, May 19.

Wales united to England by act of parliament.

The English tongue, and English apparel ordered to be observed in Ireland.

Calvin takes up his residence at Geneva, and his doctrines spread themselves in France.

- 1537 Halifax in Yorkshire commences the woollen manufacture.

- 1538 The bible first read in churches.

Henry VIII. granted to the citizens, the dissolved monastery of All-hallows, with all the estates thereunto belonging, at the yearly rent of 4l. 4s. 0¼d. in the city of Dublin.

Superstitious images demolished and removed out of churches in England.

Andrew Alciatus, the lawyer.

- 1539 643 monasteries, ninety colleges, four chantries and free chapels, and 110 hospitals, suppressed in England and Wales.

The people of Ghent rebel against their governors, but the emperor Charles goes thither in person,

person, causes the authors of the revolt to be beheaded, deprives the citizens of their privileges, and builds a strong citadel to keep them in awe.

1539 A great drought in Ireland, infomuch that many rivers were almost dried up, and fevers and bloody-fluxes being rise, many die.

1540 Thomas Cromwell, created earl of Essex, is beheaded, July 28.

Cherry-trees first planted in England.

Ferdinand Cortez found out Mexico.

1541 The priory and convent of Christ-church, changed into a dean and chapter in Dublin, by Henry VIII.

This year money was coined in Ireland.

Transporting money out of Ireland, forbid by act of parliament.

King Henry and his heirs proclaimed to be kings, and not lords of Ireland, erected into a kingdom.

Francis I. attacks the emperor in Spain, Italy, and Flanders, with five different armies.

1542 Polydore Virgil, wrote the history of England, down to Henry VIII.

1543 First English statute concerning bankrupts.

Pins first made in England, before which the ladies used skewers.

Nicholas Copernicus, the famous mathematician and Pythagorian system, he first held, the sun to be in the center of the planets, and assigned to the earth all those phenomenons, which antiquity gave to the sun; he dies, aged 60 years. See 1474.

1544 William Parr, the queen's brother, is created earl of Essex.

Henry VIII. takes Boulogne, after a siege of two months: Peace concluded at Crespy, between the emperor and the king of France.

Forces recalled out of Ireland to go to France.

1544 English,

- 1544 English and Irish join, and land at Calais.
 Cheshire and Chester first represented in parliament.

The town of Cambridge first paved.

Archbishop Brown erects three prebends in Christ-church, viz. St. Michael's, St. Michan's, and St. John's, in the city of Dublin.

- 1545 The mines of Potosi discovered, and improved by the discovery of quick-silver.

The first French ship of war carrying 100 brass cannon, yet not near so large as those of modern times.

Henry VIII. granted the territory of the Abbey of St. Thomas, to William Brabazon, ancestor to the earl of Meath, in the city of Dublin.

Don John of Austria, natural son of the emperor Charles V. was born at Ratisbon in Germany: He won the memorable battle of Lepanto, which utterly ruined the Turkish strength at sea, 1571.

The opening of the council of Trent, began to sit, December 13.

- 1546 Tycho Brache, the great astronomer, and Tychonick system, which was advanced by Tycho Brache, a nobleman of Denmark.

All laws against usury repealed, and interest of money fixed at ten per cent.

The protestants of Germany bring into the field an army of 100,000 men under the command of John Frederick, elector of Saxony, and Philip Landgrave of Hesse.

Leland, a Londoner, a fast friend to Geoffrey of Monmouth, wrote the antiquities of Britain, with an honest heart, without the least tinge of Rapin or Polydore his successors.

Goodwin, bishop of Hereford, wrote the life of Henry VIII.

- 1547 The suppression of image worship.
 Iron cannon first made in England.

1547 Lipsius

1547 **Lipſius born.**

The emperor falls into Saxony, defeats the elector, and takes him priſoner.

Philip, Landgrave of Heſſe, makes his ſubmiſſion to the emperor, but is detained priſoner contrary to agreement.

Stocking ſilk firſt worn by the French king.

Perin Bonacurtius, a ſecond Apelles, died at Rome, October 20.

1548 **Maſs aboliſhed, and the reformed religion eſtabliſhed in England.**

Edward VI. changed the names of bailiffs into ſheriffs; John Ryan and Thomas Comin, firſt ſheriffs in the city of Dublin.

1549 **King Edward VI. encourages foreign proteſtants to ſettle in England, viz. Walloons, Germans, French, Italians, Polanders, and Switzers, who much advanced manufactures and trades.**

A congregation of proteſtant Spaniards in London.

Improvements of land made by incloſures, which occaſioned Ket's rebellion.

The Portugueſe firſt trade to Japan, diſcovered.

1550 **The liturgy firſt read, in the Engliſh tongue in Chriſt Church, and afterwards printed by Humphry Powell.**

It was the firſt book printed in Dublin.

Iron cannon bullets firſt uſed.

John Rogers, writ a hiſtory from Adam, down to Edward VI.

Bridewell, formerly the London-Houſe for the king, given to the city by Edward VI.

The emperor Charles publiſhes a ſevere edict againſt the proteſtants in the Low-Countries.

Peace concluded between England, Scotland, and France; and Boulogne reſtored to the French, in conſideration of a ſum of money.

1551 **The king of France prepared 160 fail of ſhips**

ships with provision.

- 1551 This year the liturgy was read to the people in English.

George Brown, sometimes archbishop of Dublin, was the first of the Roman clergy that adhered to the reformation of the protestant church of England.

Magdebourg is besieged by the emperor's forces, under Maurice, elector of Saxony.

- 1552 Maurice, dissatisfied at the unjust detention of his wife's father, the Landgrave of Hesse, turns his arms against the emperor, and is very near surprising his person at Inspruck.

The French make themselves masters of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.

Hops and Saffron planted in England.

The groat piece, by proclamation was directed to pass at two shillings.

The states of Holland united.

- 1553 Queen Mary I. restores the popish bishops, and countenances the mass.

The whale fishery discovered.

Christ's Hospital founded on the ruins of Grey-Fryers.

Lady Jane Grey (daughter of the duke of Suffolk by Mary, sister of Henry VIII.) is proclaimed queen, but soon after Mary, eldest sister of Edward VI. is proclaimed, and lady Jane imprisoned and beheaded, for usurping the crown, the right of Mary, aged 17.

Queen Mary re-establishes popery in England.

Spain pays a thousand pounds annually, for leave to fish on the Irish coast.

The first English attempt for a North-East passage to China.

The English attempt a passage to the East-Indies by the Frozen-Sea, under the command of sir Hugh Willoughby, who died in Lapland by the inclemency of the weather.

- 1554 Mary I. began to bring in the Mass in Dublin by degrees.
 The protestant bishop of Meath expelled.
 Mary I. married to Philip of Spain, son of the emperor Charles V.
 The Russia company first incorporated.
 John Rogers, the first martyr, was burnt in London; and bishop Hooper at Gloucester. Bishops Ridley and Latimer suffered the same inhuman deaths.
- 1555 First general law obliging every parish to mend their own roads.
 Patrick Sarsfield, mayor, and the rest of the citizens, inclosed the head of water that supplies the Bason in Dublin.
- 1556 Archbishop Cranmer was burnt at Oxford, and succeeded by cardinal Pole.
 Charles resigns the imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand, and the Spanish monarchy (with all his other dominions) to his son Philip:
- 1557 King Philip's army (in which there were some English troops) besieges and takes St. Quintin, having gained a memorable victory over the French, under the constable Montmorency, who advanced to relieve the place.
 Glass first made in England.
 The bones of Bucer and Fagius are burnt at Cambridge.
- 1558 The duke of Guise takes Calais from the English, after they had possessed it 211 years.
 Queen Mary dies, and is succeeded by her sister Elizabeth, who abolishes popery, and restores the reformed religion in England.
 The emperor Charles V. dies in the monastery of St. Just in Spain, whither he had retired after his abdication.
 Mary, queen of Scots, is married to the dauphin of France, afterwards king Francis II.
 Great thunder in England, which beat down two towns near Nottingham.

1558 Copper-money coined in Ireland to support the war there.

1559 The memorable, or wonderful year, so called, by reason of the death of the pope, emperor, and several other great princes.

The Litany sung in English.

English bibles placed in Christ-Church and St. Patrick's, for public use.

Henry II. of France is succeeded by his son Francis II. a youth of sixteen years of age.

1560 Francis II. dies, and is succeeded by his brother Charles IX. then scarce eleven years old.

Queen Elizabeth caused the first public clocks to be set up at the Castle, Tholsel, and St. Patrick's church in Dublin.

Amsterdam next to Antwerp in commerce.

First insurance on merchandise at sea.

Queen Elizabeth, in her first parliament, took away the pope's supremacy, and put down the mass.

1561 The famous conference at Poissy, between the Popish and Protestant divines.

The last fire in St. Paul's steeple, burnt by lightning.

Grammar-schools, afterwards were added to St. Andrew's Holborn,^s All-Hallows the Great, St. Peter's Cornhill, and Merchant-Taylors.

A copper-mine, and lapis calaminaris found in Cumberland.

A licence granted for exporting grain, which encourages husbandry.

The play of the Nine Worthies acted for the entertainment of the lord lieutenant at a feast given by the mayor of Dublin.

A convocation to establish the 39 articles of religion.

Queen Elizabeth wears the first pair of knit silk stockings.

1561. William Muigay Esq; mayor of Norwich, his expences for a dinner, at which he feasted the duke of Norfolk, the lords and knights of the said county.

	l.	s.	d.
Eight stone of beef, at 14 lb. to the stone, - - -	0	5	4
Two collars of brawn, - - -	0	1	4
Four geese, - - -	0	1	4
Eight puits of butter, - - -	0	1	4
A fore quarter of veal, - - -	0	0	10
A hind quarter ditto. - - -	0	1	0
A leg of mutton, - - -	0	0	3
Loin of mutton, shoulder of veal, - - -	0	1	0
A breast and coast of mutton, - - -	0	0	7
Six plovers, - - -	0	1	0
Four brace of partridges, - - -	0	2	0
Four couple of rabbits - - -	0	1	8
Two guinea pigs, - - -	0	1	0
Four couple of hens, - - -	0	2	0
Two couple of mallards, - - -	0	1	0
Thirty four eggs, - - -	0	1	0
Two bushels of flour, - - -	0	1	6
Sixteen loaves of white bread, - - -	0	0	4
Eighteen of wheaten, ditto, - - -	0	0	9
Three of mislin, ditto, - - -	0	0	3
One barrel of double beer, - - -	0	2	6
One barrel of small do. - - -	0	1	0
One quarter of wood, - - -	0	2	2
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, greens, - - -	0	0	5
Four pounds of barberries and sugar, - - -	0	1	6
Fruit and almonds, - - -	0	0	7
Sweet water and perfumes, - - -	0	0	4
Sixteen oranges, - - -	0	0	2
Two gals. of white wine and claret, - - -	0	2	0
One quart of sack, - - -	0	0	9
One quart of malmsey, - - -	0	0	5
One quart of Bussard, - - -	0	0	3
One quart of muscadine. - - -	0	0	6
	<hr/> £ 1 18 1		

1561 This

1561 This was at the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and by this bill of fare, may be seen the difference between the value of money then, and now.

1562 A civil war breaks out in France on account of religion.

The prince of Conde, the head of the hugonots, (as the French protestants were call'd) is defeated near Dreux, and taken prisoner.

The Philippine islands discover'd by the Spaniards.

A great frost and sudden thaw, which broke many bridges.

The roof of Christ church fell, and broke the ancient monument of Richard earl of Chepstow, commonly call'd Strongbow.

1563 Ireland reduced into shires, though we call them counties.

Knives first made in England was by Thomas Matthews on Fleet-bridge.

A tax was levied on all house keepers absenting themselves from church on Sundays.

The Russia company sends agents to the court of Persia.

The first compulsory law for the relief of the poor.

A law to promote shipping, and encourage mariners.

Earthen fire pots, furnaces, and portable ovens introduced into England by their countryman Richard Dyer.

Pins first made in England, of which to the value of 3000l. a year were imported.

Peace made with the Hugonots.

The conclusion of the council of Trent.

20,000 die of the plague in London.

1564 Shakespear, the dramatic English poet, born.
The first coach made in England for the earl of Rutland by Walter Rippon.

1565 Two new projects in England for making
brimstone

brimstone and oil.

1565 Wine drawing by a mill, first introduced into England.

Solyman, emperor of the Turks, besieges Malta with a powerful army, but is forced to raise the siege, after losing a vast number of men.

Mary queen of Scots, marries Henry lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lenox.

The fort and town of Londonderry burnt.

1566 Wales and Shrewsbury have a considerable woollen manufacture.

Spanish needles made in England by Elias Crouse a German; they were made in the former reign by a negro in Cheapside, but he refused to communicate his art.

Seven thousand small bibles, being the first imported, were disposed of this year in Dublin.

King James VI. born.

A league formed by the protestants in the Netherlands to oppose the inquisition, and procure the free exercise of their religion.

1567 The second war in France between the hugonots and the catholics.

The city of Rochelle declares for the hugonots, which is their chief place of security for sixty years.

The prince of Conde besieges Paris, but is defeated near St. Denis.

The old royal exchange built in London finished.

The rebellion of Shane O'Neill in Ireland, where O'Neill was betrayed and slain.

The earls of Ormond and Desmond at open war in Ireland.

Persecution in the Netherlands drives people into England, who introduce the manufacture of bayes, sayes, &c.

1568 King Philip sends the duke of Alva with an army into the Netherland, causes many thousands of the protestants to be put to death.

- 1568 Peace is made with the Hugonots in France, but war breaks out again the same year.

Charles, eldest son to Philip king of Spain, put to death by his father's command, June 24.

An account was returned to the queen, what it cost her majesty during the rebellion of Shane O'Neill, and it amounted to 237,407l. 3s. 9d. beside the sels on the country; and there were no less than 3500 of her soldiers slain by Shane and his party.

Sixty-six constables hang'd for rebellion.

- 1569 Strongbow's monument repaired, which was broke by the fall of the roof of Christ church. His son's was broke to pieces, except what now remains, which occasioned a false story, that his father cut him off in the middle, whereas he only ran him through the belly.

The art of Italian account, or book-keeping, by double entry, first published in England.

The hugonots are beaten near Jarnac, and the prince of Conde kill'd.

They are likewise defeated near Moncontour.

- 1570 The rise of the Dutch republic.

Peace concluded with the hugonots.

The Turks take the isle of Cyprus, from the Venetians.

- 1571 The confederate fleet, under the command of Don John of Austria, entirely defeats that of the Turks near the gulph of Lepanto, who are said to have lost above 200 gallies, and 30,000 men.

Felt hats made in England.

John marquis of Brandenburg choaked by a cathar.

The first printing in Irish characters, introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick, in Dublin.

- 1572 The hugonots massacred at Paris on St. Bartholomew's day; amongst whom were the admiral Coligny, and many other persons of distinction.

1572 The

1572 The example being follow'd in several other parts of France, about 30,000 protestants were destroy'd in a few days.

1573 The money which the queen sent to Ireland, since her accession to the crown to this time, being computed came to 490,779l. 7s. 6d.

The duke of Anjou besieges Rochelle near eight months, and then raises the siege, having lost 12,000 men before the place.

Peace is thereupon granted to the hugonots a fourth time; and Rochelle, Montaubon, and Nismes, are yielded to them for their security.

The Dutch lay the foundation of their common-wealth.

1574 The war renewed in France.

Charles IX. dies, and is succeeded by his brother Henry III. who had lately been elected king of Poland.

1575 A great plague broke out in Dublin, on the 7th of June, which continuing until the 17th of October, is said to have carried off 3000 persons.

The mayor and sheriffs, during the plague, kept their courts at Glassmanogue.

1576 The earl of Clanrickard taken prisoner, and sent to the castle of Dublin.

Another peace made with the hugonots.

1577 A sixth war against the hugonots, and peace concluded the same year.

Watches were first brought into England from Germany.

Three hundred people die at the assizes of Oxford, by the stench of the prisoners.

Sir Francis Drake began his first voyage round the world, returned in 1580.

Rory Oge O'Moore burnt the Naas, Catherlough, Leighlin-bridge, Rathcool, Ballymore, and many more towns in Leinster.

1578 The first foundation of the knights of the Holy Ghost in France.

A great snow.

- 1578 Kilmainham bridge built, by Sir Henry Sidney, in Dublin.

The use of whale-bone not yet known, but the oil only.

Amsterdam taken by the prince of Orange.

First treaty between England and the states general of the Netherlands.

Rory Oge slain, by St. Patrick Kerns.

Muly Mahomet, king of Morocco, being dispossess'd by his uncle, craves assistance of Sebastian king of Portugal, who accordingly enters Africa with a great army, wherein was the flower of the Portuguese nobility.

A battle ensues, the Portuguese troops are all cut to pieces or made prisoners, and Don John king of Portugal himself slain in Africa, with him fell the ambitious Stukely, who aimed to be a king.

- 1579 A smith made a lock, key and chain, which weighed but half a grain.

The union of Utrecht, which is the foundation of the Republick of the United Provinces.

The arch rebel James Fitz Morris lands in Kerry, with the famous doctor Allen. and Sanders land in Kerry; James Fitz Morris kill'd.

The mayor of Youghal hang'd by the rebels.

Rebels defeated by the earl of Ormond, who kill'd 400 on the spot.

- 1580 James Usher born in Dublin, afterwards bishop of Armagh.

A controversy determined by combat in the castle of Dublin.

Norwich becomes more populous by the persecuted protestants of the Netherlands settling in it.

Virginia first peopled by the English.

Philip of Spain makes himself master of the kingdom of Portugal.

War with the Hugonots renew'd, but soon terminated.

1580 A blazing

1580 A blazing star in May 15.

Sir Francis Drake returns to England from his voyage round the world.

The first coach used in England by the earl of Arundel.

1581 Campion and two jesuits executed.

Bristol made a city by charter.

A chief postmaster appointed, Mr. Thomas Randolph.

1582 The artichoke, the musk rose, the apricot, several sorts of plums, divers kinds of flowers, particularly tulips, first planted about this time in England.

Queen Elizabeth corresponds with the Grand Seignior, in order to establish a commerce with his dominions.

English consuls first introduced in Turkey.

Revenue of France 3,200,000 l.

Value of the woollen cloth exported from England, 200,000. annually.

Budeus the French lawyer lived.

The reformation of the new calendar called Gregorian stile introduced by pope Gregory XIII.

The earl of Desmond slain.

1583 An earthquake in Dorsetshire.

Captain Carlesle proposes a settlement in North America.

Pippins first planted in Lancashire.

First charter for discovering the North West passage granted to Adrian Gilbert.

An engine for cutting of clock wheels invented.

A hollow turning coach and a race chariot made for the queen; about this time the long waggon came into use.

1584 Body guards appointed in Scotland, to attend their king.

William prince of Orange, assassinated at Delft.

Nantwich burnt.

1585 Tobacco

1585 Tobacco first brought into England by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Fishery of Newfoundland claimed by the English.

Algerine pirates first put to sea.

Captain Davis first attempts the discovery of the North West passage, his second in 1587, and third in 1589.

Sir Philip Sidney, author of the *Arcadia*, was the darling of all virtuous and learned men : Badius speaks honourably of him. On the banks of his *Arcadia* grow the most beautiful flowers, Sydnean streams, as much as to say, the height of eloquence.

Holland sues for protection.

1586 The king's exchequer without Dame's-gate, ransacked by a country mob, and removed to a place of greater security in the city of Dublin.

The site still retained the name of Exchequer, and was communicated to Chequer-Lane, built in 1610, in Dublin

Ludgate in London rebuilt.

Queen Elizabeth sends the earl of Leicester to Holland to assist the states.

Babington executed in St. Giles's fields, September 20.

Sir Philip Sidney kill'd in the Dutch wars, October 16.

Captain Thomas Cavendish, was the second gentleman, who performed a voyage round the globe ; he returned laden with riches and honour.

1587 Mary queen of Scots, is beheaded by queen Elizabeth, Feb. 8.

The Burks rebels solicit the Scots for aid.

Captain Bingham pursued them, and took 5000 head of cattle, and routed the Scots.

Interest of money at 10l. per cent in Scotland.

Duelling with the small sword first introduced into England.

1587 Copperas

1587 Copperas first made in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant.

Cælestial and terrestrial globes brought to considerable perfection by William Saunders.

Theodore Beza, translated the new testament.

1588 Chatham chest for the relief of Sailors established.

The Spanish fleet, call'd the Invincible Armada, consisting of 130 sail of ships and having on board 19,230 soldiers, 8350 sailors, and 2360 cannon, design'd to invade England, are partly destroy'd by vice admiral Drake, and partly by violent storms, so that few of them return home again, and those in a very shattered condition.

A fire ship first invented and used by the English.

The duke of Guise murdered.

The lord deputy takes pledges from all the chiefs of the Irish nobility, who were suspected of disloyalty.

1589 Tyrone plots with the Spaniards.

Mac Toole and Mac Dougherty imprisoned.

The stocking frame invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Henry III. of France is stabbed by Clement a monk, and succeeded by Henry IV. king of Navarre, a protestant, the first of the house of Bourbon.

1590 The edict of Nantz granted to the protestants, whereby they were suffered to enjoy the free exercise of their religion, by Henry IV. (who was afterwards assassinated by Ravillac) but revoked by Lewis XIV. See 1685.

The English customs farmed to Sir Thomas Smith at 50,000l. who for a long time held them at 14,000l.

Fine Sugar produced at Madeira.

Newcastle coal sold at London for 4s. the chaldron.

1590 The

1590 The manufacture of sail cloth first introduced into England.

Tea and porcelane of China first mentioned,

The city of Dublin gave the priory of All-Saints, for the foundation of an university.

Henry IV. defeats the duke of Mayenne near Ivry, whose forces were double the number of the king's.

He blocks up Paris, which is reduced to great extremity for want of provisions, but seasonably relieved by the duke of Parma governor of the Netherlands.

1590 Maurice, prince of Orange, takes Bréda by a stratagem.

The Turks are forced to raise the siege of Esbeck with great loss.

1591 Queen Elizabeth erected an university at Dublin dedicated to the blessed Trinity, on the foundation stone of Trinity College of an old priory called All-Saints, laid by Thomas Smith, mayor ; opened in 1593.

The first patent granted for printing of books, which was to Richard Wright of Oxford, who had undertaken a translation of Tacitus,

1592 Fitz-Simons a priest, son to an alderman of Dublin, executed for being in Baltinglass's rebellion.

1593 The English mile directed to be 1760 yards. Weekly bills of mortality first introduced. Above 18,000 die of the plague in London. Maguire of Fermanagh rebels.

Henry IV. in order to get rid of his enemies, and enjoy his crown in peace, embraces the Romish religion.

1594 He is wounded in the mouth with a knife, by a Russian who endeavour'd to stab him ; and it being found out that he was prompted to this desperate attempt by the Jesuits, they are all banished the kingdom.

- 1594 Whale bone first discovered.
The imperial forces defeat the Turks before Gran, and take the town.
- 1595 Mahomet III. takes Agria ; but in the siege of the place, and in a battle fought soon after with the Imperialists, he loses 60,000 men.
Raab is retaken from the Turks.
Tir-oen, or Tyrone rebels, and takes the fort at the Black-Water.
Tyrone proclaim'd a traytor, and found guilty of high treason.
Frederic, earl of Hardick, beheaded at Vienna, June 15.
- 1596 Sir Francis Drake, born of mean parents, in the county of Devon, was the second sea captain, who undertook to encompass the earth, and the first who had the good fortune to perform it, being made vice-admiral, he had a large share in the glory gain'd over the Spanish armada 1588. Dies at sea.
- 1597 The earl of Essex takes Cadiz in Spain, and the Spanish ships, upon the duke of Medina Sidonia's hindring the payment of 2,500,000 *l*.
Logwood by law forbid to be used in dying, but afterwards discovered to be of great use.
Proportion of money between England and Scotland ten to one.
The largest ship in England 800 tons.
- 1598 Peace concluded between the kings of France and Spain at Vervins.
Henry IV. publishes the famous Edict of Nantz, by virtue of which the protestants enjoy the free exercise of their religion.
The king of Spain dies, and is succeeded by his son Philip III.
The Hollanders make their first voyage to the East-Indies.
The English undertake the whale fishery.
Edmund Spenser the poet dies, aged 88.
Tyrone defeats the English forces under Sir Hugh

Hugh Bagnel, who was also killed.

1599 The earl of Essex lord lieutenant of Ireland lands at Dublin 15th of April.

He makes a bad truce with Tyrone and returns to England, for which he was imprisoned by queen Elizabeth.

The Dutch build 2000 ships a year.

Henry IV. obtains the dissolution of his marriage with Margaret sister of Charles IX. and marries Mary de Medicis.

The first establishment of the English envoy sent to the East-Indies previous to the company's charter, which was for 15 years.

1600 The first charter granted to the East-India company, and their first subscription 50l.

Prince Maurice defeats the archduke Albert, near Nieuport.

Tyrone broke the truce, assumes the title of O'Neill, and renews the war.

The earl of Ormond made prisoner by the rebels.

Oliver Cromwell born.

Charles I. king of Great Britain born at Dunferling in Scotland.

1601 Tycho Brache died, aged 55.

Mixt money made current in Ireland.

The Spaniards land at Kingsale with 4000 men in Ireland.

The beginning of the siege of Ostend, which lasted above three years, and is said to have cost the Spaniards 70,000 men.

Insurance of ships first began.

The first voyage for the India company was made by Captain James Lancaster, with four ships, whose out-fit and cargo amounted to 72,000l.

The French sent two ships from St. Maloes, to the East-Indies.

1602 The French first sail up the river St. Lawrence.

Fishing in the sea common to all.

The establishment of the Dutch East-Indies company.

1603. Queen Elizabeth dies, and is succeeded by James VI. of Scotland, the first king of that name, in England, son to the unfortunate late Mary queen of Scots, and Henry Stuart lord Darnley.

Hinchinbrook near Huntingdon; there king James I. was nobly entertained on his journey to London, April 27th. N. B. He left Scotland the 5th of the said month.

The largest ship in the royal navy, at the death of queen Elizabeth, was of 1000 tons, 340 mariners, and 40 cannon; the smallest 600 tons, 150 mariners, and 30 cannon.

Iron ordnance cast in England only.

Canada first settled by the French.

Hollanders trade to England with 600 ships, but the English trade to Holland with no more than 50.

Holland builds 1000 ships a year, though their national commodities would not employ more than 100.

34,000 die of the plague in London.

Watson, Clark, and Brook, executed November 9.

1604. East India merchants make their second voyage.

A great plague in Dublin, which appeared the succeeding year, and carried off numbers.

The first knit stockings made in England, in imitation of a pair brought from Mantua, which were presented to the earl of Pembroke.

Sir Arthur Chichester sworn lord deputy of Ireland, and soon after establishes a circuit for judges of Assize for Conaught and Munster.

The rebellion entirely quelled in Ireland.

First sheriff for the county of Tyrone appointed, June 1.

The renowned Sir Walter Raleigh condemned, in England, November 17.

1605. Charles duke of Albany, afterward king Charles I. created duke of York, January 4.

Sir Digby Everard died for a powder plot, January

30, as an antitype of January 1649.

Coaches in general use.

The custom of Tanistry and Gavelkind, were abolished by judgment in the King's-bench.

The intended massacre of the three estates of England by gun-powder discovered the 5th of November.

A proclamation published in Ireland, commanding all popish clergy to depart the kingdom.

St. Giles's in London first paved.

1606. The Bermudas and new England were also made English plantation.

Lipsius born 1547. Died March.

Henry Garnet, the jesuit, on a confession of being concerned in the gun powder plot, was executed near St. Paul's, March 28.

Powder-plot, lord Cecil then living.

Peace concluded between the emperor and the Turks.

The Venetians banish the Jesuits.

Sixty one thousand five hundred and ninety six persons carried off by the plague in this and the preceding year.

Christianus IV. king of Denmark, came into England, July 7.

Robert Lawler, vicar-general of Dublin, &c. was indicted on the Statute of Queen Elizabeth, cap. 1.

He submitted and abjur'd, tho' privately denied it.

Lepton rode five times from York to London in five days.

1607. Great insurrections in England, on account of inclosures.

Due to England by Holland 818,408l.

Algate old as king Edgar's charter rebuilt.

James king of Great Britain commanded the bible to be translated into English.

Tyrone began a conspiracy in Ireland to surprize the castle of Dublin and to destroy the lord deputy, discovered.

1608. Sir Cahir O Dougharty, surpriz'd, and burnt Londonderry, with the governor and protestants therein.

Virginia

Virginia, planted first by the English.

George Jervis, a seminary priest, and Thomas Garnet, a jesuit, are hanged at Tyburn, June 23.

New Exchange in the Strand built.

Allum first made in England, and monopolized by the king.

John Milton born, December 9, the English poet.

1609. The Dutch pay a tribute for fishing on the coast.

511,465 acres of land forfeited to the crown of England, in the North countries of Ireland, granted to London, when they raised 20,000*l.* for the peopling and settling the country in Ulster.

The charter of the city of Dublin renewed.

Fishing on the English coast, forbid by the king to strangers.

The banks of Stockholm, Hamburg and Rotterdam, set up.

Legal copper half-pence and farthings, proposed by Sir Robert Cotton, in the place of leaden tokens.

The Spaniards and the Hollanders make a truce for twelve years.

The descendants of the antient Moors, who had embraced Christianity, are banished out of Spain, to the number of 900,000 souls.

1609 The mulberry-tree first planted in England.

The New River brought first to London, by Sir Hugh Middleton.

The dignity of a Baronet introduced, and sold in tale for 1000*l.*

Silk-worms brought into England.

Joseph Scaliger, French writer, died, aged 69.

1610. Henry IV. king of France, being in his coach in one of the streets of Paris, and obliged to stop by reason of the crowd, was stabbed in the belly by one Ravallin, and died immediately.

He is succeeded by his son Louis XIII. a minor, under the tuition of his mother, queen Mary de Medici.

Henry, eldest son to king James I. created prince of Wales.

Arminius,

Arminius, the divine.

Chelſea College built by Weſtminſter.

1611. Bartholomew Legat, the Arian biſhop, burnt for an Heretick in London.

The order of Baronets inſtituted in Ireland.

First voyage of the Engliſh on the whale fiſhery.

The Hollanders firſt ſettle at Japan.

Pay of the land-forces, viz.

Commander in chief, <i>per day</i> ,	-	£	5	0	0
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Colonel,	-	-	-	1	0	0
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Lieut. Colonel,	-	-	-	0	6	0
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Four thouſand ſoldiers, with a captain to each company.	-	-	-	156	0	0
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1612. The firſt voyage of the united merchants trading to the Eaſt-Indies under a joint ſtock, before their trade was carried on by ſeveral diſtinct funds.

The Irish ſociety for plantings of Ulſter erected in London.

The Summer Iſlands firſt planted.

Henry, prince of Wales, died at St. James's, November 6.

1613. Firſt voyage to Japan by the India-company.

Balance in favour of the trade of England 346,283l.

17s. 10d. profit made by the Dutch Eaſt-India company, thoſe who put in 4000 guilders in 1602, had divided to them at this time by different payments 10,400, with their capital in trade.

Artillery company revived.

Elizabeth, daughter of James I. married to Frederick V. elector palatine.

Geneſna in Poland almoſt conſumed by fire.

Dorcheſter burnt, Auguſt the 7th.

The parliament of Ireland called, which had not met for 22 years: The Papiſts reſuſe to attend the houſe, upon a difference between them and the Proteſtants, about the choice of a ſpeaker.

1614. Barbadoes planted.

Wadham College founded at Oxford.

Dying cloth in the wool firſt invented.

A convocation was this year held at Dublin, which eſtabliſhed

established articles of religion; 104 drawn up by archbishop Usher for Ireland.

The king of Denmark went into England.

1615. The coals of Newcastle employ 400 ships, of which 200 sail to London.

James VI. of Scotland, and first of England, began his progress back into Scotland, March 1616; 14 years after he left it: returned to London, October 5th, 1617: Before that king the play of Ignoramus was acted at Cambridge, March the 7th.

Sir Thomas Overbury poisoned in the Tower, for which the earl of Somerset and his lady were arraigned and condemned.

The lady Arabella dies in the Tower.

The parliament of Ireland dissolved.

Sir Gervas Elvas executed.

Smithfield paved.

The first settlement in New-England.

Sir Robert Lambert was sent to the island of Ila, in quest of some rebellious Scots.

Harvey, the celebrated physician, who providentially found out the circulation of the blood, published his book. Dies, 1657.

1616. The passage to the South-Sea by Cape Horn, discovered by the Dutch.

William Shakespear dies, aged 53, at Stratford upon Avon.

1617. Marco Antonig de Dominio, archbishop of Spalato, comes to England, and embraces the protestant religion, January the first.—But commanded to depart 1624. Visited England.

Jubilee of protestants at Hielborn.

Thuanus, the historian.

Butler the famous Cambridge physician dies.

The destruction of the Spanish army against the Venetians.

Haidock, the sleeping preacher.

A proclamation issued in Ireland for banishing the Popish clergy.

1618. Batavia first fortified by the Dutch.

The

The African company erected.

A remarkable comet seen in Europe.

Cardinal Cajeto, dies.

Inigo Jones, an ingenious British architect, drew a fine draught of a new palace where White-Hall stands, finished the Banqueting-House as a specimen of the whole, lived in vogue.

Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded October 29.

1619. A proclamation, directing houses to be built with brick-walls.

Tapestry-work first introduced into England.

The rebellion in Bohemia, Austria and Hungary.

1620. The Bohemians having offered the crown to Frederic, elector Palatine, he accepts it, but his army is entirely defeated by the emperor's forces near Prague, and himself forced to fly with his family into Silesia, and afterwards into Holland.

Cardinal Bellarmin, archbishop of Capua, dies.

Grotius, Hugo conveyed out of prison, and preserved in a surprising manner: For his wife hid him in a chest, and kept the secret from her most intimate gossips.

The famous doctor Usher made bishop of Meath.

Broad silk first manufactured.

Games, and gaming houses licensed in London.

1621. Nova Scotia granted to king James.

The war renewed between the Spaniards and the Hollanders.

Sir Nathaniel Rich, Sir Thomas Crew, and Dudley Diggs, Sir John Perrot, and others, came over commissioners to enquire into the estates of Ireland, on complaint of the Irish.

The Christian king enters into arms against his rebellious subjects.

The woollen manufacture in a declining state.

David Poreus, dies.

Loyala, founder of the jesuits, was canonized.

A fire in Cork, consumes most part of the city.

1622. Osman, emperor of the Turks, invades Poland with an army of 400,000 men, and comes up
with

with the Polish army of about 65,000.

He makes three attempts to storm the Polish camp, but is as often repulsed, with the loss of 60,000 men, and loses a greater number in his march back to Constantinople.

The Dutch massacre the English at Amboyna.

Prince Charles goes into Spain.

Bishop Usher preaches before the lord Falkland, being lord deputy of Ireland, and the papists take exceptions at his sermon, as provoking the government to destroy them; so that he preached an explanatory sermon to appease them.

Several popish magistrates, who had refused the oath of supremacy, contrary to the statute of queen Elizabeth, cap. 1. were censured in the Star-chamber, when bishop Usher made a speech upon the lawfulness of the oath.

1623. A proclamation, requiring the popish clergy, regular, as well as secular, to depart Ireland in 40 days.

The Upper Palatinate, and the electoral dignity, conferred on Maximilian, duke of Bavaria.

The fatal Vespers at Black-Friers, frightened half of London, October 26.

1624. A general law against all monopolies.

Interest of money reduced to 8 l. per cent. Before this reduction lands sold at 12 years purchase.

The word interest used in the place of usury.

The Dutch make woollen-cloth to the amount of 25,000 l. a year.

The siege of Breda begun in Brabant.

The cruelty of the Dutch at Amboyna.

James I. sent forces to recover the Palatinate.

Doctor Usher made bishop of Armagh.

Reading, Michaelmas term kept there.

Antiochus de Dominis burnt at Rome after he was dead.

1625. Christian IV. king of Denmark, is made general of the Circle of Lower Saxony, and engages in a war against the emperor.

Maurice, prince of Orange, falls into a deep melancholy, and dies.

Breda surrendered to the Spaniards, after a long siege.

Nova Scotia baronets first instituted.

The crown of England pawned with the Dutch for 300,000*l*.

Hackney-coaches first used.

Abraham Sculcelus, dies.

1626. The wages of the seamen of the royal navy, raised from 14*s*. per month, to 20*s*.

The king raises money by the sale of crown-lands.

Military establishment in Ireland, 5000 foot, and 500 horse, at 64,240*l*.

Charles, duke of Brunswick, lamed in war. A little before his death a worm came out at his mouth four ells long, and two fingers broad.

The king orders the lord deputy of Ireland, to make a lord high steward, &c. for the tryal of the lord Dunboyn by his peers, for killing a man in the county of Tipperary.

Count Tilly, the imperial general, gains a great victory over the king of Denmark near Lutter in the Duchy of Brunswick.

1627. A second examiner first added to the court of Chancery in Ireland.

An additional duty on the exports of Ireland.

Precedency given to the second serjeant above the attorney and solicitor general.

John Felton hanged in chains for stabbing the duke of Buckingham, November 19.

Voyage to the Isle of Rhe.

A great earthquake in Italy, whereby many thousands of persons perished.

Tilly takes several places from the Danes in Holstein.

The duke of Mantua dies without issue, which causes new troubles in Italy.

Abbot, bishop of Canterbury, banished to Kent for nonlicensing Dr. Sidthorp's sermons.

1628. Rochelle taken from the protestants, after a long and obstinate defence, the besieged having had no bread, were covered in vain by the earl of Denbigh, May 8, and by the earl of Lindsay, Sept. 8. Surrendered to the French, October 8.

The building of Boston in New-England.

The siege of Monferrat.

1629. Popish College, erected in Back-Lane, Dublin, (in opposition to Trinity College.——Shut in 1632. See.

The crown of England redeemed from the Dutch by iron ordnance.

Adam Loftus, viscount Ely, lord chancellor, and Richard earl of Cork, lord high treasurer, sworn lords justices of Ireland, each allowed 100 l. per month.

The burning of Mount Vesuvius.

Bethlehem Gaber, prince of Transilvania, dies.

Henry Isaacson, a Londoner, wrote the history of all countries, from Adam down to the 5th year of Charles I.

Peace concluded at Lubeck, between the emperor and the king of Denmark.

1630. Fifteen of the religious houses were seized for the king's use in Ireland, by an order from England.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, a small island in the county of Down, defaced by order of government, in order to prevent the scandalous resort of people, under pretence of making atonement for their sins.

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, invades Germany, and takes several towns.

Magdebourg, one of the chief cities of the protestant party, is taken, plundered, and burnt by count Tilly, the Imperial General.

1631. Gustavus, having joined his forces with those of the elector of Saxony, defeats Tilly near Leipstick, kills 10,000 of the Imperialists, and takes all their baggage and artillery.

Milled money first coined.

New Africa company erected.

Broadway and Fitzpatrick executed.

Lord Audley beheaded on Tower-Hill.

Jesuits, moved from Vienna by the Pope's consent.

The king recommended to the nobility and gentry, the raising amongst themselves a large contribution towards the reparation of St. Paul's church, in London; which motion was so far entertained, that a considerable sum was gathered, and the work had a fair progress.

1632. Another battle at Lutzen, near Leipzick, between the Swedes and the emperor's forces, under count Walstein, wherein the former gained the victory, but their king, Gustavus, loses his life.

Part of London-Bridge burnt down.

Some broils in Ireland, but soon appeased.

A Popish college erected in Back-Lane, Dublin, (in opposition to Trinity-college, Dublin) was shut up, and disposed of to the university of Dublin, who placed a rector and scholars there, and held weekly lectures; but was taken from them by lord Strafford, who restoring it, was afterwards converted into a Mass-House.

1633. Interest of money in Scotland, at 8l. per cent.

Saw-mills erected in England, but suppressed in consideration of their depriving numbers of people of employment.

Lacquer-varnish first used.

Almost a third part of Constantinople consumed by fire.

Charles I. crowned at Edinburgh, June 11.

James, duke of York, afterwards king James II. born October 15.

1634. Sedan-chairs first in use.

A parliament met at Dublin, and granted six subsidies, in all 240,000l.

The convocation compiled a new book of canons.

The Irish parliament send over two persons (containing their grievances) to England, one to the king, the other to the parliament.

An

1634. An impeachment from the commands of Ireland was brought to the house of lords against Sir Richard Bolton, lord chancellor, the lord bishop of Derry, &c. for introducing arbitrary government, and giving unjust decrees.

Precedency given by the king to the archbishop of Armagh in preference to the archbishop of Dublin.

Ship money first taxed.

The Swedes are entirely defeated near Norlinguen in Swabia.

1635. A peace concluded at Prague, between the emperor and the elector of Saxony.

The parliament of Ireland dissolved.

Thomas Parr dies, aged 152, November 15.

He lived in the reigns of nine kings and queens of England.

A regular post erected from London to Scotland and Ireland, once a week.

1635 Commotions began in England about the ceremonies of the church.

The bank of Amsterdam erected.

The king of England sends a large fleet under the conduct of Robert earl of Lindsey to guard the narrow seas.

1636 The Dutch spoil the Spanish silver fleet.

Ship money projected by attorney Noy, 1634, and disputed the Michaelmas term, 1636 which dispute was the business of the whole year.

The king builds a man of war called the Royal sovereign of 96 guns and 1740 tons, then the largest in the world.

The Dutch pay 30,000*l.* for liberty to fish on the coasts of England.

John Atherton made bishop of Waterford and Lismore was about 40 years after, executed for scandalous crimes.

Castle Corfe taken by Storm and stratagem.

1637 A tumult at Edinburgh on reading the English liturgy.

Breda taken from the Spaniards.

Calabrian earthquake did much hurt.

Stamp office for cards and dice erected.

A blazing star.

1638. Louis XIV. born.

The Hollanders are beaten near Caloo.

The Scots national covenant.

Coinage of the mint of England from March 1619, to March 1638, 6,900,042l. 11s. 1d. in gold and silver.

1639 The revenue of Ireland amounted to 80,000l. a year.

The office of the rolls of Ireland built.

A surveyor of wrestling within three miles of London appointed; in such esteem was that exercise.

Martin Tromp destroys the Spanish fleet in the Downs, which was intended to attack Sweden in conjunction with the Danes.

Dutch beat the Spaniards at Dover.

1640. Bows and arrows, and stone cannon shot in use.

The Portuguese shake off the Spanish yoke, and proclaim John duke of Braganza king.

The first session of the long parliament in England, November 5.

King Charles I. sets up his standard at York.

Cardinal Mazarine, succeeds Richlieu.

Stowe, writ the history of England from Brutus, down to the 16th year of king Charles I.

1640 A committee of the house of commons of Ireland went over to England to impeach the earl of Strafford.

Bishops (10) sent to the tower for high treason against the state modellers, December 31.

1641 Mary, daughter of Charles I. married to William prince of Orange.

Ireland spins linen yarn for Manchester, who returns it to them made into cloth.

The customs of England amount to 500,000l.

Massacre of 154,000 protestants in Ireland, on the 23d of October, the day dedicated to St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the order of Jesuits.

Lord

Lord Maguire with others form a scheme to surprize the castle of Dublin on the 23d of October, but prevented by the discovery of one Owen O'Conolly.

Sir Phelemy O'Neal having taken Dunkalk marches with 4000 men to Liffnegarvy, and is repulsed.

The same day Sir Charles Coote, beat Luke Tool and 1000 rebels in the county of Wicklow.

Great numbers of the persecuted protestants fly from the country to Dublin for protection, when the magistracy was called upon to raise a fund for their support, which amounted to no more than 40 20 50l. so prevalent was the popish party in the city.

The reduced protestants to the number of a thousand formed into a regiment, commanded by Sir Charles Coote (who was afterwards, killed at Trim) as were two regiments more placed under the command of lord Lambert and colonel Crawford, when the castle of Dublin was put into a posture of defence.

Tredah or Drogheda besieged by 14,000 rebels.

The parliament of England vote a supply of 50,000l. for the relief of Ireland, November 16th, with a pardon to the rebels, which was proclaimed in Dublin.

The Algerines have 65 ships of war, besides galleys, but have since much declined.

Death of Cardinal Richlieu, the founder of the French commerce, who at his death left them in possession of 100 ships of war, and doubled their revenues.

1642. Two millions and a half of acres of land forfeited in Ireland by the rebellion, disposed of by the king, for estates in Ireland sold.

By order of the lords justices, the citizens brought in their plate to be coined, to the amount of 120,000 l. to supply the exigencies of state, was brought into the mint at Dublin.

The king went to the house of commons to demand the five members.

Commons petition the king for the militia, Jan. 7.

Malmsbury surrendered to the parliament, March 25.

Scarborough, delivered by Brown Bushel, March 28.

Sir

Sir Richard Gurny, sent to the tower, July 11.

The earl of Essex, voted general of the parliament army, July 12.

Excise first came up in England, July 18.

The Irish parliament sat the 21 of July.

The officers of the army in Ireland raise a subscription amongst themselves for its support, and take debentures on the forfeited lands for their pay.

The poverty of Dublin so great as not to be able to raise 10000 *l.* half money and half provisions for the army.

Portsmouth besieged by the parliament, August 2.

The parliament declare themselves necessitated to take up arms against the king, August 3.

Castle Sandon delivered to the parliament, Aug. 18.

Castle Dover taken by the parliament, Aug. 21.

Nottingham, king Charles set up his standard there, August 22.

War civil, broke out in England.

South-sea castle near Portsmouth taken by the parliament.

Wickfield fight, four miles from Worcester, Oct. 1.

Edge hill fight near Keinton, October 23.

Castle Banbury, and town submitted to the king.

Bishops voted out of church government.

Dundalk taken by the English.

The castle of Limerick surrenders to the Irish.

The town of Sligo taken by Sir Frederick Hamilton.

The battle of Ballintobber, where 2000 Irish were slain.

The several battles of Tymacho, Raconnell, Ross, Raphoe, and Kilbrush, in Ireland.

Chichester destroy'd by the parliament, Dec. 2.

Winchester, delivered to the parliament, 5th of December.

Sir Isaac Newton born, December 25.

1643. The bow dye, or scarlet colour first made.

The lords and commons (without the consent of the king) direct the public to pay weekly 34,108 *l.* 10s. which

which amounts to 1,773,649 *l.* 16*s.* a year.

Duty on beer and ale, imposed by the name of excise.

London pays 10,000 *l.* a week.

An engine for cutting down the wheels of watches first invented.

Leeds, stormed and taken by the parliament, January 23.

Salisbury, plundered, February 12, 13.

Capuchins shipped from Somerset-house to go for France, by order of parliament, March 16.

Grantham taken for the king, March 23.

Fairfax routed on Barham More; he was defeated by the earls of Newcastle and Cumberland, March 29.

Litchfield entered by prince Rupert's forces, April 8.

Reading, in Berks, invested by the Earl of Essex, April 16.

Caversham bridge skirmish, as king Charles I. came from Oxford to the relief of Reading, April 25.

Cheapside cross demolished, May 3.

Louis XIII. dies, and is succeeded by his son Louis XIV. a minor, under the tuition of Ann of Austria, the queen-mother, May 10.

Parliament army defeated by the king at Stratford, in Devonshire, May 16.

The pope sent over his bull of indulgence to the Irish, May 25.

Taunton and Bridgewater, given up to the parliament, June 15.

Colonel Hambden slain, June 18.

Seal, a new great one voted by the parliament, July 26.

Halifax quitted by the parliament, July 3.

Burton upon Trent taken for the king, July.

Tomline and Challoner are executed, July.

Bristol surrendered to the king, July 27.

Glocester besieged by king Charles I. August 1.

Galway surrendered to the Irish, August 6.

Weymouth and Melcomb, submitted to the king August 9.

Beverly

Beverly taken by the earl of Newcastle, Aug. 18.

King Charles I. demands a cessation of arms with the Irish, Sept. 7.

Exeter surrendered to prince Maurice, Sept. 25.

1643. The earl of Manchester, takes Lyn, October 16.

Prince Harcourt, ambassador from France, arrived at Oxford.

Marquis of Hertford installed chancellor of Oxford. October 31.

Irish forces arrived at Moston, under the command of Sir Richard Eraly.

King Charles I. protested against the new broad-seal, November 21.

Daniel Kniveton, one of the king's messengers is hanged, Nov. 27.

Castle Howarden yielded to the king, December 6.

Boucher and Yaomans executed at Bristol.

Bidiford and Barnstaple surrendered to the king.

Vow and covenant, taken by the pretended parliament.

Lyplyhome taken for the king.

1644. An excise laid by proclamation on all goods consumed in Dublin, with other taxes, and three-pence on all lands inhabited by the English.

The Scots enter England to assist the parliament against the king.

Castle-Strutton, taken for the king, March 23.

Dennington surrendered to the parliament, March 25.

The marquis of Montrose defeated at Dundee, April 7.

Leicester besieged by the king, retaken, May 26, and July 18.

Henrietta Maria, princess, daughter to king Charles the first, born at Exeter, June 16.

The battle of Marston-Moor in Yorkshire, is fought, in which prince Rupert is defeated, July 2.

City of York delivered to the parliament, July 23.

City of Hereford besieged by the Scots, July 30.

Lythedel

Lyfthedel taken by the king, Auguft 5.

The earl of Effex fled to Plymouth, and his infantry fubmitted to the king, September 2.

John, lord Steward, dies at Abington.

Hillary Term adjourned to Reading in Berks.

Bolton ftormed and taken for the king.

Great fire at Oxford, October 6.

The people of Dublin numbered 2565 men, and 2986 women, proteftants.

The people of Dublin numbered 1202 men, and 1406 women, papifts.

Total 8159.

The marquis of Antrim fends over 2400 Irish to join the marquis of Montrofs in Scotland.

Hungerford, the king comes there from Wallingford, Nov. 17.

Parahelii, or three funs feen at London, Nov. 19.

Lord McMahan is executed, Nov. 22, and lord McGuire the fecond of February following.

Propofitions from the parliament came to the king at Oxford.

Commiſſioners from the Roman Catholicks in Ireland, came to Oxford, December 3.

Sir John Hotham, fentenced to the block, Dec. 7.

Sir Alexander Carew is beheaded, for attempting to deliver up Plymouth to the king, Dec. 23.

1645. Hotham's father and fon beheaded, Jan. 1.

Common prayer voted out of doors, and the directory fet up in its room.

The Turks take Canea, and begin the ſiege of Candia, which laſts twenty-four years.

Lud, archbiſhop of Canterbury, beheaded, Jan. 10.

Shrewsbury, furprized by the parliament, Feb. 22.

Uxbridge-treaty began, Jan. 22. Ended Feb. 22.

Milton-Moubry battle, colonel Roſſiter beaten, Feb. 25.

Ledbury fight, colonel Maſſey worſted there, April 22.

Colonel Windbank ſhot to death at Oxford, for giving up Blecking-Houſe to the parliament, April 25.

Oxford,

Oxford, besieged the first time, May 22.

Evesham taken by the parliament, May 26.

Sligo in Ireland is besieged, and the archbishop of Tuam happens to be killed there, July 7.

Castle-Pontefract, after three months siege delivered to the parliament, July 21.

Carlisle surrendered to the Scots, after a siege of 42 weeks, July 28.

Castle-Sherburn, taken by the parliament, Aug. 15.

Larentus Villa, dies.

The marquis of Montrose is defeated at Philipf-burgh, October 13.

Basinghouse taken by storm, and in it the marquis of Winchester, Oct. 14.

1646. Langport, the king's forces defeated there, Jan. 10.

Parliament denies the king a personal treaty, Jan. 13.

Dartmouth stormed and taken by the parliament, Jan. 19.

Castle-Belvoir delivered to the parliament after a three months siege, Feb. 3.

West-Chester surrendered to the parliament.

Torrington, stormed and taken by the parliament, Feb. 16.

Foy quitted by the king, March 9.

Exon delivered to the parliament, April 15.

Prince Rupert's troops disbanded.

Oxford besieged a second time by Fairfax, May 2.

Isis-Stream, by Oxford, diverted and turned into the old channel.

Peace proclaimed between the king and the Irish rebels.

The Irish parliament make an address of gratitude to the marquis of Ormond, for his conduct.

The French begin their manufacture of fine wool-len cloth, under the patronage of Cardinal Mazarine at Sedan.

The battle of Bemburb, between the Irish, under the command of Owen Roe, and the Scots and English, where the latter were routed.

Peace

Peace concluded with the Irish Roman Catholicks.
Court of wards suppressed.

The plantation commodities to be brought home in British bottoms only; this gave rise to the navigation act, the commercial palladium of Britain.

Charles, prince of Wales escapes into France.

Great Seal of England, broken and defaced, July 18.

Robert D'Evereux, earl of Essex, dies, Sept. 13.

Dunkirk surrendered to the French, Oct. 10.

Denbigh-Castle surrendered to the parliament, Oct. 12.

1647. The East-India company almost supplanted by the Dutch.

The lords and commons raised upwards of 40 millions for the war against the king, between the years 1641 and 1647, being about 6,666,666 l. 13 s. 4 d. a year.

The Scots deliver up king Charles I. to the parliament for 400,000 l.

Scots army, having delivered up the king to the English commissioners, left England, Feb. 11.

The lord lieutenant delivered up the government to Arthur Annesly, Esq; Sir Robert King, and Sir Robert Meredith, Knights, colonel John Moore, and colonel Michael Jones, commissioners, June 19.

The common prayer prohibited by proclamation, June 20.

The great insurrection in Naples by Massaniello, July 7.

The defeat of the Swedes near Egra, by the Imperialists.

Treaty of guaranty, July 10.

Dungan-Hill fight, wherein colonel Jones commanded, killed 6000 Irish, with the loss of only 20 English.

Owen Roe burns the country about Dublin; so that 200 fires were seen from a steeple there.

The inundation of the river Tiber, at Rome.

The lord Inchiquin overthrows the Irish at the battle of Knockmoss.

Liturgy sent into Scotland, read at Edinburgh; Covenanters oppose it; Argyle sides with them, July 23, see page 181.

Jenkins, judge, denied the authority of the court of chancery.

Captain Burleigh, executed at Winchester.

Holmsby House, the king being prisoner there, was seized by cornet Joyce, carried thence to Chiddershby, to Newark, Royston, Hatfield, Windsor, Caversham, Maidenhead, Latimer, Sion-House, and so to Hampton-Court, August 24.

1648. Peace concluded at Munster, between Spain and Holland, the latter being declared a free commonwealth, to which Spain should make no pretensions for the future, Jan. 20.

Williams, a prelate of that name, exchanged the world for another; and as a certain author has it, is hard to say, whether for a better, or a worse! March 25.

Major Pitcher shot to death.

James, duke of York, escapes out of St. James's, and withdraws into Holland, April 9.

Colonel Poyer shot to death, April 25.

Locker, a leveller, shot to death, April 27.

Ker, or Kersbrook-Castle, king removed from thence to Hurst-Castle, to Winchester, 21, thence to Farnham, thence to Windsor, May 11.

Surry petitioners dispersed, some wounded, some slain, on May 16.

England voted a free state, May 17.

Sir Nicholas Kemish, slain at Chepstow siege, May 24.

Colonel Monk surprized Monroe, and takes Carrickfergus and Belfast for the parliament.

Dublin besieged by the marquis of Ormond, June 7.

General Fairfax defeated the revolvers at Maidstone fight, July 2.

Francis, lord Villars, slain at Kingston upon Thames, by colonel Leveley.

General Cromwell arrived at Dublin with his army, August 16.

Queen

Queen Christiana, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden.

The Scots army commanded by James Duke of Hamilton, is entirely routed by Cromwell, and the duke taken, August 17.

Sir George Leslie, and Sir Charles Lucas are shot to death.

Treaty of Munster, between the empire and France, October 14.

1649. Fast, 'a solemn and memorable one, kept over all England and Wales, to direct the high-court of pretended justice, how to kill and spare none, who had any remorse or mercy on an oppressed people, and an abused prince, Jan. 4.

Authority supreme voted to be in the house of commons, Jan. 4.

King Charles I. taken away from the Isle of Wight, and carried to Hurst-Castle.

Scots commissioners protest against the proceedings of the pretended English parliament, relating to the king's tryal, &c. Jan. 10.

The king brought before the pretended high-court of justice first, Jan. 20.

The king brought a second time, Jan. 22.

The king brought a third time, Jan. 23.

King Charles I. sentenced to death by John Bradshaw, of the high court of justice, Jan. 27.

The duke of Hamilton made his escape from Windsor-Castle, Jan. 29th, the day before his master's death.

King Charles I. brought to a trial by his rebellious subjects, and beheaded on a scaffold erected before White-Hall, after a troublesome reign of 23 years, 10 months, and three days, Jan. 30.

King Charles II. is proclaimed at Edinburgh in Scotland, Feb. 3.

House of lords voted useless and dangerous, Feb. 6.

Council of state erected, Feb. 14, fifteen days after the king's death.

James, duke of Hamilton, Henry Rich, earl of Holland,

Holland, and Arthur, lord Capel, are beheaded, March 9.

Stadt-house at Amsterdam, the foundation laid.

Corporation for propagating the gospel in foreign parts instituted.

Kingly government abolished by parliament, March 17.

Colonels Vry, and Spotswood, beheaded at Edinburgh, March 19.

1649. Charles II. proclaimed king at Youghall, in Ireland, March 19.

Twelve Englishmen together, murder Dr. Dorislaus at the Hague, May 3.

England made a republick, May 21.

Colonel Jones, governor of Dublin-Castle, makes a sally out, routs the marquis of Ormond, kills 4000 men, and took 2517 prisoners, with all their cannon and baggage, at the battle of Rathmines, Aug. 2.

Oliver Cromwell lands in Dublin, as lord lieutenant, with 9000 foot, and 4000 horse, Aug. 13.

He takes Drogheda by storm, Sept. 10.

He took Dundalk, Sept. 16.

He took Waterford, October 4.

Johan Guir, emperor of the Moguls, dies, Aegyra 1028.

1650. Powder-plot, in Tower-Street, London, Jan. 2.

James Graham, marquis of Montrose, is hanged and quartered at Edinburgh, May 21.

A plague raged, and carried off great numbers in the city of Dublin.

The Hollanders commerce arrives at its meridian altitude.

The worsted manufacturers of Norwich incorporated.

The sect, called Quakers, first appear under George Fox.

The lord lieutenant, Ormond, and his adherents, excommunicated by the popish clergy of Ireland, at their assembly in James's Town.

The last blow was given to the Irish rebels, under Emir

Emir Mc Mahon, bishop of Clogher, by Sir Charles Coote, and colonel Fenwick; in which fight most of the chief officers were taken, and Mc Mahon himself mortally wounded, June 14.

John, duke of Marlborough born, June 24.

Holborn Street, burnt down, July 20.

Rene de Cartes, dies, August 3.

Fairfax voted to go against the Scots—lays down, Sept. 3.

Edinburgh-Castle, delivered to Cromwell by Dundas.

Oliver Cromwell, having reduced Ireland in less than a year, is recalled to England; and being made general, in the room of lord Fairfax, makes into Scotland, and defeats the Scots near Dunbar, Sept. 22.

Princess Elizabeth, dies at Carisbrook-Castle, buried at Newport in the Isle of Wight, Sept. 24.

Norfolk insurrection, for which many suffered.

Prideaux, bishop of Worcester, dies.

William II. prince of Orange, died, and his princess is delivered of a son, who was afterwards king William III. of England, Nov. 4.

Cromwell embarks for England at Youghall, and leaves his command to Ireton, his son-in-law.

The battle of Skirfolas, where the Irish were routed by Sir Charles Coote.

The Turkish fleet defeated by the Venetians.

1651. Charles II. Stewart, crowned at Schoon, in Scotland, Jan. 1.

Brown Brushel, beheaded, March 25.

A notable overthrow of the Cossacks and Tartars, given by the king of Poland.

Cape of Good Hope, settled by the Dutch.

The Island of St. Helena taken possession of by the English East-India company.

Death of Inigo Jones, the great architect.

The memorable navigation-act, occasioned by the insolence of the Dutch, which afterwards occasioned a fierce naval war, between two very considerable republics.

Charles II. entered England with the Scots army, Aug. 6.

Revd. Christopher Love and Gibbons, beheaded on Tower-Hill, Aug. 22.

King Charles II. lay concealed in the Royal-Oak, Sept. 4.

James Stanley, earl of Darby, is beheaded at Bolton, Oct. 15.

Cromwell defeats king Charles's army near Worcester, who had like to have fallen into the hands of his enemies; but, after a great many dangers, escapes into France, and thence to Holland, October 15.

Ludlow, made commander of the army.

The last battle fought in Ireland between the parliament-forces and the king's, at Knocknaclashy, Oct. 29.

General Massey, being fore wounded, threw himself under the protection of the countess of Stamford; her son, the lord Grey, sent him to London.

General Ireton dies at Limerick, Nov. 26.

1652. Galway surrendered; which was the last town of importance in Ireland, May 12.

Lyton, or Church-Layton, almost destroyed by lightning, and Fife at Glasgow in Scotland, suffered the same fate, July 17.

Sea fight in the Downs with the Dutch, June 19.

Sir George Ascough's engagement with Ruyter, at sea, Aug. 16.

When he was an English admiral under the parliament, he took, sunk and dispersed 36 Dutch men of war.

A coffee-house first opened in London.

The taking of the city of Barcelona by the Spanish army.

French fleet beat admiral Blake, Sept. 5.

Dunkirk, surrendered to the Spaniards, Sept. 10.

Dunkirk and Graveling repossessed by the Spaniards, Nov. 29.

Admiral Van Trump beat the English fleet, and sailed through their channel with a broom at his main-top.

1652. Two

1652. Two hundred; the number of hackney-coaches in London.

The revenue of the post office farmed for 10,000 *l.* a year.

The parliament raise 120,000*l.* per month.

Was held at Kilkenny the first high court of justice for the trial of those accused of the rebellion.

Sir Phelim O'Neill hanged.

Lord Mayo was condemned and shot to death in Connaught.

Colonel Fleetwood commander in chief.

1653. The parliament resign their power to Oliver Cromwell, who takes the title of Protector.

Several battles between the English fleet under admiral Blake, of Portland, and the Dutch under Van Trump, in the first of which the Dutch lost their gallant admiral and twenty-seven men of war, February 18, 19, 20.

Rump parliament of England dissolved by the army, a council of state called 30. A new parliament called July.

Cromwell enters the house of commons with a file of musqueteers, and commands the speaker to leave the chair, April 20.

Chancery court voted useless by the new parliament.

General assembly of Scotland dismiss'd July 20.

Martin Trump, a famous Dutch admiral, born at the Bril, being raised to a vice-admiral of Holland, was killed in an engagement with the English, July 30.

Martin Trump was sincere to his friend, faithful to his country, just in his command, and a generous enemy.

Colonel Lilburn tryed and acquitted, August 8.

Oliver Cromwell, a great general but a bad subject; he cunningly wanted to grow basely rich—proclaimed lord title of sworn protector of England, Scotland and Ireland, December 16.

1654. Christiana queen of Sweden, abdicates the crown.

Janfonius condemned by the apostolick chamber.

Seldon, the antiquary.

Don Panteleon Sa, the Portuguese ambassador's brother, is beheaded at London for a murder.

The navy expence of England of this year, 1,048,737*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

The Newcastle colliery employs 900 sail of ships.

Hackney coaches, now 300, put under regulation of commissioners.

Vassalage abolished in Scotland; this was not confirmed at the restoration.

The fine broad cloth of England sent to Holland to be dyed.

1655. The Stadt-house of Amsterdam finished.

Jews recalled, by virtue of a treaty Oliver Cromwell made with Manasseh Ben Israel, the Jews admitted into England, after an expulsion of 365 years.

Doctor James Usher, archbishop of Armagh dies, primate and metropolitan of all Ireland, a good and learned man, but wanted pride sufficient for his high station, March 31.

1655. The English take Jamaica from the Spaniards, May 7.

The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet near the Dardanel.

Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, invades Poland: Colonel Peruddock executed, May 16.

1656. Doctor Wild, and Gunning, clapt under an arrest by the Arian parliament, for celebrating the nativity of our Saviour, March 25.

William Molyneux born in Dublin, June 18.

The Thames river, ebbd and flowed twice in one day, three hours, October 3.

The new general post office for England, Scotland, and Ireland established; single letters within 80 miles at two-pence, at a greater distance three-pence, these were further confirmed at the restoration.

Clare market built.

The national charge of this year, and collected without a land tax.

For the navy. - - - £1,000,000.
Civil

Civil government, - - - £. 300,000.

1657. Moles Sundercomb poison'd himself, he was dragged round Tower hill at a horse's tail, and then flung into a pit, February 17.

Treaty between Cromwell and Louis XIV.

John Milton, the English Homer, writ most elegant and sublime in blank Verse. See Paradise lost, lived.

Richard Cromwell made lord chancellor of Oxford, July 29.

Mardike taking by the English and French.

English coinage for nineteen years in gold and silver £7,733,521 13s. 4d.

The India trade laid open for four years.

Revenue of Ireland for two years ending, Nov. 1. £137,588 13s. 3d.

142,509l. 11s. expended.

1658. The castle of Dublin surprized by a number of general officers inclined to king Charles II. restoration.

Spring watches invented.

Colonel Sexby dies prisoner in the tower, Jan. 13.

1658. Papists and cavaliers, consigned to five miles from home, February 17.

A pamphlet published intituled, Killing no murder, wrote by colonel Titus alias Allen, March 17.

Henry Cromwell the protector's second son, is made lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Oliver Cromwell dies at White-Hall, September 3.

He from the low provision this wicked great man made for his family, some have come over to think, that tho' he was no good subject, yet, he was a stiff patriot. The taxes he raised were generally apply'd to the public use. For men in a much lower sphere since, have quadrupled the Fortune he made for his family. A great man says, had he been the son of a republic, as he was the son of a monarchy, he would have proved the brightest Gem in the annals of his country, that nine centuries have produced.

Richard Cromwell is proclaimed protector, Sept. 4.
Oliver

Oliver Cromwell's pompous funeral on the 23d of September.

1659. Richard Cromwell is deposed by the parliament.

He is turned out of the protectorship, April 22.

Sir George Booth is taken, and committed to the tower, Oct. 5.

General Monk promises the parliament to stand by them.

Sugar refined in England.

Twelve millions the current cash of England.

The parliament which sat nineteen years and four months dissolved.

The Pyrenees treaty, October 28.

Bradshaw the regicide dies, October 31.

1660. Mount Vesuvius threatens great destruction.

Asparagus, artichokes, colliflowers, lemons and oranges first brought into England.

Dr. Hammond the learned divine, a man of singular life and unbiassed sincerity; he made the priesthood his duty, not his trade. His elaborate and ingenious works will preach to future ages, whilst christianity has countenance in the world, he dies.

Charles II. king of England, is proclaimed in London, May 8.

King George I born, May 28.

King Charles II. made his entry through London to White Hall, being the day of his restoration, and his birth day, in which general Monk was very instrumental, May 29.

Louis XIV. married to the infanta of Spain, June 19.

Legal interest in England at 6*l*. per cent.

1660. James duke of York, married two wives; first the lady Ann Hyde, eldest daughter to Edward Hyde earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, September 3.

Ireland and Scotland 10 and 12*l*. legal interest.

France, 7*l*. and Italy 3*l*.

First legal navigation act.

Islands of Jersey and Guernsey planted.

Fuller writ the life of the kings of England in the holy war.

Royal-Society established in London by king Charles II.

General post-office legally established, when the revenue amounted to 20,000*l.* franking of letters coeval with its establishment.

The regicides executed, October 14.

King Charles II. sends a declaration to Ireland from Breda, which was accepted of, and they concur in his restoration.

King Charles II. gave a collar of SS to the city of Dublin, Robert Deey being mayor, and a foot company to the mayors.

Eleven bishops consecrated together at St. Patrick's church, Dublin.

1661. An earthquake in England.

Walton (Brian) bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot bible, dies.

William Ochtred dies.

Anabaptists headed by Thomas Venner cause an insurrection; suppress'd in London January 9.

The corpse of Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, Henry Ireton, and Thomas Pride, are taken up, hanged at Tyburn, and buried under the gallows.

Elizabeth queen of Bohemia dies at London, February 13.

Cardinal Mazarine, minister of state in France, removed by death, February 28.

King Charles II. crowned in London, April 23.

The late Duke of Ormond born, April 30.

The Irish parliament summoned, May 9.

The solemn league and covenant burnt in London by the hands of the common hangman, and afterwards all England over.

The writing called an act, for the tryal of his late majesty Charles I. burnt by order of Parliament in Westminster Hall.

Archibald Campbel marquis of Argyle, is behead-
ed

ed at Edinburgh, May 27.

The duke of Ormond made lord lieutenant of Ireland, Oct. 4.

He receives a grant of 30,000 *l.* from the parliament of Ireland.

Four hundred hackney-coaches licensed.

Logwood, allowed by law to be used for dying.

A Theatre, built in Orange-Street, now Smock-Alley.

1662. Mary, king William's queen, born, April 30.

King Charles II. and Donna Catharine, infant of Portugal, were married by Gilbert Sheldon, lord bishop of London, at Plymouth, May 21.

Sir Henry Vane beheaded, June 14.

Two thousand ministers ejected out of their livings.

William Juxton, archbishop of Canterbury, dies.

Doctor Brambel, lord primate of Ireland, dies.

Sale of Dunkirk to the French, by king Charles II.

1663. The court of claims held at the King's Inns, began Feb. 13.

The first wire-mill erected at Sheen, in England, by the Dutch.

Turnpike-gates erected.

A penalty inflicted on importing fattened cattle from Ireland or Scotland.

Forty-thousand men, women and children, employed in silk-throwing in and near London.

Post-office revenue let at 21,000 *l.* a year.

Cripplegate, so called from lame beggars, who sat there 1010; new built by the London-Brewers 1244, repaired by Mr. Shaw, goldsmith, 1483, again repaired.

The plot of Jephson, Thomason, Blood, &c. to seize the castle of Dublin, discovered, June 1.

Laird Warreston executed in Edinburgh, on a gibbet 22 foot high, July 24.

Prince Eugene of Savoy, born, October 8.

1664. Twynn, the printer, executed for printing seditious libels, Feb. 24.

The Dutch expelled from New-York and New-Jersey. Poleroon,

Poleroon, a spice-island, taken from the English by the Dutch.

Ballance against England on exports and imports, 1,993,207 *l*.

Colbert, the French minister, encourages the running of wool from England and Ireland.

Sir William Pen, with part of his majesty's fleet, set sail from Dover, November 23.

A blazing star seen in England, Dec. 24.

1665. War between the English and Dutch.

Anne, late queen of England, born Feb. 6.

Two comets seen in December and March 1664.

A dreadful plague in London, of which died 97,306, from whence it passed into Holland, France, and other parts of Europe.

Protestant militia raised in Ireland, Sept. 16.

Chief magistrate honoured with the title of lord mayor by Charles II. who granted 500*l*. per ann. in lieu of the foot company. Sir Daniel Bellingham the first lord mayor.

Christopher Lovet, and John Quelch, Esqrs. sheriffs.

1666. The glorious victory obtained by his majesty's fleet, under the command of prince Rupert, over the Dutch, wherein about 30 capital ships were taken and destroyed, and 8000 men killed and taken prisoners.

The command of the English fleet is given to prince Rupert, and George Monk, duke of Albemarle, April 18.

Rathbone, &c. executed for a plot against Charles II. Aug. 26.

Sir Robert Holmes, burnt 150 sail of Dutch ships in the Fly, most of them richly laden.

The Irish parliament dissolved, Aug. 7.

Burying in Woollen established by law.

The popish clergy meet in a national synod in Dublin.

About one o'clock in the morning, a sudden and lamentable fire broke out in London, which consumed 78 churches, and 13,200 dwelling-houses, in the space
of

of four days, the greatest part of the city, Sept. 27.

Ten soldiers executed for mutiny, and seizing the king's money at Carrickfergus.

The battle of Pentland.

The second court of claims sat, to dispose of the lands by lot to the officers of 49.

Edmund Reilly, titular archbishop of Armagh, is sent prisoner to England, Sept. 27.

The people of Dublin consider about sending 105,000 bullocks to London, for the relief of that city, lately burnt, October 4.

1667. Dying and dressing of woollen-cloth perfected in England, by one Brewer, from the Netherlands.

The Dutch sail up the Medway, and burn several ships at Chatham.

Several squadrons of Dublin ships attempted to be burnt.

Taylor, bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, dies.

The militia arrayed, those of Leinster encamped on the Curragh of Kildare, and those of Dublin in the city; being on account of an expected invasion from France.

The Royal Exchange began to be built.

The famous Abraham Cowley, the poet, and a great ornament to the English nation, dies, July 28.

Doctor Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, born in Hoey's-Alley, now Hoey's-Court, in Werburgh's-Street, being St. Andrew's-Day, November 30.

The great Tory, colonel Castilo, killed.

Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, and the celebrated poet, Abraham Cowley, dies, Dec. 18.

1668. Carolina first planted.

Balance of trade against England, 2,132,864*l.* 18*s.*

The Scots send linen-yarn to England.

A triple league between England, Holland, and Sweden.

Bridge-Town, in Barbadoes, burnt.

1669. Cosmo

1669. Cosimo di Medicis, prince of Tuscany, arrived in England.

Prince George of Denmark, comes to pay king Charles II. a visit.

The high spire of St. Audeon's steeple in Dublin, blown down by a storm, and broke the roof of the church, Feb. 16.

Candia taken by the Turks, in the siege of which place the Turks lost 70,000 men, and the Christians 29,000, without reckoning 38,000 boors and slaves, employed in the mines and trenches.

1670. Claud-du-Val, the highwayman, executed at Tyburn, Jan. 21, to the great grief of the women.

General Monk, duke of Albemarle's funeral, April 30.

Her royal highness the dutchess of Orleans lands in England.

Henrietta Maria, queen mother of England, dies of poison at Colombe in France, June 20.

The Blue-coat Hospital in Dublin, built by the contribution of the citizens.

The Plantation commodities prevented from being landed any where but in England.

The linen manufacture began to be encouraged in Ireland, where it is very considerable.

Sir William Davis, recorder of Dublin, and seven of the aldermen displaced, in order to make room for the designs of the papists.

A remarkable high tide in the river Liffey, Dublin, from a violent S.E. wind, so that the water came near the College wall.

Also the wooden bridge over the Liffey, commonly called Bloody-Bridge, first built of wood.

St. Stephen's Green, near Dublin, first ornamented by a plantation of trees, and the walks laid out.

The water-course of the Bason made, and pipes laid through the city of Dublin.

Foundation of St. Andrew's Church laid.

The spire of St. Audeon's Church in Dublin, rebuilt.

An Exchange built in the garden of Cork-House,
for

for the use of the merchants of Dublin.

Eight bells hung in St. Patrick's Church, six in Christ Church, and five in St. Catharine's Church.

1670. John Locke, esq; an eminent philosopher and metaphysician, was bred at Leyden, along with the ingenious Dr. Molyneux; his book on Human Understanding and Education, are convincing proofs of his uncommon abilities, lived.

The wear of muslins first introduced.

The polished glass manufacture brought into England by the duke of Buckingham, from Venice.

1671. Anne Hyde, dutchess of York, first wife to king James II. dies, March 31.

Blood, stole the crown out of the Tower.

The apprentices of Dublin assembled, in order to break down the Wooden Bridge, 20 of whom were seized and committed to the Castle; but afterwards, as they were carrying to Bridewell, under a guard of soldiers, they were rescued, and four of them killed in the fray: Hence it was called Bloody-Bridge.

About two in the morning of the 20th of May, a fire happened in the store-house of the Castle of Dublin, which consumed many pikes, matches and armour, to the amount of some thousands of pounds; but providentially, the gun-powder was moved to Cromlin.

The Play-House in Smock-Alley fell, and killed several, besides divers bruised and hurt.

Thomas lord Fairfax, the late general, and Edward Montague, earl of Manchester, dies.

Horn, a Palatine, wrote the History of the Civil Wars of England.

1672. King Charles II. published his Indulgence to tender Consciences, March 15.

• William Congreve, Esq; born in Ireland, March 28.

William III. Prince of Orange, is made Stadtholder, June 6.

The De Witts, two brothers, torn in pieces by the populace at the Hague, Aug. 20.

Bishopsgate work-house, set up by parliament.

1672. A bloody

1672. A bloody sea fight between the united fleet of England and France, and that of Holland.

The whale fishery again attempted by the English.

Interest of money reduced from 8 to 6% in Scotland.

Tobago, in the West-Indies, taken from the Dutch, December 20.

New rule for the better government of the city of Dublin, &c. introduced by Arthur Capel, earl of Effex.

1673. An engine for drawing of pinion wire of steel for watches.

Chains for watches first made by one Tomakee.

The test act receives the royal assent, March 29.

Other sea-fights between the English and Dutch, in which both sides behave with great bravery.

The Dutch absolutely agree to honour the English flag.

Imports from France to England	£1,500,000
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Exports	-	-	-	-	170,000
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Dutchess of Modena married to James duke of York, being his second wife, November 21.

1674. A great battle near Sinef between the allied army under the prince of Orange, and the French under the prince of Candi, which lasted seventeen hours, and both sides claim'd the victory.

Edward earl of Clarendon dies in exile at Rouen in France, November 11.

John Milton, Esq; the poet dies, November 15.

A Witch tree in Sir Walter Baggot's park in the county of Stafford, which took two men five days felling it; it lay 40 yards in length, the stool 5 yards and 2 foot diameter, 14 load of wood broke in the fall, and 58 load in the top; there was 8660 foot of board and plank, it cost 10*l.* 17*s.* sawing, the whole substance was computed to be 97 tons.

1675. Most part of the town of Northampton was by a dreadful fire burnt down; nothing left standing except a few houses in the outskirts of the town, September 3.

Coffee houses suppressed on account of the liberty taken

taken with the politics of the times.

The marshal de Turenne is kill'd by a cannon ball.

Callico printing and the Dutch loom-engine, first used in England.

St. Paul's in London began to be rebuilt, June 21.

Peter Fox, and five more, pretending to be passengers in a rich ship in Holland, bound for France, murdered the master and some of the crew, and brought her to Ireland, five were taken and executed at St. Stephen's.

Three hundred houses destroyed at Barbadoes by a hurricane, and 200 souls, August 10.

Sir Robert Walpole born, August 26.

1676. It was so called from Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, to Essex bridge built by Sir Humphry Jervis, knight, rebuilt in 1753.

Six hundred houses burnt in Southwark.

A sea fight off Messina between the French and Dutch fleets, in which the Dutch admiral De Ruyter is mortally wounded.

1676. Value of the fishery and oil of Newfoundland, 386,400*l.* which employed 102 ships of 20 guns each, and 9180 men.

The capital of the East-India company doubled which amounted to 739,782*l.* 10*s.* and each share to be 100*l.*

1677. Additional excise upon beer, ale, and other liquors for three years; another for erecting a judicature to determine differences, touching houses burnt and demolish'd by the late dreadful fire in Southwark.

Value of the East-India stock in 1665 was 230*l.* though selling at the time for 70 per cent. which in some time after sold for 245*l.*

Not any trade with China.

King Stanislaus born April 8.

The elector of Brandenburg takes Stetin in Pomerania, the besieged having been reduced to the utmost extremity by famine.

William prince of Orange, came to England, and married Mary eldest daughter of James duke of York,

York, her fortune 40,000*l*.

Shelden archbishop of Canterbury, built the theatre at Oxford at his own suit.

1678. Battle of St. Dennis in France, August 4.

Peace between France and the United Provinces; and between the Turks and the Poles.

Dr. Oates and Tongue, discovered the pretended popish plot, August 13.

Upon the news of which pretended plot, Peter Talbot titular archbishop of Dublin, was imprisoned in the castle September 8.

The wife of William Peters at the bunch of keys, in High-Street Dublin, was delivered of four sons, who all lived to be baptized, September 14.

French merchandize prohibited.

1679. A strange darkness at noon, January 12.

William Ireland, and John Grove, are executed for Oates's pretended popish plot against Charles II. January 24.

Long parliament dissolved by king Charles II. January 24.

Robert Green, Henry Bury, and Laurence Hill, are executed for the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, February 10.

The Presbyterians of Scotland appeared so furious at this time, that they murdered Dr. Sharp, the archbishop of St. Andrews in his coach, May 3.

Peace concluded between Sweden and Denmark.

Thomas Pickering executed for the pretended plot, May 9.

Bill for excluding the duke of York from the crown, ordered by the commons, May 15.

Habeas Corpus act pass'd by king Charles II. May 27.

Scots covenanters insurrection, May 29.

Whitebread, &c. executed for the pretended popish plot, June 21.

Counsellor Langhorn executed for the pretended popish plot, July 14.

Roger Boyle earl of Orrery dies, October 5.

Three

Three suns seen in England, December 19:

1680. India stock sold publickly in England.

The Dutch herring fishery so great as to employ 8000 vessels, and 200,000 sailors. Dutch India stock sold at 450 per cent. and the English at 200.

Establishment of Pensylvania under Sir William Penn. In 1729 this settlement was greatly encreased by the northern land-holders of Ireland, raising their rents, which forced many thousand from their native country.

War between the Turks and the Muscovites.

A great fire in Stockholm.

William Howard lord viscount Stafford is beheaded, December 29.

1681. Bomb-ketches invented by the French.

Orangezeb usurped the Mogul empire from his father, in Hegyra, 1050.

The French take Strasbourg.

The Turks and Muscovites make a truce for twenty years.

The votes of the House of Commons began to be printed.

Tinning of Iron, first brought into England from Bohemia.

Dr. Oliver Plunket titular primate of Ireland, and Fitzharris, executed at Tyburn, July 1.

Stephen Colledge executed, August 31.

A great comet appeared, which continued three months, October 21.

1682. The pepper trade preserved to England, by the India company, who expended 250,000*l.* in fortifying Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra.

City of Philadelphia founded.

Thomas Thynne Esq; was shot in his coach in Pall-mall, by some assassins hired for that purpose by count Coningsmark, who rival'd him in his mistress, February 28.

Ormond market in Dublin opened, May 1.

December began a very hard frost, which continued to the 5th of February without intermission, insomuch that

that the coaches ran upon the Thames, from the Temple to Westminster in Hilary term.

1683. A great thirteen weeks frost, with a fair kept upon the frozen Thames.

A penny post began in London, by an upholsterer.

1683. France at the highest period of commerce, her revenue 215,566,633 livres; but in 1733 it fell to 140,278,473, which made a difference of 75,288,160, between the years 1683 and 1733.

India-Stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent.

Celestial and terrestrial globes much improved by William Saunders, a fishmonger.

The engine for scale-boards invented by one Bouraſs.

Bandores, or viols, first made in England, by one Roſs, the best of which to this day are called after him.

1683. The Protestant, or Rye-House Plot, is discovered by Josias and John Keeling, two brothers, June 12.

The Turks besiege Vienna with a numerous army; but the imperial troops, under the duke of Lorraine, and the Poles, under their king, John Sobieski, attack them in their camp, make a prodigious slaughter amongst them, and oblige them to raise the siege, with the loss of all their baggage and artillery, July 4.

The Grand Vizier, Cara Mustapha, who commanded the Turkish army at the siege, was strangled at Belgrade, by the Grand Signior's order.

Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, is found dead in the Tower, with his throat cut, July 4.

William, lord Ruffel, is beheaded, July 21.

The princess Ann, second daughter to James, duke of York, is married to prince George of Denmark, July 28.

Siege of Vienna, by 100,000 Turks, raised, Sept. 10.

Earthquakes in many parts of England, Sept. 17.

The Tholsel of Dublin built.

King George II. born, Oct. 30.

Colonel Algernon Sidney, son to Robert, earl of
O
Leicester,

Leicester, beheaded, Dec. 7.

1684. The Castle of Dublin burnt, April 7.

James Holloway, and Sir Thomas Armstrong are executed for the late plot, July 20.

The city of Genoa bombarded by the French.

The French make peace with the Algerines.

Satellites of Saturn, five small stars, that roll about Saturn, in the manner discovered by Mr. Cassini.

Poor rates amounted to 665,000 l.

Amount of the sales made by the India-company, 1,800,000 l. stock then sold for 300 per cent.

James, duke of Ormond, and compleated by Henry, earl of Clarendon, in 1686, on a site of 64 acres, being part of the Phoenix-Park.

Total expence of building the Hospital, Infirmary, Gardens, Church-yard walls, &c. 23,559 l. 16s. 11¼, in Dublin.

This year Ormond-Bridge, and Arran-Bridge, now called Queen's-Bridge, were built by the city of Dublin: the former having been built of Timber, two years before, by Sir Humphry Jervis.

This year tobacco and sugar, from our plantations, were first taxed by name.

Also this year was built, at the charge of the army, the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, at the West end of Dublin, where 400 old soldiers are maintained.

1685. King Charles II. dies, and is succeeded by his brother James II. who goes publickly to Mass, Feb. 6.

Titus Oates, D.D. whipped, May 20.

Dangerfield whipped the last time, when his eye was struck out, of which he dies, June 3.

Colonel Rumbold executed, June 26.

The earl of Argyll beheaded at Edinburgh, June 30.

The duke of Monmouth, natural son of the deceased king Charles II. takes up arms against king James, but is defeated near Bridgewater, made prisoner, and beheaded, July 15.

The prohibition against the French imports taken off by king James II. though France greatly distressed the trade of England.

Value

Value of goods imported from France for three years.

Linens	— — — — —	£. 700,000
Lutestrings and Alamodes	—	212,500
Other silk fabrics	— —	500,000
Paper	— — —	50,000
Total		<u>1,462,500</u>

The Post-office revenue granted in fee-simple to the king, amounting to 65,000 l. a year.

Louis XIV. revokes the edict of Nantz.

Alderman Cornish hanged, and Mrs. Gaunt burnt, October 23.

Nelthorp and Ayloff executed for the Rye-House plot, October 30.

Rear-Admiral, Sir John Lake of England, on board the Dartmouth, relieved Londonderry.

1686. Lord Delamere tryed and acquitted, Jan. 14.
Proportion of people in eight great cities in Europe,
viz.

London	— —	696,000
Paris	— —	488,000
Amsterdam,	— —	187,000
Venice	— —	134,000
Rome	— —	125,000
Dublin	— —	69,000
Rouen	— —	66,000
Bristol	— —	48,000

First treaty of peace and neutrality for America, between France and England.

King James sends the earl of Castlemain ambassador to the Pope, August 9.

The earl of Tyrconnel sworn lord deputy of Ireland, who not being able to prevail on the magistracy of the city of Dublin to admit Papists to their freedom, had a quo warranto brought against the city charter, who had judges to perfect his design.

Buda taken by the Imperialists, August 23.

Julian Johnston whipped for a libel, Dec. 1.

1687. The Imperialists gain several advantages over the Turks in Hungary.

The Turkish garrison in Agria surrender for want of provisions.

The emperor's son Joseph is crowned king of Hungary at Presbourg.

The Protestant Dissenters, to avoid persecution, go in great numbers to America.

Father Edward Petre, a Jesuit, admitted and sworn of the Privy-council, Nov. 11.

By excessive rains, and a violent storm, there happened a great inundation in Dublin, which put the lower parts of the city of Dublin under water up to the first floor, so that boats plyed in the streets: At which time Essex Bridge was broken down, when a coach and horses passing over it, fell into the river, where the coachman and one horse perished, Dec. 4, and 5.

1688. The memorable revolution of England, which Voltaire calls the Aera of English liberty.

James Francis Edward, the Pretender, formerly called the Prince of Wales, born, June 10.

Natural issue of king James II. by Mrs. Arabella Churchill, sister to John, duke of Marlborough.

Henry Fitz-James II. natural son of king James II. by Mrs. Churchill.

King James II. having a daughter by Mrs. Catharine Sidley, only child of Sir Charles Sidley, of Alesford, in the county of Kent, Bart.

Thanksgiving day in London for his birth, June 10.

General Thanksgiving for the same, July 1.

Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake, July 10.

General rental of England, for land, houses, and mines, before we became considerable in trade, viz. about the year 1600, did not exceed, per ann. 6,000,000 l. which general rental we take now, - - - 14,000,000. Moreover in 1600, the said six millions, at 12 years purchase (the common price of lands at that period) was worth but 72,000,000.

But the lands, &c. of England, at the rental of fourteen

fourteen millions, and worth 18 years purchase, in the year - - - 252,000,000. An amazing alteration in less than a century.

First law for a bounty on the exportation of corn.

War declared against France.

James Butler, duke of Ormond, dies at Kingston-Hall, in Dorsetshire in England, in the 79th year of his age, July 21.

King James's abdication established by parliament.

King James II. arrived in Dublin, and the next year assembled a parliament, which attained 3000 protestants.

A mint established by king James II. for coining money of brass, old guns, and the refuse of metal, melted down together, to the amount of 389,724. 33. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb valued at 1,596,799 l. 0 s. 6 d.

The prince of Orange made his first declaration, Oct. 10.

The earl of Tyrconnel filled the churches with soldiers, and made them store-houses for the arms belonging to the protestants.

The gates of Londonderry were shut against the earl of Antrim's regiment, who were sent to garrison it, Dec. 12.

Three thousand Irish sent over to England, which frightened and alarmed the whole kingdom.

William III. Prince of Orange, lands in England, Dec. 13.

James II. embarks, and goes over into France, Dec. 23.

1689. The House of Commons voted that king James II. had abdicated, January 28.

William III. and Mary, voted king and queen by parliament, Feb. 6.

Trinity-College, made a barrack for popish soldiers, in Dublin.

The first bounty on corn exported.

The first Asiento Treaty, for supplying the Spanish West-Indies with Negroes.

French imports prohibited.

1689. The memorable statute, of the declaration of rights, or England's new Magna Charta, by William and Mary.

King James II. lands at Kingsale in Ireland with French troops, but returns to France the same year, March 12.

The siege of Londonderry raised by general Schombergh, and lieutenant general Hamilton, routs the protestants in the north at Dromore, many of whom fly to Derry, March 14.

James II. came to Dublin and called a parliament, March 25.

The prince of Orange, and his princess Mary, are crown'd king and queen of England, April 11.

Brass money made current in Ireland, June 18.

Fifteen hundred Enniskilleners, did (the day before the siege was raised,) meet major general M'Carty, with 6000 men, whom they defeated, killed 3000 of them, and took most of the rest prisoners, with the loss of only 20 men, July 20.

Episcopacy abolished in Scotland by act of parliament July 22.

The French protestants invited into England.

The church tythes appointed by act of parliament to be paid to the popish clergy.

An act made in England for the restoration of the Irish protestant clergy to their benefices, which from the unhappy state of the kingdom they were obliged to leave.

Five thousand a year of the post office revenue settled on duke Schomberg, on his departure to command the army in Ireland, being in consideration of his services, and to make good what he lost in France and Germany, for adhering to king William III.

Forces depart for the relief of Ireland, the 12th of August, and land at Carrickfergus on the evening of the 13th under the command of the duke of Schomberg.

The trenches opened before Carrickfergus the 22d of August, and capitulated the 26th.

1000 Enniskilleners under colonel Lloyd rout 5000 Irish

Irish going to Sligo, and kill'd 700 of them, Sept. 17.

The brass coin raised, by calling in the half crowns, and stamping them anew for crowns at Dublin.

Hearth-money abolished in England by king William III.

1690. First began to make fine paper in England.

The Irish beaten at the battle of Cavan, near Bel-turber, February 7.

Six thousand Danes land in the north under the duke of Wertenberg.

Five thousand French land at Kingsale, to assist king James, for whom some Irish were sent back in exchange with M'Carty, the 12th of March.

Sir Cloudesly Shovel takes a Frigate out of the harbour of Dublin, in sight of the Irish, April 18.

King William III. lands at Carrickfergus, June 4.

Colonel Lutterell, the governor of Dublin, issues out an order forbidding more than five protestants to meet together, on pain of death, June 18.

The English army in Ireland much reduced by sickness and want, owing to the villainy of their purveyor one John Shales.

On the failure of brass, king James had his image impressed on pewter, which was also to have been made current, but in this he was defeated by king William's victory at the Boyne, July 1.

The college of Dublin turned into a barrack for popish soldiers, when the provost and fellows were dispossessed. Dr. Moore, a popish priest, nominated provost, who contrary to expectation, conducted himself with prudence, and paid great attention to the preservation of the books and manuscripts.

The protestants of Ireland disarmed, by order of Tyrconnel.

The reverend Mr. Walker, appointed governor of Derry, preparative to the memorable siege there.

The mine and adventurers company erected.

Duke Schomberg killed by a wound in his neck, owing to the imprudence of the regiment of Combou, who too hastily fired upon some of king James's guards, that attacked the duke as he was crossing the Boyne,

Boyne, to head the French refugees, whom he perceived in disorder.

Drogheda surrenders to the victorious king William.

King William's army encamp at Finglafs, July 4.

Athlone began to be besieged by lieutenant general Douglas, July 17.

Sarsfield surprises, and destroys the great guns, with tin boats, &c. at Ballynedy, within seven miles of the besiegers camp, August 11.

Soon after him fell the memorable Dr. Walker, who so bravely defended Derry.

King William goes for England.

1690. Count Solms goes for England, Lieutenant general Ginckle is commander in chief of the army.

The duke of Grafton mortally wounded at Cork, September 22.

An earthquake in Dublin at Seven o'Clock in the morning, but did no harm, October 7.

Belgrade taken by the Turks, October 18.

1691. Count Schomberg, second son of the late duke, created duke of Leinster.

The duke of Berwick, and other great officers went from Limerick to France.

Mark Baggot taken as a spy in womens cloaths March 28, and hanged the May after.

Monfieur St. Ruth sent from France to command the Irish army.

General Ginckle goes to the camp at Mullingar.

Was fought the sharp and decisive battle of Aughrim, when after many severe conflicts and doubtful states, victory was declared in favour of king William: The Irish loss amount to 7000 men, with their general St. Ruth, who fell by a cannon shot as he came down the hill of Killcomaden. The loss of the English did not amount to more than 600 killed, and 960 wounded, July. 12.

John Mac Cabe the famous robber with four of his men taken and three killed at Dunferri near Johnson-bridge, by lieutenant Courtney, and lieutenant Sherls, with a party of the county of Meath militia, July 28.

One hundred and forty commission officers taken
at

at Athlone, Aughrim &c. were sent from Dublin to Chester as prisoners.

John Mac Cabe and his four men hanged at Naas, August 19.

Sir Albert Conningham was kill'd by a party of Irish at Colloony, near Sligo, upon a surprize.

Galloping Hogan with his party of raparees set upon the English camp took away 70 horses, near Collen, September 2.

The lord Lisburn shot in the trenches before Limerick, much lamented, September 15.

Civil and military articles were agreed on for Limerick and all the other forts then in the possession of the Irish between Sir Charles Porter and Thomas Coningsby Esq; lords justices of Ireland, and his excellency, the baron Ginckle commander in chief of the English army on the one part, and the right honourable Patrick earl of Lucan, Piercy Viscount Galmoy, colonel Nicholas Purcell, colonel Nicholas Cusack, Sir Toby Butler, colonel Garret Dillon, colonel John Brown, and their excellencies the lieutenant generals D'Usson, and De Tesse, commanders in chief of the Irish army, on the other part, with the ratification thereof under the great seal of England, by their majesties king William and queen Mary, October 3.

1692. A great frost in Ireland, which held till the middle of February from the 19th of January.

A proclamation was published declaring the war of Ireland to be at an end, March 23.

Admiral Russel obtains a memorable victory over the French fleet in a battle near La-Hogue, May 21.

Port Royal in Jamaica ruined by an earthquake June 7.

A great earthquake in England, September 8.

1693. The Greenland trade company erected.

Bank of England created.

Commissioners appointed to enquire into the forfeited lands and goods, &c. in Ireland.

The parliament of Ireland dissolved, July 28.

1694. The

1694. The Tower of Limerick (being old) fell suddenly, in which were 218 barrels of powder, which by the striking of the stones took fire and blew up, it greatly shattered the town, killing about 100 persons, besides the wounded, February 1.

The French plot and intended invasion.

Queen Mary II. died &c. of the small-pox; a princess of illustrious and peerless virtue, Dec. 28.

1695. The coin in Ireland raised by proclamation; a Louis d'Or 21s. a ducat 6s. 8d.

The hospital at Greenwich began to be created.

Dr. John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, died at Lambeth, aged 64, November 8.

The New Orphan company erected, and 8000*l.* a year imposed on London for its support, in order to make good the depostite that had been formerly put into their care.

London hackney coaches and chairs taxed.

Henry Purcell, a famous English musician, his compositions are said to fall short of none; his *Te Deum's* a lasting monument of his exalted genius; and he is gone to that place, where only his music can be exceeded. Died.

St. Malo's, Granville, and other places on the coast of Normandy, bombarded by the English.

1695. Namur surrender'd to king William.

The French bombard Bruffels.

Captain Walsb a subject of England, but commanding a French privateer on these coasts was taken and hanged, April 15.

The massacre of Glenco by the earl of Argyle's regiment, May 9.

The parliament of Ireland met, they voted a supply of 183,325*l.* August 27.

The rolls, records, papers, &c. relative to the acts of attainder, and other acts of king James's parliament, were cancelled and publicly burnt, Oct. 2.

Bank of Scotland erected.

Rise of the million bank.

Exchequer bills introduced.

1696. Sixteen

1696. Sixteen millions supposed to be the current cash of Great Britain.

Lords commissioners of trade erected.

Began to be built the Edyſton light-houſe.

A law to prevent the exportation of Engliſh wool, and the importation of Irifh.

Hemp, flax, linen, thread and yarn from Ireland, admitted duty free: (This law firſt gave riſe to the now happy ſtate of the linen manufacture in Ireland) and a bounty granted on the exportation of Britiſh ſail-cloth.

French proteſtants ſettle in Ireland, and improve the linen manufacture.

The Muſcovites take Aſoph from the Turks.

Ann of Auſtria died, May 17.

This year the Four Courts for juſtice were new built in Chriſt Church lane, at the charge of the crown.

William packet boat, with two mails, and 80 paſſengers, caſt away in Dublin bay, near Sutton, November 10.

The lord chancellor Porter died moſt ſuddenly in his chamber; December 8.

1697. This year Barthol. Van Homrigh Eſq; one of the commissioners of the revenue and lord mayor of the city of Dublin, obtained the preſent collar of SS. a royal donative for the chief magiſtrate of the city, to the value of 1000*l*. the former collar being loſt in king James's time.

The pariſh of St. Michan's divided into three pariſhes, viz. St. Michan's, St. Paul's, and St. Mary's; two churches were erected in the two latter by a tax on the pariſhes in Dublin.

1697. Riſe of the ſtock brokers.

Act paſſed for erecting lamps in Dublin.

The new fabrick of St. Paul's cathedral.

The magazine of Athlone fired by lightning, blew up the caſtle and divers houſes, and fourteen perſons were kill'd, October 27.

The treaty of Ryſwick.

1697. Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, visits Holland, England, and Germany.

1698. The palace of Whitehall burnt, January 4.

Abraham le Grove, was executed and hanged in irons below Ring's-End, for a horrid murder he committed on a Dutch Skipper, whose body he cut into joints and cast it into the river but most of them were found, February 7.

The African trade laid open.

The woollen manufacture of Ireland discouraged, and the linen countenanced at the request of both houses of parliament; in return for what the Irish parliament had done the year before, relative to their woollen manufacture.

The French first settle at the mouth of the river Mississippi.

William Molyneux author of Ireland's Case dies in Dublin, October 13.

1699. Upon the commons address his majesty king William gave 3000*l.* to Trinity college Dublin, enlarging it by some new buildings, which are since erected, on College-Green, repaired and raised in 1765.

Wool and woollen manufacture of Ireland and America, to be exported to England only.

The nett proceeds of the post office

revenue.	—	90,504	10	6
Exports from England,	—	6,788,166	0	0
Imports,	- - -	5,640,506	0	0
Value of their woollen manu-				
facture exported,	- - -	2,932,292	0	0
Increase of our exports since				
1662,	- - - -	4,765,334	0	0
Value of the wool and its ma-				
nufacture,	— —	8,000,000	0	0

The parliament of Ireland dissolved, May 30.

The parliament of England vested the forfeited estates in 13 Trustees, to be sold for the publick use, notwithstanding several grants already made.

The treaty of Carlowitz between the emperor and the Turks.

1700. The

1700. The duke of Gloucester dies at Windsor, aged 12 years, July 30.

Farquhar, the famous comic poet, wrote his Trip to the Jubilee.

India-Silks prohibited to be worn in England.

Flanders lace admitted, provided the same indulgence be given to the woollen-manufactory and corn of Great-Britain, on exportation.

1701. John Dryden, Esq; the ingenious tragicomic and epic-poet, died, aged 70 years, May 1.

The earl of Oxford, lord Summers, and the lord Halifax, impeached, May 9.

Hanover succession-act, signed by king William III. June 12.

The earl of Oxford, lord Summers, &c. acquitted, June 17.

Prussia ducal, erected INTO a kingdom.

The Partition Treaty charged in the House of Lords upon the Lord Halifax, June 17.

The city of Dublin, in grateful commemoration of their late deliverance, by the conduct and valour of king William III. erected his statue on horseback, in brass, in the College-Green, with an inscription on the marble work, July 1.

James II. king of England, dies at St. Germain's, Sept. 5.

Upon the death of king James, the French king immediately caused his son to be proclaimed king of England, Ireland, and Scotland, by the name of James III.

An alliance between England, Holland, and the emperor.

1702. King William thrown from his horse, and broke his right collar-bone, Feb. 26.

He died at Kensington, March 8. when the national debt amounted to above fourteen millions.

Queen Anne crowned, April 23.

Doctor Michael Boyle, archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland, died in the 93d year of his age.

The two East-India companies united.

The Princess Sobieski, late wife to the chevalier St. George, born July 6.

The English fleet sent to Cadiz, under the command of admiral Rooke; and 12,000 land forces, under the duke of Ormond.

Admiral Rooke takes and destroys the galleons at Vigo.

The king of Poland is defeated near Cracow, by Charles XII. of Sweden.

Rear-admiral Sir John Lake takes and destroys 51 French ships at Newfoundland.

The earl of Marlborough created duke of Marlborough, Dec. 14.

1703. The king of Sweden takes Thorn.

Great earthquake in Rome, Feb. 14.

Vice-admiral Graydon let du Cassé escape, March 18.

Kirby and Wade shot at sea for cowardice, April 4.

Bounties granted by England for raising naval stores in America, owing to the ill usage of the Northern crowns.

Daniel de Foe sentenced to the pillory, for the Shortell way to the Dissenters, July 7.

The city of Dublin gave a splendid entertainment to the duke and dutchess of Ormond, at the Tholfsel, at which time the corporations marched through the city, with several pageantries before them, Aug. 12.

An insurrection in the Cevennes, Aug. 12.

Monsieur de St. Evremont died, Sept. 9.

The Grand Seignior deposed, and his throne usurped by his brother, Sept. 29.

The commons of Ireland expel Mr. Afsil the house, for his book asserting the Possibility of Translation to the other world, without death.

Captain Green, of an English merchant-man, was hanged on the sands of Leith in Scotland, for piracy, and murdering one captain Drumond on the high seas. The murder was discovered by one of Green's crew, at the house of Rachael Read, in Brunt-Island.

Borrowstones in Scotland. A whale was taken there,

there, drove in by the herrings, 52 feet long.

Landau surrendered to the French, Nov. 19.

November 26, at about eleven at night, began a great storm of wind in England, which encreased at midnight, and rose to so grievous and dreadful a tempest, continuing till six in the morning, that no man's memory reached the like, nor perhaps was there ever a storm more violent. In the country innumerable trees were blown up by the roots, houses overturned, and stacks of corn and hay dispersed. In cities the chimnies were blown down, and the tilings of houses swept quite away.

1704. The city of Dublin-marshalsea, removed from Bridge-Street to the Merchant's-Quay.

Interest of money, reduced from 10l. to 8l. per cent.

The linen-manufacture of Ireland, admitted to be exported to America.

Enacted, that promissory notes should be secured in like manner, as bills of exchange.

The Barracks, in Dublin, began to be built.

Stanislaus, elected king of Poland.

Mr. Rochford, attorney-general, stabbed with a knife in St. Andrews Church, Dublin, by Mr. Chefwick, May 21.

Gibraltar taken by admiral Rooke, July 24.

Rear-admiral, Sir John Lake, forced the French fleet at Malaga engagement, where he took and burnt 13 of their men of war.

The Castle-market, in the city of Dublin, opened by the lord mayor, by proclamation, and beat of drum, July 26.

An encampment of the army at Bennet's-Bridge near Kilkenny, when some were detached to Portugal.

The duke of Marlborough marches into Germany, and in conjunction with prince Eugene, gains a memorable victory over the French and Bavarians, at the battle of Hochstet, near Blenheim, where the latter, being an army of 75,000, were entirely defeated,

feated, 13,000 were taken prisoners, with the French general monsieur Tallard, and most of the rest slain or scattered, Aug. 2.

Sir Roger L'Estrange died, aged 88 years, Dec. 11.

The Work-house of the city of Dublin began to be built; her grace the dutchess of Ormond laid the first stone.

The number of the Popish clergy, in each county in Ireland, returned to the clerk of the council, pursuant to an act of parliament for registering the Popish clergy.

The Number of the Popish Clergy, in each County in Ireland, returned to the Clerk of the Council.

In the Counties of

Antrim	-	-	-	18	Leitrim	-	-	-	23
Armagh	-	-	-	19	Limerick	-	-	-	47
Catherlough	-	-	-	14	City of Limerick	-	-	-	12
Cavan	-	-	-	30	Londonderry	-	-	-	14
Clare	-	-	-	45	Longford	-	-	-	16
Cork	-	-	-	38	Louth	-	-	-	14
City of Cork	-	-	-	4	Mayo	-	-	-	51
Donegal	-	-	-	21	Meath	-	-	-	55
Down	-	-	-	30	Monaghan	-	-	-	17
Town of Drogheda	-	-	-	2	Queen's County	-	-	-	25
Dublin	-	-	-	36	Roscommon	-	-	-	49
City of Dublin	-	-	-	34	Sligo	-	-	-	39
Fermanagh	-	-	-	13	Tipperary	-	-	-	45
Gallway	-	-	-	87	Tyrone	-	-	-	27
Town of Gallway	-	-	-	8	Waterford	-	-	-	21
Kerry	-	-	-	36	City of Waterford	-	-	-	6
Kildare	-	-	-	30	Westmeath	-	-	-	36
Kilkenny	-	-	-	26	Wexford	-	-	-	34
City of Kilkenny	-	-	-	4	Wicklow	-	-	-	13
King's County	-	-	-	20	Town of Youghal	-	-	-	1

Total 1080

1705. The

1705. The lord Cutts appointed commander in chief of her majesties forces in Ireland under the duke of Ormond, March 23.

Dr. Oates died, July 12.

Reinschald, a Swedish general, fell upon the Saxon army, he had but 10,000 men, the Saxons had 18,000, he killed 7000, and took 8000 prisoners.

1706. The act of bankruptcy commences in England.

Bank of England began to circulate exchequer bills.

Pitcairn, a famous physician in Edinburgh, in his zenith.

Great eclipse of the sun May 1.

The union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland signed London, July 22.

Prince Eugene beats the French, and raises the siege of Turin, September 7.

Rear admiral Sir John Lake, relieved Barcelona, and in it the present emperor, taking 96 sail of corn ships.

1707. Lord Cutts died in Dublin, January 26.

Specie in Scotland said to amount to 900,000*l*.

Burning of the town of Lisburn, April 20.

Don, a river 2 miles north of Aberdeen in Scotland, 357 Salmon were drag'd out at once.

Sir Cloudefly Shovel, knight, and two other capital ships cast away on the rocks of Scilly, the vice admiral, died at sea with all the ships crew. His low birth was ennobled by his brave atchievements; and tho' some have blamed him for too severe a command, yet his mistress regretted his loss, October 22.

The custom house of Dublin began to be built.

1708. The allies take Lisle.

Philips (John) the English comic poet died, aged 32.

The chevalier St. George's expedition from Dunkirk to Scotland with count Forbin, March 6.

Burning of the castle of Belfast, wherein were destroy'd three young ladies and two others, on

Sunday April 24.

Gregg executed, April 28.

Hanover admitted to be the 9th electorate, June 19.

Prince George of Denmark, husband to queen Anne, died, aged 56 years, October 28.

The famous John Locke Esq; died October 28.

Great fire at Constantinople, November 6.

The island of Minorca taken by the English.

1708. The battle of Blarignies, where there were killed 12,000 of a side, the allies took 500 officers and prisoners, besides their cannon baggage and ammunition.

1709. Robert Walpole, Esq; appointed treasurer of the navy, January 13.

A general naturalization of foreign protestants enacted in England.

Five hundred Palatine families sent into Ireland, where 24,000*l.* were granted for their support and establishment.

The bank of England double their capital, and for that purpose dispose 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* at the rates of 115 per cent, which was compleated between the hours of nine and one.

Tournay taken by the allies.

Mons taken by the confederates.

Charles of Sweden is beaten by victory of the Muscovites at Pultowa, and retires to Bender, a town belonging to the Turks, June 27.

The battle of Tanniers, or Malplaquet, in which the French army, under the heading of marshal Villers, was utterly defeated by the confederate army under the command of the duke of Marlborough, August 31.

Dr. Henry Sacheverel preached his seditious sermon at St. Paul's, November 5.

Mr. Eustace murder'd his wife in Smithfield Dublin, and made his escape; but being pursued by a constable to Saggart they fired a pistol at each other, and both died on the spot.

1710. The battle of Villa Viciosa, where Starembergh came up to the assistance of Stanhope, and killed 7000 of their men, and took their cannon, &c.

Dr. Henry Sacheverel's tryal began, February 27: He is silenced for three years by parliament, March 23.

Several Indian kings arrive in England, and have an audience of queen Anne, April 19.

The new law passed for adjusting the assize of bread that of Henry III. being out of use.

Value of the money coined in England, between 1569 and 1710, of gold and silver, 21,419,307*l*.

Bank of Holland said to contain 36,000,000*l*. sterl.

The allies take Doway, Bethune, and several other places, April 24.

Queen Anne gave 5000*l*. to the university of Dublin, Sept. 22.

Lord Griffin died in the tower, Nov. 10.

Colonel Parkes governor of Antegona murdered.

1711. Great fire at Francfort, Jan. 15.

Guiscard stabb'd Sir Robert Harley with a pen-knife, March 8.

The council chamber and treasury burnt, and most of the records consumed, in Dublin.

The general post office erected, and a post master appointed for the three kingdoms; the revenue of the office in 1710, 111,461*l*. 17*s*. 10*d*.

Increase of the London exports for four years, viz. 1707 to 1710, both inclusive, amounted to 2,389,872*l*.

Hackney coaches and chairs in London put under the regulation of five commissioners, when 800 coaches were licensed at 5*s*. weekly, and 200 chairs at 10*s*. a year.

highest price sold

Rise of the south sea scheme began 1720

	original money paid.	highest price sold.
South sea stock, 1 <i>st</i> . subscription, 100	- - - 1000	- - - 1000
Ditto 1 <i>st</i> , sub- scription, at } 300 per cent.	- 120	- - 750
Ditto 2 <i>d</i> , at 400	- - - 80	- - - 600
Ditto 3 <i>d</i> , at 1000	- - - 100	- - - 440
Ditto 4 <i>th</i> , at 1000	- - - 200	- - - 245

South sea project proposed by Mr. Harley to the commons, May 2.

Great plague began at Copenhagen, May 22.

Queen Anne created twelve peers at once. Dec. 31.

1712. John duke of Marlborough turned out of all his posts, Jan. 1.

Robert Walpole Esq; sent to the tower, Jan. 17.

Proclamation against the Mohawks, March 17.

Louisa Maria sister to the Chevalier St. George dies, April 7.

The duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun both killed in a duel, Nov. 15.

The duke of Shrewsbury sent to France, and the duke de Aumont came to England.

Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, died in the ninetieth year of his age.

1713. King of Sweden made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection, Jan. 21.

Hudson's bay ceded to England.

Nova Scotia ambiguously given up.

National debt fifty millions.

Value of black silk for hoods and scarves made in England amounted to 300,000*l.* a year, which before was purchased from the French.

The brave Catalans, abandoned by the British ministry, contrary to their solemn engagements, after a long time struggling for liberty against the united powers of France and Spain, were obliged to submit.

Both houses of parliament address her majesty, to get the pretender remov'd from London.

Marshal Villers takes Landau from the Imperialists, though defended by 17,000 men, May 20.

Doctor Henry Sacheverel in divinity, a popular pulpit-man in queen Ann's time; he was suspended for three years, and died rector of St. Andrew's, to the great grief of the parish clerk.

1714. General Ingolfby died, and was interred in Christ-Church Dublin, January 4.

Barcelona taken by the duke of Berwick, July 12.

This was effected, after four years essay, by John Harrison

Harrison of London; who, in 1765, received a parliamentary reward of 20,000 l. for discovering the longitude, having first given full and satisfactory proofs of the utility of his time-piece, and principles in several voyages.

Legal interest in England reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

Rise of the Ostend company in England.

There happened a terrible hurricane over the kingdom of Ireland which had a strange effect upon the old church of Stackallen, one mile south of Ardee in the county of Louth.

Ballance of trade in favour of England in 1713, and 1714, 2,103,148l.

Iron first made in Virginia.

Queen Anne dies, Aug. 1.



G E O R G E I.

1714. **G**EORGE GUELPS I. Elector of Hanover, thirteen years king of England, August 1. and crowned Oct. 20.

1715. The greatest eclipse of the sun that had been seen for 500 years, happened April 22.

The Turks make themselves masters of the Morea.

The earl of Mar set up the chevalier St. George's standard, Sept. 3.

A rebellion breaks out in Scotland.

A proclamation, with 1000 l. reward for Sir William Wyndham, Sept. 24.

Robert Walpole, Esq; first made chancellor of the Exchequer, Oct. 10.

The rebels are defeated at the battle of Preston, in England, where the rebels submitted to Will and Carpenter,

Carpenter, the two English generals, 1489 prisoners taken, 118 of them noblemen and officers, and upwards of 2000 killed.

The battle of Dunblain in Scotland, the same day, where the rebels were routed by Argyle; the rebels army consisted of 9000, and the English 3500. Nov. 13.

The Pretender lands at Peterhead, near Aberdeen, Dec. 25.

Captain Dalzel, the Scotch pyrate, executed at Tyburn.

Dorel, Ker, and Gordon, hanged for high treason, Dec. 7.

1716. The chevalier St. George, lord Mar, &c. escaped from Scotland, Feb. 4.

Lord Nithosdale escaped out of the Tower, Feb. 23.

The earl of Derwentwater, and viscount Kenmure beheaded, Feb. 24.

Colonel Oxburgh executed, May 14.

Richard Gascoine executed, May 25.

Justice Hall, an unhappy gentleman, and in the commission of the peace, was drawn into Mar's insurrection, for which he suffered: He was hanged at Tyburn, July 13.

Reverend parson Paul, a divine of the church of England, was convicted (upon the statute of quisque suo muneri, every man to his own trade) for anticanonically breaking in upon the military art; for he, whose function it was to save souls, went to kill bodies. He was hanged at Tyburn, July 13.

Dumblane, near that place, on Sheriff Mure, was fought a smart engagement between the duke of Argyle and the earl of Mar.

Perth, the rendezvous of the late earl of Mar, 1716. In that place happened a great inundation in the reign of William I. by which the king's son and the nurse were drowned, 1249. That prince built the Abbey of Ardbroth in Angus; that edifice, though now in ruins, has a magnificent look; and whether we consider its situation, extent of ground,
or

or bulk of the fabric, it is exceeded by no piece of Gothic, that I have seen in 30 years travel.

King George at Hanover, enters into an alliance.

The queen of Prussia goes to Hanover to visit her royal father.

Prince Eugene beats the Turks, and takes Temeswar.

The river Thames frozen over, and oxen roasted upon the ice.

The Swedish fleet blocked up by the English and Danish fleets in Carlescroon.

1717. Francia, the Jew, tryed and acquitted, Jan. 22.

2,500,787 l. 12 s. 1 d. on the discovery of count Gillemberg, and baron Degorts, by instance of the king of Sweden, in favour of the Pretender, Jan. 29.

Robert Walpole, Esq; first lord of the treasury resigned, Ap. 10.

Captain Fitzgerald taken near Blessington, in the county of Wicklow.

The British linen exported duty free.

The guinea reduced from 1 l. 1 s. 6 d. to 1 l. 1 s. od.

The right of British subjects to cut logwood, again asserted.

The Dutch trade in the Baltic with 1200 ships.

The Buccaneers of America suppressed.

A great victory obtained by their Imperial and Catholick Majesties forces over the Turks at Belgrade, under the command of prince Eugene; the Turks being 500,000 men, prince Eugene's 80,000, Aug. 16.

The Turks lost 131 pieces of cannon, 37 mortars, 23,000 cannon-balls, 3000 bombs, 3000 grenades, 600 barrels of powder, 300 barrels of lead, 52 colours, 9 horse-tails, 4 trumpets, 1 large drum of the Janizaries, 4 drums smaller, 1 smaller, 1 large copper kettle-drum, 2 pair of small ditto, 10 brass cannon, 6 iron ditto, in the gallies, 57 brass cannon, 105 iron, &c.

1718. The young prince George William, son to the prince of Wales, died Feb. 6.

Maria

Maria Beatrix Eleonora, queen of the late king James II. died at St. Germaine, April 26.

Some persons broke into the Tholsel of Dublin, and cut his majesty's picture in several parts, June 29.

The lords justices offered 1000 l. reward for discovering any of the persons, June 29.

Colonel Henry Lutterel shot in a hackney-chair, as he was carrying home from Lucas's coffee-house.

A proclamation published by the lords justices of Ireland, for apprehending the late duke of Ormond, promising a reward of 10,000 l. for taking him.

The marquis de Palcotti, brother to the dutchess of Shrewsbury, killed one of his servants in London; he was tried for it, found guilty, and was executed.

The famous Quaker, Sir William Pen, dies.

Lord Carpenter defeats the Spaniards and Rebels at Strachell in Scotland; the Rebel forces consisted of 1640 Highlanders, 300 Spaniards, and a corps a part of 500 Highlanders. His majesty's forces did not exceed 850 men, besides 120 dragoons, and 136 Highlanders.

The late earls of Seaforth and Mareschal, and the late marquis of Tullibardine, land in Scotland with 400 men.

Admiral Sir George Byng destroys the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean.

King Charles XII. of Sweden, is killed by a cannon-Ball at the siege of Frederickshall, Nov. 30.

1719. Baron Gortz, the Swedish minister, beheaded, Feb. 9.

Mr. Joseph Addison, a prodigy of wit and parts, flourished: he died, June 17.

A great thunder and lightning in Dublin, which continued from two o'clock in the afternoon, to five the next morning, July 17.

The chevalier St. George, married to the princess Sobieski, Aug. 21.

Lombe's famous silk-thrown machine set up at Derby, and the secret purchased at 14,000 l.

1720. A dreadful plague at Marseilles in France, Aug. 16.

A Charity

A Charity sermon preached at all the churches in Dublin, for the poor weavers, by order of the government, and the money gathered was as followeth, viz.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
St. Andrew's	60	0	0	St. Werburgh's	53	10	3
St. Audeon's	45	0	0	St. Nicholas			
St. Bridget's	43	0	0	within	10	0	0
St. John's	12	0	0	St. Nicholas			
St. Catherine's	19	0	0	without	17	0	0
St. Mary's	115	16	0	St. James's	10	0	0
St. Michael's	10	0	0	St. George's	6	0	0
St. Michan's	17	0	0	Privy Council	100	0	0
St. Patrick's				Chanc. lady	100	0	0
Cathedral	40	0	0	Lady Connolly	50	0	0
St. Paul's	21	7	11	Bish. Dublin	100	0	0
St. Peter's	104	0	0	The Dissenters	160	0	0
St. Luke's	21	0	0	Play-House	73	0	0
Christ-Church							
Cathedral	40	0	0	Total	1227	14	2

Rear-admiral Sir John Lake, the same year took Carthage, Alicant, Ivica, Majorca, Minorca, and Sardinia. This great man died (much lamented by his country) in the 64th year of his age, interred in Stepney Church-Yard.

Charles-Edward, the chevalier's eldest son, born, Dec. 31.

The national debt of France, at the death of Lewis XIV. 1,977 millions of livres, and their annual interest amounted to near 90 millions per ann.

1721. Patrick Wall and William Coghlan executed at Broken-Bridge, Feb. 15.

Doctor Steven's Hospital began to be built.

Lord Coningsby committed to the Tower, Feb. 27.

John Aislabbie, Esq; committed to the Tower, March 8.

The Quakers allowed to make their affirmation, instead of taking an oath, Feb. 12.

Printed calicoes prohibited to be worn, also buttons and button-holes made of cloth. A public

A public bank attempted by parliament to be erected in Ireland.

The silk manufacture of England encreased to the amount of 700,000 l. per ann. since the revolution. See 1766.

William, duke of Cumberland, born, April 15.

Matthew Prior, a noted English poet, died.

Nathaniel Mist, printer of the Saturday's Post, voted to Newgate, London, May 27.

The unfortunate accident at the Four-Courts, Dublin, happened at the tryal of the two Mr. Brigantines, for killing a constable in Golden-Lane, whereby many were crushed to death by their crowding out of the courts upon a false alarm of their being on fire, June 16.

Amongst those killed was John Ormsby, Esq;

1722. Cheap year, when cows sold at 12 l. a score.

Gross amount of the post-office		l. s. d.		
revenue	- -	201,804	1	1
Franks deduct	33,397 12 3	} 103,793	13	8
Expence of conduct	70,296 1 5			
Nett product		98,010	7	5

A bounty granted on the exportation of silken-manufactures.

A surprizing revolution in Persia, the city of Isfahan being taken by an army of Rebels, and the Sophi dethroned.

The great John, duke of Marlborough, died, June 16.

Mary Allen was burnt at St. Stephen's-Green, for drowning one of St. James's parish children.

The statue of king George I. on horseback, in brass, was placed at Effex-Bridge, July 16; but covered from publick view till the first of August following, at which time the Franchises were rode. Taken down in 1753, in order to rebuild the bridge, and place the statue in some more convenient situation; but never since erected.

Leyre, council at law, was tried and convicted at Westminster, for holding a correspondence with foreign powers.

1723. Westminster-Abbey; bills of pains and penalties ordered against Atterbury, bishop of Rochester; the prelate was banished, March 2.

Frederick, prince of Denmark, born, March 20.

The great fire at Stockholm, May 1.

Christopher Lyer, or Layer, executed for high treason at Tyburn, May 17.

George Kelly, alias Johnston, committed to the Tower, with Plunket, May 27.

Alliance signed between England, Denmark and Sweden.

A patent for coining half-pence for Ireland, granted to William Wood, July 24. Against this projector, Dr. Jonathan Swift appeared, in the character of the Draper; who, in a masterly manner exposed the designs of the coiner, and raised such a spirit, as effectually banished him the kingdom.

A severe edict in France against Protestants.

The pragmatic sanction, for uniting the dominions of Austria under one head.

1724. A great eclipse of the sun, May 1.

Norway rats began to infest Ireland.

An alliance between Sweden and Muscovy.

Jack Shepherd, a most ingenious house-breaker; his art, or the silver key opened more locks in Newgate, than would have puzzled 100 Vulcans to have done in the time. Newgate was not strong enough to keep him in, nor hold him out: He was hanged at Tyburn.

Westminster-Abbey; Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, gave it a new front, in imitation of the old work. It was finished.

1725. Henry-Benedict, the chevalier's second son, born, Feb. 24.

John Commer, executed at St. Stephen's-Green for the murder of counsellor Hoar.

Earl of Macclesfield tried for high crimes, May 6.

A treaty

A treaty between the emperor and Spain, at Vienna.
Another at Hanover, between England, France, and Prussia.

The death of the Czar of Muscovy Peter the Great.

Cornet Poe, executed at Kilmainham for robbery, October 17.

Sir William Dawes, late archbishop of York, a gentleman of good accomplishments, which centered in acts of religion and morality: He had humility becoming a bishop, and sincerity fit for a priest.

Jonathan Wild, a most exquisite tutor and trepanner of thieves, practised and taught for a long series of years; at length his philosophy failing, by a glut of vast success, he turned his hand to politics at a certain instalment, which attempt cost him a journey to the other world up Holborn-Hill; his being pelted in the cart as he was going to die, shewed that he left many spectators behind him, as great strangers to humanity and religion as he was. No Porteus commanded there; he was hanged May 24.

1726. Sir Isaac Newton, Bart. whom the learned guess at, and of whom I can give the vulgar no Idea. He was born at Wolstthrop, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, where he went first to school, and then was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge: Born, Dec 25, 1642; died March 20, 1726. That great mathematician was master of his majesty's mint, and president of the Royal Society.

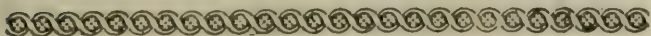
One hundred hackney-chairs added to the number in London, amounting to 300.

About 18 persons, men, women, and children were drowned near Ring's-End, by the over-setting of a boat.

The first market of corn at the new market-house in Thomas-Street, April 13.

1727. Captain Avery, a sea pirate, and king in Madagascar, died poor at Bidiford, in Devon. Note like the bee he laboured for honey to feed on; but being robbed by false friends, he died for want June 10.

The Spaniards besiege Gibraltar, but in
King George I. dies at Osnabrug, in his way to
Hanover, June 11.



G E O R G E II.

1727. **H**IS majesty king George II. 33 years king
of England, June 11.

Earthquake in the West of England, July 19.

Mary Gore, born at Cotten, in Yorkshire, Aged
145 years.

About 100 people burnt at a Puppet-show near
Cambridge, Sept. 8.

King George II. and queen Carolina crowned,
Oct. 11.

A large whale came on shore at Erris, in the county
of Mayo; the jaw-bone was 22 feet long.

1728. Dr. Berkley (since bishop of Cloyne) at-
tempts to erect an university at Bermuda.

Number of shipping that arrived at London,
between Christmas 1727 and 1728, viz. British, 1829;
foreign, 213; coasters, 6,827; in all, 8,869.

The Charitable Infirmary on the Inns-Quay, was
opened for the admission of patients, and the house
rebuilt in 1741.

William Congreve the poet, died.

Mr. Audouin executed at Stephen's Green, for the
murder of his maid, June 5.

A duel was fought near Drogheda, between captain
Peppard and Mr. Hays, the latter was killed.

The Linen-Hall was opened for the reception of
linen, for the more convenient disposing of it in
Dublin.

1729. The treaty of Seville.

Parliament sat at the Blue-coat Hospital.

The Parliament-House on College-Green began to
be built.

The

The water kept out of the North-wall.

William King, lord archbishop of Dublin, died, aged 80, May 8.

Carolina, purchased by the crown for 800,000 l.

St. Mark's church, on Lazer's-Hill began to be built.

Bridewell began to be built, near the city Work-House, Dublin.

The bridge at Rings-End built.

The first burial with linen scarves, at colonel Grove's funeral, Oct. 15.

William Conolly, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, died, Oct. 19.

Frederick prince of Wales, elected chancellor of the university of Dublin.

1729. This month was remarkable; 1st, for storms, 2ndly, for a very sickly time; 3dly, for continual rains and inundations; 4thly, for such a multitude of street robberies, that there was no stirring out in an evening; whereupon a reward of 100*l.* was offered for apprehending any one of them, Dec.

1730. The Levant company export ten thousand pieces of broad cloth.

Credit of the English manufacture of silk so great in Italy, that at Naples, in order to recommend their goods, they said they were English; the reverse in 1766.

The bridge from Falham to Putney built.

A great revolution at Constantinople, where sultan Achmet is deposed, and his nephew Mahomet advanced to the throne.

Victor Amadeus. king of Sardinia, abdicates the crown in favour of his son Charles Emanuel prince of Piedmont.

The music-hall in Crow-street built.

1731. Law pleadings ordered to be in English.

Hat manufacture discouraged in America.

Six thousand Spaniards introduced into Tuscany, to secure the succession of that duchy to Don Carlo.

The parliament of Ireland met at the new house, compleated, in expence 40,000 l. October 5.

A whale

A whale of 45 feet long cast into Hoath.

An account taken of the souls in the kingdom of Ireland in 1731, stood thus, viz.

Provinces	Roman Catholicks	Protestants		Totals
Connaught	- 221,780	21,604	—	243,384
Leinster	— 447,916	203,087	—	651,003
Munster	— 482,044	115,130	—	597,174
Ulster	— 158,028	360,632	—	518,660
	-----	-----		-----
	1,309,768	700,453		2,010,221

1732. Captain Mooney and Magwirk were executed at Stephen's Green, for enlisting men for foreign service, February 14.

College library finished in Dublin.

The archbishop of Saltzburg expels the protestants out of his territories.

Milan surrendered to the French, December 19.

1733. Stanislaus, opposed by the emperor and the Czarina, but supported by France, is a second time elected king of Poland, he retires to Dantzick.

The elector of Saxony is proclaimed king of Poland towards the end of the year; which brings on a war between France and the emperor.

Bishopsgate rebuilt by alderman Barber.

Burying in woollen cloth introduced.

The Irish incorporated society erected.

Protestant families in Dublin, 8,823

Papists ditto, - - 4,119

Ten to each house, — — 129,420

Protestant families in Cork, 2,569

Papists ditto, — — 5,398

Seven to a house, — — — 55,769

The excise scheme on wine and tobacco brought into the house, March 14.

1734. This was a very sickly time in London; there died 1500 in one week, viz. between the 23 Dec. and 1st of January, of a head-ache and fever.

Forging or counterfeiting acceptances, or bills of exchange, made felony.

Mercer's hospital in Stephen's-Street, Dublin, opened for the reception of patients.

Mr. Ford, one of the fellows of Trinity college Dublin, was shot by one of the scholars, Feb. 7.

The foundation of the college printing-house.

The Russians besiege and take Dantzick, but Stanislaus escapes.

The French take Philipsburg, in the siege of which place, the duke of Berwick, natural son of king James II. a brave general, is killed by a canon ball, June, 1.

Marshal Villars died, June 6.

The battle of Parma, in which the imperial general count Merci is kill'd, June 18.

Philipsburg surrendered to the French, July 6.

1734. Tomo Chichi the Indian king introduced to the royal family, August 1.

Prince of Orange married to the princess royal of England, August 14.

Atterbury bishop of Rochester, died and was buried in Westminster.

Don Carlos conquers Naples and Sicily.

Gallows Paul, alias Paul Farrel hanged by the mob in Cloth workers-square, Dublin, and most inhumanly mangled, August 22.

Battle of breeches in Italy, Sept. 4.

1735. Princess Sobieski wife to the chevalier St. George died, January 8.

The magazine in the Phenix-Park began to be built.

Elizabeth Shee, of Catherine's parish Dublin died aged 119, April 7.

Field-Marshal, an office first instituted in Great Britain by king George II. his grace the duke of Argyle, and the right honourable the duke of Orkney were first put in commission.

The Derwentwater estate, forfeited to the crown in 1715, appointed for the support of Greenwich hospital.

Exported

Exported from Cork, 107,161 barrels of beef.
 7,379 ditto of pork.
 12,461 casks }
 82,727 ferkins } butter.

Admiral Norris sails to Lisbon with a strong fleet to protect the Portuguese against the designs of Spain.
 Kouli Khan gains a great victory over the Turks.
 Peace concluded between France and the emperor.
 1736. Prince Eugene of Savoy died, April 10.
 Venice made a free port.

Frederick prince of Wales, married the princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 27.

The obelisk at the Boyne erected.

First act of parliament, for granting money for building the bridge at Westminster.

Captain Porteous, who commanded the guard at Edinburgh, and fired upon the people who were assembled to see the execution of a smuggler there, was found guilty of wilful murder June 22.

1737: Number of souls in Paris 536,712.

The Russian general count Munich takes Oczakow from the Turks.

1738. A house blown up by gun-powder in Charles-Street Dublin, Jan. 7.

Thirteen children found murdered under the sand-bank at Kilmainham, that belonged to the poor house.

Colonel Archer shot himself in Dame-Street, Dublin, Feb. 8.

Westminster bridge began to be built.

The first powder and ball put into the magazine in the Phoenix park, Sept. 2.

Gold coin reduced in Ireland, Sept. 10.

1739. The duty on wool and bay yarn imported from Ireland taken off.

Number of people employed in the woollen manufacture of Great Britain, 1,500,000 at 6d. each for 313, the working days in a year, amounts to 11,737,500 l.

A large whale taken by lieutenant Chaplain at Killybeggs, it measured 70 feet between the head and tail.

The college steeple began to be built, Dublin.

Henry lord baron Santry tryed by his peers at the bar of the house of lords and found guilty, for stabbing a man of which he died, April 27.

A man killed in the four courts Marshalsea, May 12.

Cornet Peter Marcelly, of the lord Molesworth's dragoons, shot himself in Sycamore-Alley, Dublin, July 26.

A man that died in St. Stephen's hospital, when opened, his liver weighed 24 pounds.

1739. Admiral Vernon takes Porto Bello with six ships only, Nov. 5.

The Imperial general count Wallis attacks the Turks near Krotzka, but is defeated, having lost near 10,000 men.

As intense a frost, as perhaps was ever known in these parts, began the 29th of December, a great storm, and continued to the 8th of February, which is universal over all Europe, 1740.

Death of the emperor Charles VI. who is succeeded by his eldest daughter Maria Teresa in all his hereditary dominions.

The king of Prussia invades Silesia.

But 7 lb. 14oz. 2drs. in a 12 penny loaf, Jan. 6.

Same day Lineal an officer of mace, murdered a man in Ormond market, Dublin.

The Swedes erect a board of manufactures.

Lord Anson, goes out on his expedition against the Spaniards, and sails round the world in near four years.

Value of 100*l.* sterling in the paper currency of the British colonies, New England, viz. Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode island, and new Hampshire

	—	—	—	£ 525
New York,	—	—	—	160
The Jerseys,	—	—	—	160
Pensylvania,	—	—	—	170
Maryland,	—	—	—	200
N. Carolina,	—	—	—	1400
S. Carolina,	—	—	—	800

Massacre of the Chinese at Batavia, Oct. 16.
Dutch) 1740 Three

1740. Three hundred houses burnt in Carolina; the damage computed at 200,000*l*. November 18.

The reverend Mr. Edward Shewell, executed at Stephen's-Green, Dublin.

1741. Sir John Dinely Goodyer, murdered at Bristol on board the Ruby man of war, by the procurement of his brother Samuel Goodyer esq; captain of said man of war, January 24.

Charitable infirmary, on the Inns-Quay, rebuilt.

Value of Irish linen exported 600,000*l*. which only amounted to 6000*l*. at the accession of William II.

The forts and castles in the harbour of Carthage attacked by admiral Vernon, and Sir Challeron Ogle, with a strong fleet, and a considerable body of forces under the command of general Wentworth, makes an unsuccessful attempt upon Carthage, great part of the troops being destroyed in attacking fort St. Lazare, or swept off by an epidemical sickness, March 20.

The elector of Bavaria takes Prague, and is proclaimed king of Bohemia.

A remarkable revolution in Russia, whereby the princess Elizabeth the present empress, is placed on the throne.

A battle near Wilmanstrand between the Swedes and Russians, wherein the former are defeated.

Glogaw taken, by the Prussians, March 20.

Samuel Goodyer, and his two abettors executed at Bristol, April 15.

Thirty houses burnt in Cavan, April 21.

The reverend Mr. Tanner, minister of Skerries, murdered by one Cappogue, May 2.

One Clarke stabbed her step-son in the belly with a case knife, of which he died. May 14.

The right honourable Henry O'Bryan, earl of Thomond, died in Jervis-Street, May 14.

Their excellencies the lords justices pardoned Lineal an officer of mace, who was condemned for murder, on condition of being transported for Life, May 4.

Twenty-one houses in Navan burnt, May 15.

Mr. John Stephens of Lazer's-Hill, fell out of a garret window and died immediately, June 10.

Sir John Norris sails with 45 ships of the line of battle, and 8240 men, June 26.

A woman was safely delivered of two boys and a girl in Charles-Street Dublin, July 31.

1741. In the dead of the night John Bodkin, with some ruffians entered into his father Oliver Bodkin's house, about three miles from Tuam, murdered him, his wife, and son; Mr. Mark Lynch who lay there that night, three maid servants, and four men in the barn, in all eleven persons, Sept. 19.

Mrs. Ryan dropt dead in her house in Charles-street, Sept. 21.

The same day another woman died suddenly.

Mr. Doyne chandler, dropt dead in his shop in Nicholas-Street, Sept. 23.

A boy dropt dead in High-Street, Dublin, Sept. 25.

The custom house of Limerick burnt, Oct. 2.

John Bodkin and his associates executed, Oct. 8.

Mr. Lynch murdered near his house at Loughrea, Nov. 11.

The number of protestants, in Ulster, and the amount of which was 96,067.

The Superb man of war brought into Kingsale a Caracca ship with 200,000*l*. December 25.

1742. Thomas Kouli-Khan obtained a great victory over the Great Mogul, who lost in effects and other-wise 125,000,000*l*. Kouli-Khan carried away with him as follows, viz.

The jewels to the value of	- .	£	031,250,000
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The jewels of the throne	—		011,250,000
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Money coined	-	-	031,250,000
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Gold and silver	-	-	006,250,000
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Fine cloths, &c.	-	-	002,500,000
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Household furniture	-	-	003,750,000
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Cannon	-	-	001,250,000
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Carried away by officers and soldiers			012,500,000
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Fields laid waste, goods carried away			025,000,000
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			<u>£ 125,000,000</u>
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Sir

Sir Robert Walpole created earl of Orford, Feb. 9.
He went to court and resigned all his employments,
Feb. 11.

The first ship laden with Irish coals came to Dublin from Newry, March 28.

1742. The whole town of Omagh burnt down, except the church and four houses, May 4.

The tryal between Mr. Mercer plaintiff, and Mr. Sandys defendant, came on at the common pleas for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, when Mr. Mercer got a verdict of 1000*l.* damages, and 6*d.* cost, May 19.

Same evening Mr. Saunder's coach-man, was killed in Abby-Street.

John Longrin Porter to the castle shot himself, May 20.

Mr. Spring tryed at the king's bench and found guilty, June 23.

A strange kind of male child brought from Anigil, in the county of Monaghan, to Dublin.

The elector of Bavaria chosen emperor and crowned at Franckfort.

The Austrians overrun Bavaria, and take Munich.

A battle between the Austrians and Prussians, which last remain masters of the field.

A treaty concluded at Breslaw between the king of Prussia and the queen of Hungary.

Marshal Bellisle makes a surprizing escape with a great body of French troops from Prague, which soon after surrenders to the Austrians, September 11.

The Czarina is crowned at Moscow, and declares the young prince of Holstein her successor.

The Russians conquer Finland

Don Philip reduces Savoy.

The Spaniards invade Georgia, but are forced to retire.

Captain Middleton makes a fruitless attempt to discover a north west passage into the south sea.

The Rev. Hugh Boulter primate of all Ireland died, Sept. 27.

A vessel

A vessel coming from Wexford to Dublin with eighteen felons, the Jaylor, his assistants, and several persons were by a violent storm drove on the coast of Wicklow and all perished, Oct. 2.

Mr. Waite late Cashier of the bank of England taken in the city of Dublin, and committed to Newgate, for taking of whom a reward of 500*l.* was offered December 20.

1743. Six prisoners in Wicklow-goal cut their bolts, knocked down the turnkey, and made off, Mar. 6.

A whale killed in Killybeggs Bay, 60 feet long, the tongue alone filled eight hogsheds, April 30.

The queen of Hungary is crown'd at Prague.

A victory obtained over the French, by prince Charles of Lorrain, near Indoistadt, where 7000 were killed, and 4000 taken prisoners, June 8.

Plots in Moscovy.

All ships coming from Sicily to Dublin, ordered by proclamation to perform quarantine, on account of the plague which then raged there. Plague at Messina in Sicily, July 18.

The Revd. Claudius Gilbert, died: He left his fine collection of books, worth several thousand pounds, to the library belonging to the University of Dublin, Sept. 15.

John Banks, Goldsmith, tryed at the Tholsel, and found guilty of vending base silver as sterling, Oct. 20.

The brother of the Bashaw of Tetuan, with his four sons, took refuge in Gibraltar, and brought with them 2,000,000 in gold.

Was determined the great cause which came on at the court of Exchequer, on Friday the 11th, wherein James Annesly, Esq; was plaintiff, against the Right Honourable the earl of Anglesey. The tryal, having lasted twelve entire days, the jury, after staying a few minutes in the jury-room, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, Nov. 25.

Eleven millions of money were raised on the people in France, for six years, ending with the year 1743.

Land-

Land forces in France, May 1743,

horse and dragoons	-	-	37,164
		foot	182,600

Total of regulars	219,764
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Militia	75,000
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Invalids	9,296
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Total of land-forces,	304,060
Seamen of all denominations, bombardi- ers and mariners	42,440

346,500

Annual expence of France,	-	-	£ 14,850,000
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The clear revenue,	-	-	6,000,000
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Annual debt	-	-	8,850,000
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Annual expence of England	-	7,300,000
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1744. There died at Aleppo, and the adjacent parts round it, of the plague 70,000 persons in three months, January.

Lord Netterville tryed by his peers, for murder, and acquitted, Feb. 3.

A compleat victory obtained over the French and Spaniards, by admiral Mathews, Feb. 11.

An old house in Pill-Lane, where a priest was celebrating mass, fell, by which accident, he and nine others were killed, and several hurt, Feb. 27.

9000 Dutch troops land in England, March 18.

Mr. Abraham Wilkinfon, senior, killed by the discharge of a pistol, which he let fall out of his hand, May 14.

The Austrians pass the Rhine.

The militia of the city of Dublin marched from their several parades to Stephen's-Green, and from thence through the said city, May 25.

The French take Menin, Ypres, and other places, June 4.

The king of Prussia takes Prague.

The French take Friburg, after an obstinate and bloody siege.

Coni

Coni besieged by the French and Spaniards, but the place making a gallant defence, they are at length obliged to raise the siege with precipitation.

An action before Toulon between the English fleet and the French and Spanish Squadrons.

Commodore Anson arrives at St. Hellen's, from the South-Seas, in the Centurion, with his prize, the *Nufera Senoraldel CabaDonga*, the treasure amounting to 2,600,000 pieces of eight, and 35,682 ounces of virgin plate; in the whole to the amount of 1,250,000 l. sterl.

Commodore Anson returns to England, having sailed round the globe.

He arrived in London with his treasure.

Alexander Pope died, June 19, aged 55.

The highest spring-tide that was remembered to have been in Dublin for several years, Sept. 24.

Sir John Balchen, in the *Victory*, the finest first-rate ship in the navy of England, was cast away near the Race of Alderney, the whole crew perished, consisting of 1000 men, and above 100 gentlemen's sons, volunteers, Oct. 6.

Died her grace the dutchess dowager of Marlborough, in the 84th year of her age.

A dreadful hurricane in Jamaica, Oct. 20.

The greatest rain and loudest thunder, at Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow, ever known to be in that country, Oct. 22.

Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, a maiden, died in the 106th year of her age, Oct. 28.

Came into Spithead harbour, six French men of war, taken by admiral Hawke, Nov. 2.

The quarter-sessions for the county of Dublin, formerly held on a Thursday, ordered to be henceforward held on a Tuesday, Dec. 28.

1745. The greatest quantity of snow fell that hath been remembered in this kingdom, Jan. 9.

The Boyne privateer of Dublin, brought into Cork a prize of 400 tuns, computed at 20,000 l. value, Jan. 21.

Excessive

Excessive floods in the Liffy and in the Doder,
Jan. 26.

Counsellor Richard Malone, senior, died.

A splendid comet, December, January, and February.

The tryal of Mrs. Heath came on at the King's-Bench, which lasted till five o'clock in the morning, when she was acquitted of the perjury laid to her charge, Feb. 8.

Marshal Belleisle and his brother, brought prisoners to England, Feb. 19.

Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, died, aged 71, March 11.

Captain Jolly, surveyor of Malahide, having seized some run-goods, was attacked by the smugglers, and killed on the spot, March 15.

The same day an Hospital was opened for poor distressed lying-in women in George's-Lane.

A great famine in Armagh, Omagh, county of Tyrone, and city of Londonderry, occasioned by a mortality of cattle; to relieve which, some gentlemen made up the sum of 1600*l.* the beginning of April.

The battle of Fontenoy, in which the allies are worsted by the French, and which is followed by the taking of Tournay, May 1.

The Right Honourable Somerset Hamilton Butler, Baron of Lismullin, Lord Viscount Ikerrin, and Earl of Carrick, married to Miss Boyle, daughter to his Excellency Henry Boyle, one of the Lords Justices of this kingdom, and Speaker to the Honourable House of Commons, May 16.

The Right Honourable John, Lord Viscount Allen, died of a wound he received in a fray with three dragoons, who insulted his Lordship in Eustace-Street, on the 26th of April, May 19.

The French continue to extend their conquests in the Austrian Netherlands.

Cape Breton, taken by Warren and Pepperel, June 16.

David Mc Callan, weaver, of Kilmacreen, in the county of Donegal, died, aged 125 years: He could read the smallest print two days before he died, July 16.

A bloody battle fought between Kouli Khan and the Turks, July 16.

Foreign cambricks and French lawns prohibited.

Value, per ann. of the French fishery at Cape Breton, and near it, 981,692 l. 10s. and employs 414 ships, with 24,520 seamen.

The Pretender lands in Scotland, July 27.

The Prince Frederick, captain Talbot, and her consort captain Morecock, privateers, brought into Kingsale, two rich prizes; the cargo amounted to one million sterl. August 2.

A proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, offering a reward of 30,000 l. for taking the Pretender, if he lands in any part of his majesty king George's dominions, Aug. 10.

Ostend taken by the French, Aug. 23.

The Turkish army entirely defeated by Kouli-Khan, 28,000 killed upon the spot, Aug. 30.

The Rebels defeat Sir John Cope near Preston-pans, march into England, take Carlisle, and advance as far as Derby; from whence they make a precipitate retreat, being closely pursued by the duke of Cumberland, who retakes Carlisle, Sept. 21.

The Revd. Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, died, Friday, October the 25th, in the 78th year of his age. He was born in the parish of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, on Saturday the 30th of November, 1667, at his uncle, counsellor Goodwin Swift's house, in Hoey's-Alley; which, in those times was the general residence of the chief lawyers. He was esteemed one of the greatest genius's the world ever produced; and his works, learning, and charity are universally admired. He bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, which was about 12,000 l. to build and endow an Hospital for lunatics, idiots, and incurables; which said Hospital is called St. Pa-

St. Patrick's, and erected near Stephen's. Dr. Sterne, late bishop of Clogher, left 600 l. and William Conningham 300 l. towards carrying on the said Hospital.

Robert French, Esq; made one of the judges of the Common-Pleas.

Captain Loftus, captain of horse in the king of Spain's service, and ——— Corbett, a priest, (both taken in the Spanish ship, brought into Cork, by the Ambuscade privateer) were brought to Dublin, and lodged in the Castle, Dec. 26.

1746. The rebels defeat the king's forces under general Hawley, near Falkirk, and besiege Stirling; but raise the siege on the duke's approach, Jan. 17.

A sloop arrived at Dublin, from Castle-Stewart, with coals, which were sold for 12 s. a ton, Feb. 17.

Henry Bond, of the county of Armagh, Esq; produced before the Dublin-Society, a veal and kid-skin, fairly and well tanned, by the bark of the Scotch fir alone.

The earl of Chesterfield obtained a pension from his majesty of 100 l. per ann. for the countess of Anglesey.

The Groom-Porters suppressed by the earl of Chesterfield, March 8.

Maurice Keating, Esq; was tried for killing Mr. Dillon, and acquitted, May 15.

Five hundred pounds per ann. was granted to the Dublin-Society, by his majesty, on the recommendation of Lord Chesterfield, April 4.

The battle of Culloden-Moor, wherein the rebels are totally defeated, April 16.

Some fishermen brought into Skerries, a whale, which they had taken off that place, May 22.

A gunsmith's apprentice, trying a musket, fired it across the Liffy, and shot one Mr. Belew through the head, who died on the spot, June 10.

A duel was fought between Walter Stephens, Esq; and Mr. Drought; the latter killed.

Edward Hufsey, Esq; married to the dutchess of Manchester, July 2.

The Revd. Dr. William Dunkin, promoted to the school of Enniskillen, July 12.

The Revd. Dr. John Hoadly, Primate of Ireland, died, July 19.

The earl of Kilmarnock, lord Balmerino, and the earl of Cromarty brought to their trial, May 21, when Kilmarnock and Cromarty pleaded guilty: Balmerino pleaded not guilty: After examining some witnesses, he was voted guilty, and the three ordered to be brought up the 30th, to receive sentence.

The earl of Kilmarnock and lord Balmerino, beheaded, Aug. 18.

A great fray happened on Aston's-Quay, between the crew of a Portugueze ship, and that of the Dublin privateer, Aug. 24.

The French take Bruffels, Antwerp, Namur, and other towns.

The English make an unsuccessful descent upon the coast of Britany.

The British linen company erected.

Circumference of Dublin, seven and three quarters Irish miles.

Value of linen made in Scotland, 222,870 l. 13s.

The battle of Liege, between the French and allies, in which the latter were defeated, Oct. 11. N.S.

The Austrians make themselves masters of Genoa; but the Genoese revolt, and drive the Austrians out of their territories.

The city of Lima destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 17.

Mr. Ratcliffe, count de Derwentwater, tried and found guilty, Nov. 2.

Eleven of the Rebels hanged at York.

Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; beheaded on Tower-Hill, for high treason, Dec. 28.

1747. The clanship of Scotland entirely subverted, and the liberty of Englishmen given them.

The Revd. Daniel Keenan, some time assistant-curate at St. Bride's, being disordered in his senses, cut his throat, Jan. 4.

The

The Right Honourable James, earl of Kildare, married to the lady Emilia Lenox, daughter to his grace the duke of Richmond, Feb. 7.

The Revd. Dr. George Stone, translated from the see of Derry, to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, and primacy of all Ireland, March 13.

A fine marble pillar, thirty feet high, with a Phoenix on the top, was erected in the centre of the Ring in the Deer-Park, near Dublin, March 29.

Lord Lovat, beheaded, April 9.

Indigo, made by the people of South-Carolina.

The French produce of sugar, exceeds the English by 679,100 wt.

Value of the duty on tobacco consumed in England, 183,541 l. 13s. 4d.

Value of tobacco imported by Great-Britain, at 6d. per pound, 1,000,000.

The French make themselves masters of all Dutch Flanders.

A battle between part of the allied army and the French, near Maestricht; after which the allies retire under the cannon of that fortress.

Battle at Val, with the victory to the French, June 21:

The admirals Anson and Warren, after a warm engagement, take several French men of war and merchantmen.

The French, commanded by count Lowendahl, take Bergen-op-Zoom by assault, after a bloody siege of two months, and upwards, July 5, and lost her maiden-head.

The town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, was, in a great measure, consumed by an accidental fire, July 29.

Four men killed, on the Commons of Kilmainham, by the sub-sheriffs ordering the Poddie-guards to fire among the crowd there assembled, to see the races, Aug. 5.

The Whitehaven man of war blew up, by accident, on the coast of Derry, Aug. 8.

Dr. John

Dr. John Potter, lord archbishop of Canterbury, died, Oct. 10.

William Bristow, Esq; commissioner of the revenue, made a present to the University of Dublin, of an *Ægyptian Mummy*, Dec. 21.

1748. A duel fought at Lucas's coffee-house, between Francis Hamilton, Esq; and Arthur Mervyn, Esq; Jan. 8. The former received a wound, of which he died, Jan. 11.

Robert Miller, of the county of Mayo, Esq; died of a wound he received in a duel, with John Brown, of the Neale, Esq; Jan. 22.

An accidental fire broke out in the goal of Kingsale, which burnt with great fury, five hours, and, though the doors were thrown open, and all imaginable assistance given, 54 prisoners perished in the flames, Jan. 27.

Died, at Ross, in the county of Wexford, James Rogers, aged 31. A person of such prodigious bulk, that, though five people lay in his coffin, covered with the lid, his friends were obliged to have six stone of fat taken from him, before the lid could be fixed over him. A little before his death, he discharged from his stomach, above twenty-one quarts of blood, Feb. 14.

Moses Jacob Cowan, the little Polander, of two feet and a half high, died in the sixty-fifth year of his age, Feb. 16.

A woman, living near Dromoland, in the county of Clare, was delivered of a female child, having but one arm, and one leg, without any toes to the foot, Feb. 21.

A pardon granted to Mary Clarke, for coining, provided she transported herself for life, March 19.

A dreadful fire happened in Exchange-Alley, in Cornhill, London, which consumed upwards of 80 houses, March 25.

Bottles were first blown in the new glass-house, on the north wall, April 7.

John Flaherty, parish clerk of Duncormuck, in
the

the county of Wexford, aged 75, married to Mrs. Anne White of Bannow, in the 90th year of her Age, April 28.

William lord viscount Peterfham, made customer and collector of the ports of Dublin, Skerries, Malla-hide, and Wicklow, May 19.

A terrible fire broke out in the city of Moscow, and in four days consumed 5000 houses, June 1.

Cessation of arms proclaimed between England and France in Dublin, May 18.

Great storms of thunder, lightning, and hail, of an extraordinary size fell in England, June 12.

A great solar eclipse, June 12.

An accidental fire consumed the roof and materials of the glass house on the north wall, June 17.

Werburgh's bells hung: They were the bequest of Mr. Southwell, deceased, August 6.

Several locusts seen in England; and considerable damage done by them in different parts of Europe.

Peace was signed at Aix la-Chapelle, October 7, in the name of the Most Holy Trinity, a treaty of christian, universal, and perpetual peace, both by sea and land, between Great Britain and France, drawn in the French language; a definitive treaty of peace signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, to which all the powers at war acceded, on the part of England, by John earl of Sandwich, and Sir Thomas Robinson, Oct. 18.

Sir Charles Burton, elected an alderman of the city of Dublin, on the resignation of Mr. Dudgeon, November 3.

The queen of Hungary's act of accession to this treaty was in Latin, and the king of Sardinia's in Italian.

A Portuguese sailor stabbed a woman in Mary's-Lane, she instantly died. He was executed for it.

An engagement off the Havanna, in the West-Indies between admiral Knowles, and admiral Reggio, each having six ships of the line.

The great mortality among the horned cattle in England.

In digging a foundation in Athlone, an earthen crock was discovered, which contained upwards of 100*l.* in six shilling pieces, and other old coin, Dec. 3.

Mr. Thady Dunn, the oldest solicitor in Ireland, died, December 18.

Several ships wrecked on the coasts of Ireland, December 30.

1749. The children of their royal highnesses, the prince and princess of Wales, performed the tragedy of Cato, at Leicester house, London Jan. 4.

The bubble of the bottle conjurer, on the English nobility, &c. at the new theatre in the Haymarket, London, Jan. 16.

This bite deserves to be recorded, as it shews that a foolish credulity and ridiculous curiosity, seems to have banished common sense from the people of all ranks in England, and how well stocked the city of London, in particular is with Gotamites.

The Neptune, captain Benjamin Whittle master; lost, by striking on the banks of the west end of Hylake, between the Welsh and Cheshire coasts, Jan. 19.

The count de la Galissoniere, governor of Canada, commits the first hostilities in Nova Scotia.

The English settle in Nova Scotia.

Cape Breton given up to the French.

Theodore, late king of Corsica, imprisoned for debt in England.

An earthquake in Scotland, February 14.

The pier and harbour of Ramsgate improved by parliament.

Tonnage of the British navy in the following periods.

1715	-	-	-	-	167796
1727	-	-	-	-	170862
1749	-	-	-	-	228215

The fortifications of Dunkirk demolished, pursuant to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

A Treaty between the English and French, for the mutual evacuation of Tobago.

A marble

A marble bust of the late Rev. dean Swift, made by Mr. Rouvilliac, was purchased by the class of senior sophisters, to be placed in the university library, among the busts of other eminent men, Mar. 13.

VERSES proposed as an INSCRIPTION.

We youth of A L M A, thee, her pride and grace,
 Illustrious S W I F T, amid these heroes place ;
 Thee, of such high associates, worthiest found,
 In genius, fancy, sense, alike renowned,
 Rich in unborrowed wit, thy various page
 By turns displays the patriot, poet, sage ;
 Born to delight thy country, and defend,
 In life, in death, to human race a friend ;
 For mad and idiots, whom alone to teach
 Thy writings seal, Thy will's last bounties reach.
 All hail, HIBERNIA's boast ! our other pride,
 Late, very late, may BERKLEY grace thy side.

Several houses were burnt, by an accidental fire, in the barracks of Loughrea, March 21.

The Chevalier de la Corne, and father Loutre, defeat major Lawrence, near the mouth of St. John's river, April 20.

Captain Rous, in the sloop Albany, takes a French ship, laden with stores, and carries her into Halifax.

Four English vessels are seized in the harbour of Louisbourg.

At Captain Castleprane's a ewe yeaned three lambs, one of them had five feet, and walked with them all, April 23.

The fire-works played off at Stephen's-Green, on April the 25th, being the thanksgiving day for the general peace concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle.

A great storm of hail in Portugal, April 30.

Freny, the high-way robber, surrendered himself, May 10.

The foundation stone of the spire, to be erected on the steeple of St. Patrick's cathedral, laid, June 12.

A monument of black marble was erected in the

great ile of St. Patrick's cathedral, to the memory of that great and eminent patriot, doctor JONATHAN SWIFT, with the following inscription, in large letters, deeply cut, and strongly gilded, Aug. 4.

HIC DEPOSITUM EST
CORPUS JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D.
HUJUS ECCLESIAE CATHEDRALIS DE-
CANI,
UBI SÆVA INDIGNATIO ULTERIUS COR
LACERARE NEQUIT.
ABI, VIATOR, ET IMITARE,
SI POTERIS :
STRENUUM PRO VIRILI LIBERTATIS
VINDICATOREM.

Thomas Morgan, esq; elected recorder of the city of Dublin, Sept. 8th, and being approved of by the government, was sworn into that office on the 11th.

His excellency the lord lieutenant, opened the parliament of Ireland, Oct. 10.

Mr. Charles Lucas, of this city, apothecary, was voted an enemy to his country, by the honourable House of Commons, and to be committed close prisoner to his majesty's goal of Newgate, Monday Oct. 16.

The poll ended, and at the close of the books the poll stood thus :

For Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart,	- -	1543
Alderman Charles Burton,	- -	1411
Mr. James Digges Latouche,	- -	1499
Thomas Read, esq;	- - - -	1283

A man, named Collier, in the earl of Meath's liberty, died, aged 137, Dec. 18.

1750. The Assiento trade given up to the Spaniards, on a compensation of 100,000*l*.

The corporation of the free British fishery instituted, the English establish an herring fishery on the coast of Scotland, October 11.

Alderman Charles Burton honoured with knight-hood,

hood, by his excellency the lord lieutenant, Jan. 9.

Two shocks of an earthquake felt all over the cities of London and Westminster, Feb. 8.

About half an hour after five o'clock in the morning, the aforesaid cities were again alarmed with another shock of an earthquake, which was generally allowed to be more violent, and of a longer continuance, than the former, March 8.

Mr. Edward Bright, late of Maldon, in Essex, the largest man in Europe, he weighed five hundred, a quarter, and twenty-one pounds.

The new bridge at Westminster, esteemed one of the grandest bridges in the world, was finished.

A violent disorder seizes almost all the horses in Great-Britain and Ireland.

The Dublin Society was incorporated by his majesty's letters patent, and consist of a president, seven vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries, and a register, April 2.

John Mardevnle, master of the Charter-School of Waterford, was executed at that city, for debauching some of the young girls committed to his care for education, April 7.

King George embarks for Hanover.

A vessel from Cardigan, with upwards of fifty passengers, was lost within sight of Wicklow, by the starting of a plank, April 19.

The house of Ballymagarry, one of the seats of the earl of Antrim, was burnt to the ground by the carelessness of servants, April 20.

A fire broke out in the Scharfschee at Constantinople, where all the riches center; the damage is computed from 10,000 to 30,000 purses of money, which is from 5 to 15 millions of dollars.

A bloody battle fought between Ali-Kouli Khan, and the Malcontents.

Alderman Edward Hunt was appointed master of the Ballast-office, June 14.

The last stone of the spire of St. Patrick's was set, on which the Revd. dean and chapter ordered a very

plentiful entertainment, July 2nd, at 12 o'clock at noon. The high table was laid on the top of the spire, for such of the workmen, and their friends, as were properly entitled thereto.

The fine seat of the late Joseph Kelly, Esq; counsellor at law, at Kellymount, in the county of Kilkenny, was entirely consumed, by an accidental fire. July 10.

The celebrated Mrs. Lætitia Pilkington died, July 29.

There appeared a comet at Dunleary, in the county of Dublin, Aug. 18th, between the hours of eight and nine. It took fire about eighty degrees from the horizon, and in its fall, which was very gradual, and tended northerly, split in two; its neucheer was of a considerable length; the body of fire appeared a full foot in its diameter, and shone so very bright, that, though the night was dark, during its continuance, you might have seen to take a pin off the ground.

Mr. Andrew Tench, of Crumlin, farmer, died, in the 110th year of his age, Aug. 26.

A number of human skulls were found in the old ditch of the Castle-Yard, by the labourers employed in the new building; and some days after several pieces of old coin; as also a large stump of a tree, growing out of the solid rock, thirty feet under ground. Likewise a great many pieces of old coin have been found in digging foundations on Lazer's-Hill, Sept. 26.

A boat was stranded in the Bay of Dundrum, county of Downe, in which were twelve persons, every one of whom perished, Oct. 5.

The Spanish gold lowered, Oct. 10.

At a quarter-assembly held at the Tholsel, for the city of Dublin, two of the numbers for the corporation of Barbers were struck off, and two of the corporation of apothecaries put in their stead, Oct. 19.

One Jane Smyth, a fisherman's wife, in the town of Kinsale, was brought to bed of four boys, all well and likely to live; she was so overjoyed at her safe delivery, and easy labour, that she invited her neighbours

neighbours to take share of a barrel of ale, which was placed at the bed's foot for that purpose. The children were baptized by the names of George, Frederick, William, and Edward, Oct. 23.

Mr. Roe, an eminent painter, in Aungier-Street, went to bed in very good health, and about five o'clock in the morning, he started out of his sleep, and struck his wife with his elbow (by accident) when she cried out, you have killed me; he replied, I am dead myself; and never spoke after, Oct. 28.

The fine gilt statue of his majesty, king George II. at the Weaver's Hall, on the Comb, was uncovered, Oct. 30.

King George lands in England from Hanover, Nov. 6.

Mr. John Freeze, an eminent goldsmith, died suddenly, at his house in Dame-Street, Dublin, Nov. 11.

A violent storm of wind and rain threw down a stack of chimnies, which drove in the roof of the Roman Catholick chapel on Lazer's-Hill, upon a large congregation; by which, some were killed, and a great number terribly bruised, Nov. 30.

1751. The Lying-in Hospital, in Britain-Street, began to be built by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, which was opened for patients in 1757, under the inspection and guidance of Dr. Barth. Mosse, a lasting monument of his ability and genius.

Patrick Sampson, of the county of Westmeath, died in the 125th year of his age. He was gardener to the family of Donore, for eight generations.

His Royal Highness Frederick, prince of Wales, died at Leicester-House, March 20.

The princess of Wales appointed sole regent in case of a minority.

Sixty thousand died of the plague at Constantinople.

His most Serene Highness the prince of Orange, died, Oct. 11.

M. de Villiers drives away the English Ohio company from the banks of that river.

An act passed for introducing the Gregorian, or
New

New Stile, into the British dominions, and Ireland.

The grand jury of the city of Dublin, presented 25,000 l. for pulling down, and towards the building of Effex-Bridge.

1752. Five wethers sold in Smithfield, Dublin, for ten pounds ten shillings.

The Royal African company of England dissolved, and their trade, &c. vested in the new company.

The late forfeited estates in Scotland, to be applied for civilizing and improving the Highlands and isles of that kingdom.

Miss Blandy, for poisoning her father; and one Jefferies, a young woman, with Swan her lover, for murdering her uncle, were executed at Oxford, April 12.

Mr. Brazier, a butcher, at Stepney, in England, worth 15,000 l.

Was shewn before the Royal Society, a wether, full grown, having a horn growing under his throat, of the shape of an elephant's tooth, about two feet long, and thirty pounds weight, May 14.

The French continue their encroachments, and strengthen the fort at Crown Point, America.

Colonel Washington sets out on his remarkable journey to Lake Erie.

1753. The Hospital for Incurables on Lazer's-Hill, Dublin, was opened.

Effex-Bridge, Dublin, began to be rebuilt.—Finished in 1756. Total expence, 20,661 l. 11 s. 4d. after the model of Westminster-Bridge, in London.

All the ports of Ireland opened, for the exportation of its wool and yarn, to Great-Britain.

Three thousand pounds for nine years, granted by parliament, for the improvement of the linen manufactory in Scotland.

The British Museum founded.

Houses erected in Dublin and its suburbs, since 1711, are 4000; computing eight persons to each house, the increase of inhabitants are 32,000.

A farmer's wife, at Kingham, in Oxfordshire, brought

brought him three children ; an ewe, two lambs ; a cow, two calves ; and a mare two colts.

His majesty's letters came to Dublin, directing, that all the light guineas, half guineas, and Spanish gold in the treasury, should be transmitted to the Mint to be recoined, and the value thereof to be returned to Ireland in current specie, June 5.

Dr. Cameron, brother to the famous rebel Lochiel, was executed at Tyburn, for high treason, July 7.

The house of Mr. Purcell, grocer, on Cock-Hill, was consumed by an accidental fire, in which his wife (big with child) and his two children, one eight, the other twelve years old, perished, June 9.

The Jews naturalized by act of parliament, but soon repealed.

A great girl, of extraordinary strength and stature, was presented to their majesties at Dresden, seven feet high, and only fifteen years old.

Was dressed, at the King's Arms Tavern in Exchange-Alley, London, a Turtle, that weighed five hundred weight, Oct. 10.

A single grain of Ægyptian wheat, produced last year in a garden at Lauban, in Upper Lusatia, 48,000 grains, from a single stem.

The empress's palace at Moscow, (built entirely of wood) with all her rich furniture, was consumed by fire. She dropped a diamond ring from her hand, worth 100,000 rubles.

1754. The number of births in the kingdom of Persia, last year, were 26,578 ; burials 18,898 ; marriages, 5565.

The Society of arts and manufactures erected.

The front of Trinity-College began to be rebuilt, for which the late session of parliament gave the sum of 10,000 l.

A cow, killed at Sudbury, in the county of Derby, her tallow weighed 235 pounds.

Several men of war sailed for Cork, in Ireland, under the command of admiral Watson, where they took in the land forces for the East-Indies.

M. de

M. de Contrecoeur destroys Logg's Town, April.

And obliges captain Trent to abandon Fort Monongahela, situated on the forks of that river, May 20.

Washington defeats a detachment of Contrecoeur's commanded by Junonville, May 24.

Contrecoeur takes possession of the outlines of a fort, planned by the English, and when finished calls it Fort du Quesne, June 13.

The Forts Beau-Sejour and Bay-Verte reduced, June 20.

Villiers obliges Washington, in Fort Necessity, to capitulate, July 3.

At night, the parish church of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, by a second accidental fire, was entirely consumed, except the steeple and bell last,——re-built in 1759.——The first time burnt in 1301, Nov. 7.

1755. Ann, surnamed Fitzroy, daughter of king Charles II. by Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland, was born, Feb. 29, 1661, and in Aug. 1674, was married to Thomas Lennard, lord Dacre, of Hurstmonceaux, who, on the 5th of October, 1674, was created earl of Suffex, and left two daughters, of whom Anne, the youngest, succeeded him in the barony of Dacre, in England, and died in June.

General Braddock defeated near Fort du Quesne, July 9.

Niagara, but that expedition was laid aside; and his retreat might have been rendered very precarious, had general Johnston, a native of Ireland, and a relation of Sir Peter Warren, at the head of the militia and provincial troops, given a signal defeat to the French, near Lake George; when general Dieskau was wounded and taken prisoner, Sept. 7.

Sir Thomas Robinson, resigning the seals of secretary of state, his majesty delivered them to Mr. Fox; and Mr. Legge, declaring himself against the new system of foreign measures, was succeeded as chancellor of the Exchequer, and a lord of the treasury, by Sir George Lyttleton; and lord Barrington succeeded Mr. Fox, as secretary at war.

It should have been observed, there happened a most dreadful earthquake, which laid Lisbon in ruins. No spectacle could possibly be more tremendous, than the sight of that city, Nov. 1.

About 10,000 persons lost their lives; but the English, then resident in Lisbon, suffered the least.

A most benevolent message from his majesty, 100,000 l. were voted for assisting the distressed people of Portugal, Nov. 28.

His Portuguese majesty returned the warmest thanks to the king and people of Great-Britain, for this seasonable supply.

1756. Angria's family and treasure seized.

The treaty was presented to the house of commons, by Mr. Fox; with a message from the king, relative to his treaty with his Prussian majesty.

A most dutiful address was presented, in consequence of this message; and 1,000,000 of money was voted, for enabling the government to take such measures as the exigency of affairs might require; likewise 20,000 l. to make good his majesty's engagements with the king of Prussia, May 11.

The parliament was prorogued, June the 18th; soon after which, advice was received, that Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, had surrendered to duke de Richelieu.

Massacre of the English at Calcutta, in the East-Indies, by being thrust into a narrow dungeon, by order of Cassim Cawn, June 26.

During this Gallissionire, with twelve ships of the line, and five frigates, with transports, having above 16000 men on board, landed troops in Minorca, and invested Fort St. Philip, in spite of all the opposition made by general Blakeney, June 29.

Admiral Byng, coming back to England, was committed prisoner to Greenwich Hospital, Aug. 12.

Fort Oswego taken by the French, Aug. 14.

Saxony invaded by the king of Prussia, Aug. 29.

The king of Prussia gained the great battle of Lowoschuts, and took Dresden; his first action with
Count

Count Brown at Lowositz, December 1.

News came of the success of the English in India, under vice admiral Watson.

The parliament met, and was opened by a popular speech ; soon after which, William Pitt, Esq; was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of Henry Fox, Esq; and the duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, Dec. 2.

1757. Calcutta, in the East-Indies, retaken by colonel Clive, Jan. 30.

The Nabob defeated by Colonel Clive, Feb. 5.

Captain Death, in the Terrible privateer, engaging, in a most desperate manner, the Vengeance privateer of St. Malo's, was killed, with about 400 men on both sides, Dec. 23.

The admiral Byng was shot, pursuant to his sentence, on board the Monarque, at Spithead. The following remarkable inscription, is cut on his tomb at South-Hill, Bedfordshire :

TO THE PERPETUAL DISGRACE OF PUBLIC JUSTICE,
THE HONOURABLE JOHN BYNG FELL A MARTYR TO
POLITICAL PERSECUTION, MARCH 14, 1757;
WHEN BRAVERY AND LOYALTY WERE INSUFFICIENT
SECURITIES FOR THE LIFE AND HONOUR OF A
NAVAL OFFICER.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge resigned their employments ; and were presented, by the city of London, with their freedom in gold boxes.

The king of Prussia defeated count Brown at Awall, near Prague, and laid siege to that city, May 6.

His Prussian majesty was defeated by count Daun, at Collin, and forced to raise the siege of Prague, June 18.

A battle was fought between the duke of Cumberland and marshal de Estrees, at Hastenbeck, when the French claimed the honour of the victory, July 25.

Admiral Watson, dying in the East-Indies, was succeeded by rear-admiral Pocock, Aug. 16.

Militia-Act passed.

The

The king of Prussia defeats the army of the empire at Rosbach.

Count Daun defeats the prince of Bevern, near Breslau, and took him prisoner, Nov. 22.

The king of Prussia defeats count Daun, at Lissa, Dec. 5.

Marshal Richelieu threatened to destroy the electorate of Hanover with fire and sword, and burnt the suburbs of Zell, but was opposed by the brave prince Ferdinand.

The king of Prussia retook Breslau.

1758. Senegal, in Africa, taken by the English, captain Amillar was the first that passed the Bar, May 1.

The king of Prussia enters Moravia, and invests Olmutz, May 27.

Fort St. David's in the East-Indies, taken by the French, June 2.

The duke of Marlborough burns 100 sail of shipping at St. Maloes.

The prince de Clermont defeated at Crevelt. Victory obtained by prince Ferdinand. Madras besieged by the French, who were beat off by the English, June 23.

The Isle of Cape Breton, and Louisburgh, taken by the English, (the fleet commanded by admiral Boscawen, and the land-forces by general Amherst) surrendered, and the garrison, amounting to 5673 men, were made prisoners of War. General Wolfe distinguished himself greatly at this siege, June 26.

The exportation of salt provisions from Ireland, permitted for six months, on paying the salt duty.

Milford-Haven directed by parliament to be fortified.

St. Thomas's Church began to be built——finished. The gift of the Right Honourable Charles Gardiner.

Statue of George II. erected in St. Stephen's-Green.

Cherburg Forts destroyed by the English, Aug. 6.

Upon a plan drawn up by John Fielding, Esq; in May 1758, was instituted the Asylum, or house of refuge, near Westminster-Bridge, for orphan girls, from the age of 10 to 13 years, residing within the
bills

bills of mortality, whose settlements cannot be found.

The duke of Marlborough dies at Munster in Germany, Sept. 20.

The Russians having besieged Custrin, his Prussian majesty flew to its relief; when a bloody battle was fought, wherein 21,529 Russians, and only 2000 Prussians were slain, Sept. 23.

The French despairing to defend Fort du Quesne, abandoned it, when its name (as some say) was changed to that of Pittsburgh, in honour of Mr. Secretary Pitt, whose measures had been, and are still, so glorious to England, Nov. 24.

The Island of Goree, on the coast of Guiney, taken by the English, Dec. 29.

1759. New front of Trinity college finished.

Act for regulating the corporation of Dublin, passed into a law.

Live cattle and tallow, to be imported duty free from Ireland, for five years.

The bank of England issues notes of ten and fifteen pounds.

South Carolina produces 10,000 lb. of raw silk.

Guardaloupe isle taken by the English, May 1.

Marigalante, Granadas, and St. Martin, taken by the English, May 26.

Madras besieged by the French, who were beat off by the English.

The famous battle of Minden, won by prince Ferdinand over marshal Contades, who lost above 10,000 men, August 1. The English INFANTRY, particularly the regiments commanded by Waldegrave and Kingsley, behaved with the most extraordinary bravery against the French cavalry, and forced them to retreat with great loss, Aug. 1.

Crown Point taken by general Amherst, Aug. 4.

Admiral Boscawen engaging M. de la Clue, defeated him gloriously; and took or burnt four large men of war, cape Lagos, Aug. 18.

Kew bridge built.

Quebec, capital of the French-empire in North America,

America, was taken by the English forces, commanded by general WOLFE; who, losing his life on that occasion, gained immortal glory: The glorious conquest, lost a most promising soldier, who, at the age of 35 perfected that character, and fulfilled the expectation of his country, dying in the arms of victory, Sept. 13.

General Monckton, who was dangerously wounded, signalized himself greatly, and general WOLFE, though victorious, is slain.

France in the death of M. de Montcalm, had no less a loss in a general, than the fatality of the day, Sept. 13.

The House of Commons voted a monument to be erected in Westminster-Abbey, to the memory of general WOLFE.

Fort Niagara, in America, taken by general Johnston, Sept. 25.

Ticonderoga taken by General Amherst, Sept. 28.

Admiral Hawke, coming up with the French fleet off Belle-isle, under Conflans, defeated it, taking or sinking five of their ships, forcing eight of them up the river Vilaine, and dispersing the rest, Oct. 20.

This was one of the most signal naval victories since the defeat of the Spanish armada in 1588, admiral Drake, very like admiral Hawke in 1759.

The noblest thanks were returned admiral Hawke in the House of Commons, by the speaker; and two thousand pounds per ann. were afterwards settled upon himself, &c.

Some account of William Andrew Horne, esq; who was convicted at Nottingham assizes, Aug. 10, 1759, for the murder of a child in the year 1724, and executed there on the 11th of Dec.

1760. Amount of the parliamentary grant for carrying on the war, £ 12,749,860 0 0

Value of the linen manufactured in Scotland, - - - 451,390 17 3

Value of the linen exported from Ireland, — — 939,562 1 4
Ditto — — 891,697 1 8

Amount

Amount of parliamentary sup-

plies, — — — — — 15,503,564 15 9

The famous Monsieur Thurot landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus, in Ireland.

The following is a list of the provisions which were demanded by the Monsieur Thurot from the town of Belfast.

Hogheads of wine,	40	Barrels of vinegar,	- 4
Hogheads of brandy,	20	Weight of biscuit,	4000
Barrels of pease,	- 30	Weight of Tobacco,	1600
Bag of onions,	- 3	Weight of candles,	600
Bushels,	- 60	Weight of rice,	400
Barrels of butter,	60	Weight of sugar,	100

Monsieur Thurot was afterwards killed in an engagement with captain Elliot, &c. Feb. 8. which he soon quitted, after plundering the town; but he reached the Isle of Man, was overtaken by captain Elliot, who engaged him with three frigates mounting 31 guns: The French ships were equal in number, but much superior, mounting 102 guns, and proportionably manned. The French commander was killed, and his squadron taken. His name was O Farrel, and was well acquainted with the Irish coast, where he had frequently been with contraband goods. His grandfather, who followed the fortune of James II. was a native of that kingdom; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he was called after her.

The English ships were very providentially put into King'sale by stress of weather.

List of the English ships.

Aeolus, captain Elliot, commodore 32 guns, 240 men
 Pallas, captain Clements, - - 36 guns, 240 men
 Brilliant, captain Logie, - - 36 guns, 240 men

The French ships.

Marshal Bellisle, monsieur Thurot late commander, - - - - 44 guns
 La Blonde, - - - - 30 guns
 La Terpsichore - - - - 24 guns

A dreadful fire broke out in his majesty's yard at Portsmouth,

Portsmouth, July 3.

St. Catharine's church began to be rebuilt—opened in 1769—The old church erected in 1105.

The marquis of Granby, and the English, acquired signal honour in this battle, July 31.

His Prussian majesty attacked the Austrians, under general Laudohn, in their march between Lignitz and Parchwitz; when 7000 Austrians were killed or wounded; 4000 taken prisoners, with 90 pieces of cannon: the Prussians not losing above 1000 men, Aug. 15.

Black-friars bridge over the Thames began to be built; the first stone was laid by Sir Thomas Chitty, lord mayor of London, under which a plate was laid with the following inscription:

THAT THERE MIGHT REMAIN TO POSTERITY
A MONUMENT OF THIS CITY'S AFFECTION TO THE MAN,
WHO BY THE STRENGTH OF HIS GENIUS,
AND STEADINESS OF HIS MIND,
AND A CERTAIN KIND OF HAPPY CONTAGION
OF HIS PROBITY AND SPIRIT
(UNDER THE DIVINE FAVOUR,
AND FORTUNATE AUSPICES OF GEORGE THE SECOND)
RECOVERED, AUGMENTED, AND SECURED,
THE BRITISH EMPIRE
IN ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA;
AND RESTORED THE ANTIENT REPUTATION
AND INFLUENCE OF HIS COUNTRY,
AMONG THE NATIONS OF EUROPE;
THE CITY OF LONDON HAVE UNANIMOUSLY VOTED THIS
BRIDGE TO BE INSCRIBED WITH THE NAME OF
WILLIAM PITT.

Montreal and the remainder of Canada conquered, Sept. 8.

Increase of the linen manufacture since last year, 71,762*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

The civil list revenues as settled by parliament, 800,000 per ann.

King

King George II. died in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign, October 25.



G E O R G E III.

GEORGE III. king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and elector of Hanover, born 4th June, 1738, succeeded his grandfather king George II.

1761. The town of Pondicherry, beautifully built, and strongly fortified, in four leagues in circuit, in the East-Indies, taken from the French, January 15.

Each of these powers prepared a declaration, which were all five signed on the 25th of March at Paris, the last day of the same month they were delivered at London, accompanied by a letter from the duke de Choiseul to Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Bussby represented to Mr. Pitt, that it would be very dangerous to determine the fate of the neutral islands without attending to the claims of Spain, with which his catholic majesty had recently acquainted the court of Versailles, but which might easily be relinquished, if the other articles were adjusted to the satisfaction of that monarch.

The light-house in Poolbeg, (designed and executed by John Smyth esq; under the direction of the ballast office committee) to be built. Finished in 1768.

Belle-isle in Europe taken by the English.

Island of St. Dominica taken by the English.

Mr. Pitt, who at this time had the principal direction in the ministry, and who was, perhaps, the greatest minister, and undoubtedly the honestest, that England ever had, plainly saw into the artifice of France in the negotiation, and the designs of Spain, being fully satisfied that Spain would be entirely led by France; and that a war with Spain, was, for that reason, absolutely unavoidable.

Mr. Pitt's opinion upon this occasion, seems to have been

been this : That if Spain for the present rather delayed declaring war, than laid aside their hostile intentions, it was in order to strike the blow at their own time, and with the greater effect ; that therefore their reason for delaying to act, were the very motives which ought to induce us to act with the utmost speed and vigour.

Mr. Pitt and lord Temple, adhering to their first opinion, delivered their reason in writing, and resigned their employments on the eighteenth of Sept.

Nor does it appear, that a very great person thought less of his intrepidity, or had less sense of his abilities ; for on his resignation of the seals, he was treated in the most amiable manner ; and though his majesty, upon the noblest principles, approved of the opinion of the majority, yet Mr. Pitt had the next day a pension of three thousand pounds a year settled upon him for three lives.

Mr. M'Naughten executed at Lifford for shooting Miss Knox.

The provost and vice-provost of Trinity college were returned members of parliament, an instance never known before in that university in Dublin.

Number of ships that arrived at Amsterdam this year 1508.

The cattle killed in this year, for the inhabitants of London, viz.

Sheep and lambs, 711,121	Hogs for pork, 146,932
Bulls, oxen, and	Hogs for bacon, 41,000
cows, - - 78,254	Sucking pigs 52,600
Calves, - - 104,760	

1762. The death of Elizabeth, empress of Russia, Jan. 5.

Peter III. who succeeded her, immediately shewed himself to be the K. of Prussia's friend ; and the Russian general Zernickef soon received orders to quit Silesia, with 12,000 men that he commanded, and to return into Poland by the way of Moravia.

Martinico taken from the French, Feb. 4.

The Islands of St. Lucia, Grenada, surrendered.

Captain Sawyer, in the Active frigate, and captain Pownall in the Favourite sloop, take off cape St. Vincent, and carried into Gibraltar, the Hermione, a Spanish register ship, of 26 or 28 guns, bound from Lima to Cadiz, having on board 2,600,000 hard dollars, registered for the court of Madrid.

A soldier of the French army going to bathe in the Rhine, was seized by a crocodile of an immense size, which took half his body off from the middle.

About this time the emperor Peter III. was deposed; he died a few days after, and his wife Catharine II. was declared June 28, O. S. sovereign and autocratrix of Russia.

St. John's in Newfoundland taken by the French, Sept. 18, but retaken June 24.

Havanna taken from the Spaniards, Aug. 13.

Manilla, with the Philippine islands, taken from the Spaniards, Oct. 6.

But now the appearance of a peace once more revived.

His most christian majesty having nominated the duke de Nivernois to come here to treat of a peace, his Britannic majesty was pleased to name the duke of Bedford to go to Paris for the same purpose; the latter accordingly set out for Dover the first week in September, and a few days after the duke of Nivernois arrived in London.

On the 3d of November the preliminaries of peace were signed at Fontainbleau, by the count de Choiseul, secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the part of France; by the duke of Bedford, minister plenipotentiary, on the part of Great Britain; and by the marquis de Grimaldi, ambassador and plenipotentiary from the court of Madrid, on the part of Spain.

The most christian king rewarded the services of the count de Choiseul in this negociation, by creating him a duke and peer of France, with the title of duke de Praslin.

Seven years of the war.

Years	l.	s.	d.	
1755 -	4,520,327	12	8	
1756 -	7,915,430	4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1757 -	8,330,906	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1758 -	10,475,007	0	1	by Great Britain's
1759 -	12,705,330	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1760 -	14,606,930	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	great expences.
1761 -	17,301,119	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1762 -	16,794,153	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	

£ 92,679,215 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

NATIONAL DEBT.

	l.	s.	d.
Principal — —	110,613,836	8	0
Annual interest — —	3,792,594	3	4
Total of the debt	£ 114,406,430	11	4

Irish salt provisions admitted duty free to Christmas 1762, for the use of the navy only.

Land carriage of fish, encouraged by parliament.

According to calculation made by an ingenious professor of political arithmetick, we find that the European regular forces in the time of peace are as follow.

The Ottoman	Sweden —	48,000
Porte — 300,000	United Nether-	
Russia — 250,000	lands —	40,000
The house of	Great Britain -	30,000
Austria — 200,000	The king of the	
France — 160,000	two Sicilies -	30,000
King of Prussia 146,000	Venice —	28,000
The other states of	Poland —	24,000
Germany 130,000	King of Sardinia	15,000
Spain — 70,000	The other Italian	15,000
Denmark — 59,000	Portugal —	14,000
		<hr/> 1,559,000

By this list above a hundredth part of the inhabitants
S 2 of

of Europe appear to be foldiers.

1763. There was a temporary peace restored to the empire, which at last happily proved permanent ; for the negociations for a peace between the empress queen and his majesty of Prussia, were so successfully and rapidly carried on, that on the 15th of February 1763, peace was signed between those two powers, and the electors of Saxony at Hubertsberg.

On the 18th of March following, the ratification of the definitive treaties with the empress queen and elector of Saxony, arrived at Hubertsberg, and were immediately exchanged ; and on the 5th of the same month the proclamation of his Prussian majesty's peace, with the above mentioned powers, was published, with the usual solemnities at Berlin.

Thus, after a great variety of fortune, the brave and illustrious king of Prussia, sits down in the full and quiet possession of all his territories, and Europe once more enjoys peace.

John Wilkes esq; member of parliament for Aylesbury, arrested on a general warrant signed by lord Halifax, one of the Secretaries of state, and committed to the tower under a warrant signed by him and the other secretary lord Egremont, April 30.

Saturday the 3d of May, he was brought to the bar of the court of Common Pleas, by virtue of the Habeas Corpus, when he was discharged on his parliamentary privilege.

In 1765 the Right Hon. the Lord Camden declared general warrants (except in cases of high treason) to be illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable.

The union bridge over the Tweed was begun, and the first stone laid by the earl of Hume, May 18.

The Sanctissimo Trinidad, a Spanish galleon, taken by captain Parker.

She arrived in England, June 9, 1764.

New Orleans that had been ceded by the French to the Spaniards, taken possession of by the latter.

The new excise on cyder took place, when the
Right

Right Honourable George Grenville was first lord of the treasury, July 5.

Amount of the pensions on the Irish	l.	s.	d.
civil establishment, ending 1763.	72,002	0	0
The military establishment - -	2,400	0	0
The French pensioners - -	920	17	0
	<hr/>		
	75,322	17	0

The political paper, called the North-Briton, N^o 45, was publicly burnt, by order of both houses of parliament, Dec. 3.

1764. Amount of the national debt, Jan. 5.

	l.	s.	d.
Principal - - -	129,586,719	10	0
Interest paid - -	4,688,177	11	0
	<hr/>		
	134,274,897	1	0

The charter of the Bank of England was renewed for 21 years, from 1765, for which the government was paid 100,000 l. and a loan of one million for two years at one per cent. interest Jan. 25.

The archduke, Joseph of Austria, crowned king of the Romans at Frankfort, April 3.

New regulations in regard to franking of letters, took place, May 1.

The king's messengers were fined in a thousand pounds, by a London jury, for illegally seizing the person of Mr. Beardmore and his papers, when concerned in writing the political paper, intitled the Monitor.

Great inundation in Berkshire, when the damages amounted to 20,000 l. June 23.

Queen's-Bridge built, Dublin——finished in 1768.

Prince Frederick, his majesty's second son, elected bishop of Osnaburg in Germany, by a conge d'elire from his father, as elector of Hanover.

The Island of St. John, granted to lord Egmont, to be divided into fifty baronies, and held by military tenures;

tenures ; his lordship being lord paramount.

The Danish Islands, St. Thomas and St. John, in America, declared free ports for American products, paying five per cent. duty.

European goods to be imported in Danish bottoms only.

To so great perfection were the mechanical arts brought in this age, that one Arnold of London, presented to his majesty, a repeating-watch, set in a ring, the diameter of which was something less than a silver two-pence, and contained 120 different parts, weighing no more than 5 dwts. 7 grs. and 5-4ths : as was also another, in which were inlaid the portraits of the two young princes, done in enamel, from the life, by Mr. Sykes.

Prince Ivan, or John, of Russia, assassinated in the fortress of Sklupenburg, where he was confined ; his mother was grand-daughter to Czar John, and he had been declared emperor in 1750, when but three years old, July 16.

Stanislaus Poniatowski, elected king of Poland, Sept. 7.

The Society of Jesuits dissolved in France, by an edict from the king, which was registered by the parliament, and their revenue confiscated : this year was fatal to them in Portugal, from whence they were also banished.

The tide rose higher in the river Thames, than it has been known to do in the memory of man, and did vast damage, Sept. 28.

The Great arch of Blackfriars Bridge, was opened, Oct. 1.

Dr. George Stone, primate of all Ireland, died, Dec. 19.

1765. The clergy of London form themselves into a society, for the care of their widows and orphans, Jan. 8.

For this most laudable purpose, an association has been long since entered into in the capital of Ireland.

Amount of the supplies granted for the year, 7,763,090*l*. Value

Value of linen cloth made in Scotland for public sale, 579,227 l. 11 s.

The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, in Great-Britain, incorporated by charter, Jan. 29.

The Pope's Bull was suppressed by the parliament in France; when it was declared, that no bull or brief, for the future, should be received, unless attended with the king's letters patent.

New canal, adjoining the city of Dublin Basin, begun, subscribers incorporated by act of parliament in 1772.

An act for laying an imposition of a stamp-duty, in the British colonies, received the royal assent, in the administration of the Right Honourable George Grenville, May 10.

At an ordination at St. James's, a Black was admitted into sacred orders.

The government of Portugal, suppress a Bull of the Pope's, favouring the Jesuits, some time since expelled the kingdom.

The government of the Isle of Man, placed under the jurisdiction of the crown of Great-Britain; compensation being made to the duke and dutchess of Athol, whose ancestors held it by feudal tenure of king Henry IV. and king James I. which obliged them to make homage, and present two falcons; first on making homage, and again on the king's coronation, May 10.

A dreadful fire broke out in Rotherhithe, by which upwards of 200 houses were consumed, besides warehouses, and other buildings, June 1.

A little mare, 4 years old, and only two feet four inches high, was brought from the East-Indies; it having been a present from captain Douglas to his Royal Highness the duke of Gloucester, who presented it to her majesty, July.

Francis Stephen I. emperor of Germany, died, Aug. 18.

Joseph II. ascended the Imperial throne.

Mr.

Mr. John Harrison of London, effected the discovery of the longitude, and received the reward. See 1714.

The people of Mingrelia and Georgia relieved themselves from the Turkish yoke: they profess the Greek religion, and hold in great abhorrence the prostitution they were every year obliged to make of their daughters, for the use of the Grand Seignior's Seraglio.

His Royal Highness William, duke of Cumberland, uncle to his majesty, died, Oct. 31.

National debt amounted to	-	£ 130,213,900
Annual Interest, Dec. 25	-	4,698,656

134,912,556

The army commissions regulated in their prices, by a board of general officers.

1766. The chevalier de St. George died at Rome, Jan. 2.

Frederick V. king of Denmark and Norway, died, Jan. 14.

Several ports in the island of Jamaica and Dominica, declared free, under certain restrictions.

The prince of Orange is installed Stadtholder, March 8.

A bill for the limitation of parliament, passed the House of Commons in Ireland.

A bill for the repeal of the American stamp-act, was presented to the House of Lords by Mr. Secretary Conway, where it passed.

Commodore Byron, who had been on discoveries in his majesty's ship the Dolphin, arrived in the Downs from a voyage round the world, May 9.

The importation of French wrought silks, and velvets prohibited for five years, in order to encourage these manufactures at home, much upon the decline, May 14.

A great riot at Madrid, raised in resentment to some orders from the court, for laying aside the old national dress, viz. the beaver and cloak.

The

The king, for some time, was obliged to quit his capital; and his minister (an Italian) the kingdom.

Count Lally, the commander in chief of the French forces the last war in the East-Indies, beheaded at Paris, May 17.

The amount of seizures, from	l.	s.	d.
Christmas to May - - -	90,000	0	0
The expence of cruisers for one year - - -	85,000	0	0
Supplies granted for the year -	8,117,914	3	5
The total revenue of excise in Great-Britain - - -	3,968,000	0	0

India-Stock rose from 183 to 190, June 7.

An observatory began to be erected in the port of Liverpool, Sept. 5.

To such extremity was England reduced by a failure in the crops, and an excess of exportation, that the latter was prevented by proclamation, Sept. 26.

Her Royal Highness the princess Matilda, was espoused by proxy, to his majesty of Denmark, Christian VII. Oct. 1.

The Hibernian Hospital for the reception of the children of soldiers, began to be built in his Majesty's Park the Phoenix, Dublin, Oct. 31.

James, Marquis of Kildare, created Duke of Leinster, in 1691; this title was conferred on count Schomberg, Nov. 14.

The second son of duke Schomberg, who was killed near the Boyne, after he had passed the ford, to head the French protestants, then in king William's army.

A bill received the royal assent, to indemnify such persons as had acted for the service of the public; in advising the proclamation of the 26th of September, and those who had enforced an obedience to it, December.

Wheat and oats permitted to be imported, duty free, for a limited time.

1767. There has been received of sheriffs fines, for building Black-Friars bridge, since the first of June,

June, 1758, to the present time, the sum of 16,200*l*.

The amount of the toll of the foot-passage over the new bridge at Black-Friars, from Nov. 19th, 1766, to Feb. 10th, 1767, amounted to 758*l*. 1*s*. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$. A calculation of the number of cattle, &c. killed in one year, in the city of London, made by the late Mr. Empson, 1761:

Sheep and lambs	-	-	711,121
Bulls, oxen, and cows	-	-	78,254
Calves	-	-	104,760
Hogs for pork	-	-	146,930
For bacon,	-	-	41,000
Sucking pigs,	-	-	52,600

Feb. 25. The earl of Strathmore was married to Miss Bowes, of Durham, the richest heiress in Europe; her present fortune is 1,040,000*l*; besides a great jointure on the death of her mother, and a large estate on the demise of an uncle.

Collections were made in the several churches of Dublin, for the relief of the industrious poor, which amounted in the whole to 2738*l*. 14*l*. 5*d*.

Twenty live bullocks and cows, the property of Mr. John Hawthorne, of Drogheda, in Ireland, were massacred by the mob, on pretence of their being designed for exportation into England.

A silver statue of the goddess Cybele, weighing 36 pounds, of excellent workmanship, was lately taken out of the Tyber, three miles below Rome.

Sept. 1. Ralph Payne, Esq; was married to mademoiselle Robel, daughter of the late general, she came to England with the princess Poniatowsky, sister to the king of Poland.

Sept. 29. His royal highness Edward Augustus, duke of York and Albany, died at Monaco, in Italy.

Francis Ange, aged 134 years, died in Maryland. He was born at Stratford upon Avon.

His Prussian majesty sent the order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, with a fine diamond star (valued at 40,000*l*.) to his Serene highness the prince of Orange; and

and in the evening, the marriage of her royal highness the princess Frederica-Sophia Wilhelmina of Prussia.

A breakfast was given to the friends of the marquis of Kildare, at the Rotunda in the New Gardens, in Dublin, of which the following is the bill of fare :

- 100 Rounds of beef.
- 100 Neats tongues.
- 100 Sheeps ditto.
- 100 Baked pies.
- 100 Sirloins of beef.
- 100 Geese roasted.
- 100 Turkies ditto.
- 100 Ducks ditto.
- 100 Pullets ditto.
- 100 Wild fowls.
- 1000 French loaves.
- 2000 Large prints of butter.
- 100 Weight of Gloucester cheese.
- Tea, coffee, and chocolate, in abundance.
- 2000 Saffron cakes.
- 4000 Plain ditto.

50 hams, 2500 bottles of wine, and a most splendid and large pyramid of sweetmeats in the middle of the dessert in the centre of the room ; likewise a great number of stands of jelly, and a curious fountain playing, handsomely ornamented with ivy, &c.

James McAveity had a cow that had ten calves in four years in the manner following; two the first year ; three the second ; two the third ; three the fourth ; all heifer calves, and lived : He lived at Carryan, in the county of Fermanagh. He grew rich till he sold the cow, and poor ever since.

Prayers were publicly read in all the Popish masshouses throughout Ireland, for his majesty king George III. Queen Charlotte, the prince of Wales, and all the royal family ; being the first time the royal family of England have been prayed for in this public manner by the Papists in Ireland, since the revolution.

1768. Francis Confit, aged 150 years, died at Burythorpe, in Yorkshire.

The new-born son of his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland, was christened at the Castle of Dublin, by the name of Frederick. His majesty (by proxy) and the duke of Leinster, were godfathers, and the countess of Moyra, Jan. 6.

Octennial parliaments obtained, the bill for limiting the duration of parliaments, received the royal assent at Dublin, the 16th of February.

A spire erected on St. Werburgh's steeple.

A male elk was carried to Richmond, as a present to his majesty. It is a very curious and uncommon beast, is of a mouse-colour, its head and ears like a mule, its neck so remarkably short, that it kneels to feed; its legs like a deer, is about twelve hands and a half high, and being but ten months old, will probably be much higher. It is very quiet, and very much admired.

The king of Denmark's table at St. James's, is at the expence of the king of Great-Britain. Besides inferior ones, there are two principal tables; that of his Danish majesty is noble; the dessert is elegant and superb; and the whole daily cost is estimated, we hear, at 84 l. (exclusive of wines) comprehending not the dinner alone, but every meal.

1769. Captain Hughes, of the Active, from Leghorn, has brought over a favourite dog of Paschal Paoli's: ten guineas were paid for his passage. The dog was allowed three pounds of meat, and as much bread, every day, during the voyage. It is said this dog is the largest ever seen, and has accompanied the general in all his campaigns.

General Paoli, a great warrior, and patron of liberty.

The foundation-stone of the Royal-Exchange, was laid in Dublin.

Mr. Balfh, married at Stratford, in Essex, aged 73, to Miss Hannah Spencer, aged 18: this is his third wife within these twelve months.

Martha Preston died, aged 123; she had been married

married to five husbands, and has had twenty-seven children, at Barnsley, in Yorkshire.

Captain Gordon, known in France by the name of lord Gordon, was beheaded at Brest, for being concerned in a conspiracy to set that fortification on fire, and burn the shipping in the dock.

Lady Caldwell delivered of a daughter, she was baptized by the name of Georgiana Sophia Selina; the ceremony was performed by the bishop of Clogher; the lord lieutenant, the duke of Northumberland, the countess of Moira, and lady Shelburne, were sponsors. January 24, in Dublin.

1769. Abstract of the account of the charge of his majesty's civil government for one year, from January 5, 1765, to January 5, 1766.

Royal family	{	Queen - - -	£ 50,000
		Duke of York -	12,000
		Prince Henry -	8,000
		Princess of Wales -	60,000
		Princess Amelia -	12,000
		Late duke of Cumberland	11,250
			<hr/>
			£ 153,250

The wife of one Mr. Smith, mason, in Oxford-road was delivered of four sons, who are all likely to do well; the husband is 53 years of age, and the woman 47 years of age.

A letter from king James I. to Sir John Harrington, in the original spelling.

To our trusty and well-belovede Sir Johne Haringeton knight.

RYGHTE trustie and welbelovite friende, we greete yow heartily weill. we have raissavt your lanterne, with the posie yow sende us be owr servande William Hunter, gevenge yow hairtie thanks; as lykewayse for yowr laste letter, quhawin we persaise the continuance of yowr loyall affectione to us and yowr servyce; we shall not be unmyndefule to extende owr princelie favoure heir after to yow and
yowr

yowr perticulers at all guid occasions. We committee yow to God from our cowrte at Hallyraidhowse, April the thyrde, 1603.

JAMES R.

Lady Ann Dawson, wife of Thomas Dawson esq; and daughter of Thomas and Henrietta Louisa, earl and countess of Pomfret; lady Ann Dawson, left 450*l.* of her private property, to add an isle for the Dawson family and their servants, and a gallery for others, to the church of the parish where the mansion-house is built. She kept at school and cloathed several boys and girls, chiefly the children of those who lived on her husband's estate; they dined at her house every Sunday when she was at home; and the evening was dedicated to catechizing and instructing them, and at her death she made provision for continuing the education of the girls. Charter school, which she took particular care of, and brought into a regular and promising condition. Lady Ann Dawson died in the 36th year of her age, at Ematress in the county of Monaghan, March 8th, 1769. (now lord Dartrey 1770.)

New Meath hospital, and the foundation stone of the Royal Exchange was laid.

Marine-nursery the like.

An earthquake in the island of St. Maura, in Greece, has lately destroyed 700 houses; most of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins.

Mr. William Salmon died aged 84; he had married ten wives, the last of whom survives at Hollingburg, in Essex.

Entertainment given by Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, at Wynnstay, April 19.

30	Bullocks,	70	Pies,
1	Ditto roasted whole,	51	Guinea fowls,
50	Hogs,	37	Turkies,
50	Calves,	12	Turkey poults,
80	Sheep,	84	Capons,
18	Lambs,	25	Pie fowls,
			300 Chickens,

300 Chickens,	128 Plumb puddings,
360 Fowls,	108 Apple pies,
96 Ducklings,	104 Pork pies,
48 Rabbits,	30 Beef pies,
15 Snipes,	34 Rice puddings,
1 Leveret,	7 Venison pies,
5 Bucks,	60 raised pies,
421 Pounds of Salmon	80 Tarts,
30 Brace of tench,	30 pieces cut pastry,
40 Brace of carp,	24 Pound cakes,
36 Pike,	60 Savoy cakes,
60 Dozen trouts,	30 Sweetmeat cakes,
108 Flounders,	12 Backs of bacon,
109 Lobsters,	144 Ice creams,
96 Crabs,	18000 Eggs,
10 Quarts of shrimps,	150 Gallons of milk
200 Crawfish,	60 Quarts of cream,
60 Barrels pickled	30 Bushels of pota-
oysters,	toes,
1 Hoghead of rock	6000 Asparagus,
oysters,	200 French beans,
20 Quarts of oysters for	3 Dishes green peas
sauce,	12 Cucumbers,
166 Hams,	70 Hogheads of Ale
100 Tongues,	120 Dozen of wine.

There was a great quantity of Brandy, Rum, and Shrub; salt-butter cost 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. besides fresh ditto; rock-work, shapes, landscapes in jelly; blanchemanche, &c. a great quantity of small pastry, one large cask of ale, which held twenty six hogheads. Three coaches full of cooks were sent from London on the above occasion. It is thought that there were at least 15,000 people at dinner in Sir Watkin's park, all at the same time.

The trial of Mungo Campbell before the court of justiciary at Edinburgh, for the murder of lord Eglington, he put an end to his life, by hanging himself in the Tolbooth at Edinburgh, and was sent to Surgeon's-hall.

Christenings

Christenings and burials last year		Births.		Deaths.	
In London	—	16042	—	23639	
Norwich	—	1649	—	1136	
Newcastle	—	741	—	773	
York	—	410	—	505	
Paris	—	17578	—	20898	

A dreadful fire broke out in the hospital of Bethlehem, and burnt so furiously, that the firemen were obliged to break through the roof to release the unhappy people in the upper part of the house.

Dublin, that their export of linen is less by 700,014 yards than it was the year before; in 1768 it was 18,490,019, in 1769, 17,790,705.

At the sale of Mr. Lemon's curious collection of birds, a gold pheasant was sold for twenty guineas, and a peacock pheasant for forty guineas.

Mr. Thomas Bernard, tallow-chandler, died worth 100,000*l*. Ralph Nied died near Chester, aged 107, he had buried six wives.

The city of Corte, the capital of Corsica, taken by the French, May 21.

General Paoli, arrived at Leghorn, having made his escape from Corsica, on board an English ship, June 11.

A dreadful fire broke out in the little town of Eldgafon, about two miles from Hanover, by which 120 houses were reduced to ashes.

Mrs. Gray died aged 121, at Northfleet, she was born deaf and dumb.

The famous old man of the North, Christian Jacobsen Drakenburgh, lately died at Aarhus, in the 146th year of his age. He was born at Stavanger in Norway, in the year 1624, and lived single till the age of 113 years, when he married a widow of sixty years of age. During the latter part of his life he was frequently visited by persons of the highest rank, who were curious to see and converse with him. It is said there is a print of this old man in England curiously engraved.

The most noble the marquis of Granby, died
October

October 18, at Belvoir castle, to the irreparable loss of his country, and the inexpressible grief of all true Englishmen.

A N O D E.

W H E R E's now O T H E L L O's hair breadth
escapes *,

And all his fancied hardships of the field ?

Avaunt ! ye mimic, bug-bear shapes :

Shadows must to substance yield.

G R A N B Y hath more horrors seen,

By greater perils been beset,

DEATH and GRANBY thrice have met,

And not an hair between †.

The Frenchmen stared, as well they might,

Threw down their arms, and took to flight.

His naked poll more terror bore,

Than CÆSAR armour'd o'er and o'er.

“ Parbleu ! “ says one,

“ But I'll be gone,

“ This is the devil of a D O N !

“ This father T I M E ; I know his pate ;

“ And that's his scythe, as sure as fate !”

G R A N B Y, who loved a little fun,

And knew the cause which made 'em run,

(Thus the tim'rous foe bespoke

By way of keeping up the joke)

“ But gentlemen—Holla I say—

“ Take nothing but yourselves away ;

“ Ye carry now the jest too far :

“ Are these your tricks and spoils of war ?

“ To leave a man in open air,

“ Waiting on you, fans hat or hair ?

“ Why, what a plague ! what breeding's that ?

“ You fellow there—return my hat :

“ Tis true I am not very old ;

“ But what of that ?—I may take cold.”

“ Not so, my son, F A M E smiling said,

“ And clapt the L A U R E L on his head :

T H E N “ Beyond

* See *Othello's* speech to the senate.

† He was born bald.

" Beyond the reach of human eyes ;

" Mars saw it fall, and bid it rise

" An HAT, immortal to the skies." }

The Hero to the goddess bow'd,
And saw her vanish thro' a cloud ;
Then turn'd about his horse's head,
And pick'd his way through heaps of dead.
Within his tent retir'd to rest,
And slept, with honour in his breast.

The commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy, contracted with Mr. Mellish for 2000 oxen, at 23s. 9d. per hundred weight, to be killed between the present time, and the 31st of December, at the victualling offices Tower-hill.

1771. A poor woman near Ackworth in the county of York, was delivered of four sons.

In the course of last year 4344 ships have been cleared from Newcastle, of which 3950 were coasters, and 394 for foreign ports ; which is 454 more than were cleared out the year preceding.

During the course of the year 1771, the Dutch employed 120 ships in the Greenland trade, which brought home 500 whales, and 14,320 barrels of oil. Three ships caught fifteen whales, and foundered with them.

We have cause of complaint on account of the dearth of provisions as well as the English ; prime pieces of beef and mutton are here 6d. per pound, lamb 8d. veal 7d. and butter 10d. per pound, May 4, the city of Dublin.

New chapel to the Work-house opened the 7th of April.

The commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy, contracted for 10,400 hogs, to be delivered at 800 hogs per week, for the month of June, July, and August next, at 50s. 6d. per hundred weight, they also contracted for 2600 oxen, to be delivered in the same time, at 200 oxen per week, at 36s. per hundred weight ; the carcasses of the former to weigh not less than one hundred weight, and the lat-

ter

ter not less than seven hundred weight each.

At Worcester market, 206 pockets of hops were sold; the general price from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* per hundred.

A fire broke out again in the Jews quarter, named Balat; the conflagration was terrible, and the number of houses consumed, is computed at two thousand, Constantinople June 17.

While one Donaldson, a labouring man at Irvin, in Scotland, who had been deaf upwards of twenty years, was at work in the fields, he was struck to the ground by a flash of lightning, but soon after recovering, he found to his great surprize, that he was restored to his hearing.

The public will see that this excellent charity has been on the decline by the following list of the last ten years collections.

		l.	s.	d.			l.	s.	d.
1761	-	1096	15	0	1766	-	1149	6	5
1762	-	836	13	9	1767	-	902	19	5
1763	-	1224	14	0	1768	-	935	6	11
1764	-	1009	2	2	1769	-	803	1	6
1765	-	1207	11	10	1770	-	786	16	6

Paris asserts, that the number of officers and men dead or sick by drinking the waters in the wells of Strasburgh, (by the returns from the six regiments quartered in that city) is as follows: Officers, 30 dead, 3 sick; rank and file, 1287 dead, 796 sick.

Margaret Coles, a beggar, in St. Giles's aged, 101: she left behind her 30*l.* in gold and silver, and upwards of 10*l.* in half-pence.

The late Miss Jones of Nafs, in Gloucestershire, who was unfortunately murdered, was about 23 years of age, and very beautiful, though rather short, and of the most mild and benevolent disposition; at the death of an old aunt, now upwards of 80, she would have come to a fortune of 80,000*l.* July 16.

City of Hamburg and all its environs, are just submerged by a sudden inundation, the low lands

which promised the most plentiful harvest, are all under water. The loss in wheat alone is computed at 200,000 marks; and the damage occasioned by this unhappy disaster, in the district named Niewe-Gannu, amounts to 3,000,000 of rix-dollars, July 16.

The most melancholy accounts are received from Werben in the old mark, no less than forty villages and 34 gentlemen and county-seats have been laid under water, by the Elbe's again overflowing its banks, and forcing its way through the dykes, which were broke by the great inundation that happened last spring, and have not been since sufficiently repaired, at 200,000*l*.

A pair of very beautiful birds, which were brought from king George's island, in the south sea, were made a present to her majesty, by one Mr. Hervey: They are of a bright green colour, curiously variegated with yellow and brown, with red beaks and feet; and are about the size of a dove.

Two married ladies, who have lately made some noise in the world, have taken lodging at Windsor, at the price of fifty guineas for three days.

Castlelyon, fire broke out in the county of Cork, that on Sunday night last, the earl of Barrymore, it is said to have cost near 40,000.

Naples, the small pox has made such havock in the city, that in the month of August 6000 children died of that distemper, Sept. 3.

Hague, the sickness among the horned cattle continues to rage in the united provinces. A list is published of a number of those which have been seized with it in the province of Holland alone, by which it appears that the dead amount to 171,780, and that those which recovered amount to 65,536. Sept. 6.

A most dreadful fire broke out at a cork-cutter's, the corner of Iron-Monger-Row, Old-Street road; the wind being high, soon communicated the flames to the houses contiguous, from thence they spread to the bowl and pin, and then to the houses behind, which were destroyed and damaged to the number of
about

about thirteen houses, this evening about eight o'clock.

An Indian cow, not bigger than a large dog, and a calf, brought from the Indies by one of the Indian ships just arrived, was brought to St. James's as a present for the prince of Wales.

Warsaw, the king is not yet quite recovered of his wounds, in consequence of which, his majesty did not appear in publick, on the 25th, the anniversary of his coronation; the kings Uhlans brought in here, on the 25th eleven confederates, who were at five miles distance from this capital. They have also taken the famous Donlaski, who had resolved to kill Kossinski, that he might make no further discoveries. November 30.

In the pocket of a footman to a lady of fashion; (who, it seems, had purchased the chance of a ticket in the late lottery) was found the following curious memorandum, viz. when I get the ten thousand pounds I'll marry Bett Janson, but bicause she was koy and faucy, I'll use her lyke a servant, she shall bring me every morning a mug of strong bear, with a toast, nutmeg and sugar—then sleep till Tan, when I'll have a sack possit—Have dinner on table precisely at won—lay in a stoe of wine and brandy—about five has tarts and gellies, and a gallen boul of punch—A hot supper of too dishes, and if in a good humour aske Bett to sit down—Go to bed at twelve, Feb. 20.

The Rev. Samuel Murrel, presbyterian minister of Donaghelony, was shot by the Hearts of Oak; and immediately expired: He was sincerely pious, a faithful friend, had an honest open heart, and was zealous and brave in defence of the laws of his country in the county of Down.

Henry, duke of Cumberland, born October 27, 1745, married the ——— of October, 1771, to Mrs. Horton, widow, daughter to lord Innham, and sister to colonel Luttrell.

The number of persons who have died throughout the Russian empire of the plague, amount to 62,000.

Prague,

Prague, in several of the circles the inhabitants are forced to supply the want of bread, by eating the bark of trees, &c. They devour also all the horses, dogs, and cats they can catch. This dreadful famine is concealed as much as possible; but a dismal mortality has arisen from it. Above 100,000 persons are reckoned to have died of it within the space of a year; and according to the report of the Circles, 4000 now die in eight days time, March 28.

Monsieur Pignarelli, a Neapolitan gentleman, was beheaded at Rome for his satirical writings against the Holy See, April 11.

The mortality in Poland is dreadful, where it is computed that 84,000 persons have died between the first of January and the 17th of April.

At Naples, there has lately happened some very considerable storms of thunder, lightning and hail, in this kingdom; the most remarkable of which was at and near Girgenti in Sicily, where the hailstones weighed 20 ounces, and killed great numbers of cattle, and 84 persons were killed by the lightning. The commandant of the Castle, in order to disperse the cloud, fired off several cannon; but the cloud being perpendicularly over head, fresh lightning issued from it, which killed several gunners.

Jonathan Britain, who pretended to be concerned in setting fire to his majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth, was executed at St. Michael's-Hill gallows, near Bristol, for forgery.

The claim of William Imclair, Esq; of Ratfer, to the title of earl of Caithness, was heard before the house of peers, and admitted; he appeared to be the lineal descendant of William, earl of Caithness, who died in the year 1505, May 6.

Hereford, May 14. On the 5th inst. Anne Bridgewater, a girl of fourteen, in the parish of Much Marcle, in this county, was delivered of three daughters, who are all likely to live.

The national debt, as laid before parliament the 5th of January, amounted to 127,497,619 l. annual interest,

interest, 4,526,393 l. • The revenue of the kingdom for the present year amounts to 6,327,000 l. Before the revolution it was estimated to less than two millions.

An architect at Lestwithiel in Cornwall, has invented a method of slating the roofs of buildings, so as not to require above half the quantity of timber now used, yet will stand good, without being stripped by the most tempestuous winds, and not admit the least quantity of wet from rain or snow, so long as the timber which support it shall endure.

A fire broke out at Crediton, in Devonshire, (at the west end of the town) and consumed 39 houses, May 14, in the evening.

Amsterdam, last Monday evening a fire broke out in the play-house, situated at the Keyzers-Gragt, which occasioned a terrible conflagration, 150 persons lost, May 14.

On Tuesday a journeyman carpenter in Holborn, was committed to New Prison, for committing a rape on his master's daughter, a girl of four years of age, May 19.

At the Isle of Sky, in Scotland, the mortality among the black cattle is estimated at eight or ten thousand pounds sterling in that Island alone, June 13.

The great number of locusts which cover the fields, &c and devour all the fruits of the earth. They make the greatest ravages in Old Castile in Spain, where upwards of three thousand men are employed in destroying them; but it is feared that they will not fully succeed in removing this dreadful calamity, which will occasion a great dearth of provision this year, June 15.

Parts of France and Germany are full of the great devastations lately made by tempests. In the neighbourhood of Weissenstad, upwards of twenty barns were in one night reduced to ashes by the lightning; the hail had entirely destroyed all the fruits of the earth, July 9.

Counts Struensee and Brandt's execution at Copenhagen. A fire

A fire has lately consumed at Oefliga, near Archangel, 519 houses, and a great number of magazines, in which were 1000 lasts of rye, and great quantities of hemp, July 19.

At Marfeilles in France, a young man of this town, who was violently in love with a girl whom he despised to succeed with, on account of the great disproportion of fortune between the two families, lately poisoned his father, mother, brother and sister, at one meal, in order to get their fortunes: The precaution he had taken to bring two eggs for his own supper, was the means of discovering this crime; but he found means to make his escape, June 19.

A storm of thunder and lightning, an ash tree was split at Milford near Tadcaster, that contained a ton of wood, and forced the shattered parts thereof above 100 yards every way.

Mrs. Keith, died, aged 133, at Newnham, in Gloucestershire.

On searching a coffin, lately discovered, it was found to contain the body of Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, uncle to Henry V. and deposited there in 1427. The workmen opened the lid, and to their surprize, found the flesh, hair, and toe and fingernails, as perfect and as sound, as though he had not been dead six hours.

A fire broke out at Stoke-Fleming, near Dartmouth, which entirely consumed upwards of thirty houses in less than two hours, and reduced the inhabitants to the greatest distress, July 23.

Inverary, in Scotland, on Monday last we had the most dreadful rain and flood, by which large trees were tore up that stood 100 years, and numbers of bridges swept away; the military roads were rendered entirely impassable for any carriage, by the amazing torrents tumbling from the mountains, which nothing could withstand, Sept. 12.

We have been favoured with the following authentic particulars of the Hop-duty for

	l.	s.	d.
Kent - - -	33,668	2	4
Worcester - - -	24,575	16	7
Suffex - - -	11,736	14	9
Surry, Reading, and Hampshire	6,743	3	10
North Clays - - -	2,898	13	7
Essex - - -	2,447	4	4
The other parts of England -	582	7	11
	<hr/>		
	102,652	3	4

In the 27th year of Edward III. all the commodities exported from England amounted to 294,184 l. and all the imports to only 38,970 l. so that the kingdom cleared to that year the sum of 255,214 l.

E P I T A P H.

THE PARLIAMENT

ERECTED THIS MONUMENT,

TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR GENERAL JAMES WOLFE;
WHO, HAVING DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF EMINENTLY

IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA,

BY A STRETCH OF MAGNANIMITY,

GAINED A MASTER VICTORY AT QUEBEC,

SEPTEMBER XIII. MDCCLVIII.

AND FIXT, UPON THE SPOT, IN DEATH,

THE FULNESS OF HIS FAME.

By an exact account of the state of population in the several countries, under the dominion of the king of Prussia, (not including his late acquisitions in Poland) it appears, that during the last year, there were

Births - -	149,703
Deaths - -	185,661
Marriages -	34,468

By the same computation it further appears, that the territories comprised within this description, contain

tain 3000 German square leagues; and that in the kingdom of Denmark, with Norway, and the Duchies of Schleswick and Danish Holstein, which are twice the extent of the former, the number in the same year were no more than

Christenings	-	-	56,732
Burials	-	-	62,600
Weddings	-	-	8,752

On the whole, it is therefore evident, that the king of Prussia's dominions are about six times more populous than those of his Danish majesty.

Foundation-stone of the new Blue-coat Hospital in Oxmantown-green, laid by his excellency the earl Harcourt.

1773. By the violent wind, many thousand fine trees were destroyed in the earl of Fife's woods in Scotland, many of which were fit for masts to the largest ships, and the loss is computed at above 4000l. 20th of January last.

The following state of the export-linen and linen-yarn trade of Ireland, for the last 70 years, shews its vast improvement within that period, and what singular importance its preservation from the ruin with which it is now threatened, is to the mother country.

1701	Amount of exports of linen	14,000	}	43,000
	Ditto, linen-yarn	29,000		
1711	Linen	78,000	}	122,000
—	Yarn	44,000		
1721	Linen	126,000	}	214,000
—	Yarn	88,000		
1731	Linen	220,000	}	304,000
—	Yarn	84,000		
1741	Linen	480,000	}	509,000
—	Yarn	129,000		
1751	Linen	751,000	}	893,000
—	Yarn	142,000		
1761	Linen	803,000	}	1,041,000
—	Yarn	238,000		
1771	Linen	1,691,000	}	1,895,000
—	Yarn	204,000		

It

It appears by the export-entries at the Custom-house at Dublin, whence this account was taken, that the linen trade alone has decreased 5,000,000 of yards, of the invoice value of 350,000*l.* in the year 1772, and by the best estimate that could be formed of the exports from March 1772, to March 1773, they were supposed to have further decreased one third, which would bring them under 900,100*l.* so that the exports of linen and yarn, taken together, will fall short of 1,100,000, little more than one half of their amount in the year 1771.

March 16. Naples, we had a violent tempest here last Monday evening, when the lightning fell upon the Hotel of my lord Tilney, traversed several rooms, where about threescore ladies, and as many gentlemen were assembled, and burnt and damaged all the gildings; but we do not hear that any of the company received the least injury.

Several fine sheep were sold in Smithfield at 58*s.* each, such as were sold only ten years ago, from a guinea to a moidore, April 6.

From Mexico, we learn, that a plague, of a very malignant nature, had broke out in that city, and the contiguous country. It had made its appearance but six days before the advices were dated; and such were the fatal effects of it, that above 30,000 Spaniards, Meltize, Indians, and Negroes, were then dead, April 6.

In the last two years, 62 ships have sailed from the North of Ireland, with passengers for North-America, the burthen of these vessels 17,350 tons, the number of passengers at least equal to the tons. The greatest part of these emigrants paid their passage, which, at 3*l.* 10*s.* each, amounted to 60,725*l.* most of them people employed in the linen manufacture, or farmers, and of some property, which they turned into money, and carried with them, (in evidence of this, it was computed that one ship, last year, had no less than 4000*l.* in specie on board.—Belfast, April 6.

May

May 8. The empress of Russia has built a most magnificent theatre at Petersburg, after a model of Drury-Lane theatre, (for plays in the English language) taken by her direction in the year 1765, at the expence of upwards of 15000 l. sterl. and has lately made an offer to David Garrick, Esq; exclusive of all expences, of 2000 l. sterl.

May 17. Was killed in the shambles of Belfast, the largest ox ever seen in the North of Ireland, the property of Mr. Andrea, butcher, of said place. Said ox was fed by Rowland Hevland, Esq; He weighed 1200 lb. and had 18 stone of fat in him; his heart weighed 11 lb. the tongue sold for 3 s. 3 d. and the flesh for 4 d. per pound.

The remarkable large bullock, fed by Mr. Pidgeon, of Black Ditch, in the county of Wicklow, and bought by Mess. Wilfon and Rogers, of Ormond-Market, weighed 13 hundred, 12 stone, 23 pound, and contained about ten stone of tallow.

As a proof of the great industry of the French in their Newfoundland fisheries, we are informed, that upwards of 26,000 quintals of fish, caught in the American, or more properly the English seas of Newfoundland, have been exported from France to the several markets in Spain only, since the latter end of June last.

June 2. Sir James Lowther, Bart. has ordered a ring of eight bells to be cast for St. James's church in Whitehaven.

June 11. Moscow, a melancholy account was brought of a fire having happened in that city, by which upwards of one thousand houses were burnt.

Charles Mc Findley, Esq; died, aged 143, at Tipperary in Ireland.

July 12. From Aleppo, Baffora, and Bagdad, were brought the most melancholy accounts concerning the plague, which has carried off about 100,000 persons in the first mentioned city, and upwards of 200,000 in the latter. The French consul at Bagdad, and the agent of that nation at Baffora, and all the Catholic priests

priests in these two cities; are among the dead.

In Blackpool, Corke, Mr. William Riordan, aged 74, married to Miss Murrough, of Mallow, aged 15 years, July 15.

John Grunter, died here lately in the 116th of his age. This man, who had been many years a private soldier in the service of the Republick, lived on the pension allowed to invalids, at Hague, July 18.

July 20. Poitiers in France, in the parish of Champniers, a league and a half from Civrage, there is a poor family of extraordinary formation. They consist of three children, two boys and a girl, who were born with white hair or wool, and red eyes. Their eye-lids and brows are as white as snow.

July 24. Saturday night, 22 sheep were killed by lightning, in a field belonging to farmer Baker, at Blagdon, in Somersetshire.

A shoemaker lives in Grovenor's Mews, who has been married only thirty months, and has had seven children at three births, viz. 3, 2, and 2, in London, July 29.

The dreadful storm of thunder and lightning on Friday night and Saturday morning, a man crossing a field near Islington, had his watch melted in his fob, but providentially received no other damage; in England.

The royal regiment of artillery had a great field-day on Woolwich-Common, after which several experiments were made on grape-shot, one of which was of a most extraordinary nature, from a gun invented by general Desaguliers, which was fired against a long target of wood; it kept a constant firing, whilst the regiment marched 150 yards, in which time it put 800 shot through the target, at the distance of 400 yards, having fired 24 times in a minute. This is justly looked upon as the greatest improvement ever made on cannon since their first invention.

An order of the privy-council has been made and sent to the exchequer, and bank of England, that

no gold coin be received, if more deficient in weight than as follows :

Guineas, coined before		dwts.	grs.			
George III.		5	3	i.e. wanting	1	0
Half guineas	- -	2	13	- -	-	6
George III. guineas	-	5	6	-	-	6
Half guineas	-	2	14	-	-	3
1772 guineas	-	5	8	-	-	2
Half guineas	-	2	16	-	-	

A labourer in the county of Carlow, cutting wheat last week, discovered a frog with two heads and eight feet, which shewed marks of both sexes.

Was played on Guilford-Downs, a very extraordinary match at cricket, between a carpenter on one side, and a company of nine taylors, for a quarter of lamb and cabbage ; which was decided in favour of the carpenter, by 64 notches.

September 13. At Kidderminster fair, on Saturday sevensnight, there was the greatest quantity of cheese that has been known for many years, though but a small part of it was brought into the fair, the rest being kept up in inns, or private houses ; by which scheme, the price, in the beginning of the fair, was from 28 s. to 30 s. for the best cheese, and two-meal from 25 s. to 27 s. but in the afternoon the best was sold at 24s. and the second sort at 22s. and many waggon loads were carried back unfold, into Birmingham.

Present state of the government of Europe ; under the similitude of birds.

Russia governed	by a female Cantor.
Prussia	by an old Hawk.
Germany	by a young Eagle.
Sweden	by a young Stork.
Denmark	by a Cuckoo.
France	by a Cock-Sparrow.
Spain	by a Peacock.
Great-Britain	by an English Cock.
	Poland,

Poland, in part	by a King Fisher.
Holland	by Kites and Vultures.
Sardinia	by a Chicken.
And Rome	by an old Turkey.

At Portsmouth, a melancholy accident happened, by a person carelessly throwing into the street some ginger-bread cakes, in which he had put some arsenic, in order to poison the rats, when three children picked them up, and eating them eagerly, the fatal effects of the poison soon began to operate; and though every means were used to expel it, yet it proved fatal to one of them, the other two (it is hoped) will recover, though there is one of them not yet entirely out of danger, Sept. 14.

Surprising large hogs were shewn at Edmonton statute, one of which was four feet nine, and the other four feet eleven inches high, measured from the tip of their shoulders, Sept. 14.

September 15. Edinburgh, we hear from Strathopey, that the poor people in Badenoch and Lochaber are in a most pitiful situation for want of meal. They are reduced to live on blood, which they drew from their cattle by repeated bleedings. Need we wonder to hear of emigrations from such a country?

It is reported, that a merchant in the city of London has received an order from the court of Petersburg, to buy up cloth to the value of 40,000*l.* for cloathing the Cazrion's army. Sept. 24.

October 5. Our last advices from Bassora and Bagdad, in the Persian gulph, are very alarming, 300,000 persons having actually died in those two places of the plague; this determined the English agent, and those of his nation to attempt the saving themselves, by leaving these places for a time; but there is reason to fear they may meet with another scourge in their enemy Kerim Khan, who is the last conqueror of Persia, which kingdom is under the same unhappy circumstances in Asia, as Poland is in Europe. The enmity however of this conqueror, is looked on
only

only as a temporary cloud hanging over the heads of the English traders, who having been accustomed to many vicissitudes in that part of the world, doubt not of riding out the present storm. Their address in navigating the Indian and the Red Sea, hath given rise to many important discoveries in those parts, and among the rest, in their voyages from Moka to Gedda, they have discovered the coast of Abyssinia to be laid down in their charts 25 or 30 miles too far west; neither do those charts mark many small islands and rocks, which none can approach without the assistance of the native pilots. Notice is given when a ship arrives, by firing a gun at the rising of the sun, and two at its setting, which the pilots by having their ears to the ground, declare they can hear at two degrees distance, and in consequence put off in canoes, and pilot the ship safely through the rocks and shallows into the Red Sea.

October 7. Dublin; were sold at the market of Smithfield by Mr. Richard Bryan, seven two year old wethers, got by Mr. Johnston's English ram on Irish ewes, which being since killed and weighed by Mr. Laurence Hickey, butcher, in Ormond-Market, proved at that tender age, equally fat with most four year old sheep, to the astonishment of many judges, who had a considerable wager depending on the occasion; one carcass, as per Craner's note, weighed one hundred and seventeen pound, and several fore quarters of the rest thirty pound each.

October 9. Mr. Allen Claxton, aged 27, married to Miss Ann Murphy, aged eleven at Corbally, in the Queen's county.

A hen Bullfinch, the property of a young lady at Ross, now on a tour to the north of Ireland, has laid two eggs in a cage where she has been confined two years, and without the assistance of a cock.

Extract from the accounts of linen stamped in the following years in Scotland, as attested at the Linen-Hall,

Hall, established by the board of trustees at Edinburgh, instituted in the year 1727.

1727 to 1728	-	2,182,978	-	£ 103,312
1747	-	6,661,788	-	262,866
1757	-	9,764,408	-	401,511
1767	-	13,224,557	-	637,346

October 13. In the great hurricane on Saturday night last, part of the gavel of the old castle in Carlow was blown down by the immense force of the wind, which stripped several houses, and wasted a large quantity of corn in this neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, October 16. The order of Jesuits is entirely dissolved, as you have seen in the public prints. There has just been discovered a deposit in the hands of three people of this town to the value of about 80,000 livres, consisting in bar gold, jewels, and silver plate, which had been concealed these twelve years, one is still upon the look out to discover if possible, other effects which are suspected to be concealed here. It is the Abbe Destouches who has the care of the enquiry.

October 18, Limerick. There is now living at Clounlehairp near Glin, in this county, one Kelly, aged 120, he is quite straight in his limbs, can walk twelve miles a day, and his chief diet is potatoes and milk.—There is also living near Shanagolden, in said county, one Mary Fowlow, aged 109, she has upwards of a hundred children, grand children, great grand children, and great great grand children now living. The old gentlewoman retains her sight so well as to enable her to knit stockings, and is of so sprightly a disposition that at a country diversion, at which she lately was, she danced merrily.

St. George's, (in Grenada) October 24. A few days ago died here, James Forthou esq; in the 127th year of his age. He was born at Bourdeaux in 1645, arrived in the West Indies in 1694, married at St. Kitts, and removed from thence to Martinico, where he remained thirty years, and has resided 48 years in this island. He retained his eye sight to his

117th year, and enjoyed good health and a chearful disposition till within a few days of his death. He was undoubtedly the oldest man that ever died in the West-Indies; and, had he resided in a climate more favourable to longevity, he might in all probability, have attained the age of the famous Jenkins or Par, the former of whom lived 169 years, and the latter above a century and a half.

Francis Ellis, late of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan esq; did by his last will and testament, devise fifty shillings a year to buy bread and wine for the church of Monaghan, for ever; and also, 300*l.* to be put to use at 15*l.* a year for the poor of said parish; and willed that in case his son Henry Ellis, esq; should have no heirs male lawfully begotten by him, he the said Henry should at his death pay or cause to be paid 6000*l.* Sterl. one half of which for the use of the Poor-house in Monaghan, the other 3000*l.* for Mercer's Hospital, in Dublin, and appointed the said Henry and others, Executors.

The following method, if strictly practised may be depended upon to prevent the bad effects of turnips on butter, and to make it as sweet as any grass-butter: Milk your cows in your farm-yard; as you milk it, carry it warm from the cow to the dairy, and first putting a quart of boiling water into your lead or pansion, lye your milk as soon as possible into the same, when you take off your cream, put a common tea cup full of salt with every two quarts of cream into the cream pot.

The method of executing Mrs. Herring yesterday, for the murder of her husband, was as follows: she was placed on a stool something more than two feet high, and a chain being placed under her arms, the rope round her neck was made fast to two spikes, which being driven through a post against which she stood, when her devotions were ended, the stool was taken from under her, and she was soon strangled, when she had hung about fifteen minutes the rope was burnt, and she sunk till the chain supported her, forcing

forcing her hands up to a level with her face, the flame being furious she was soon consumed. The crowd was so immensely great, that it was a long time before the faggots could be placed for the execution. A great number of coaches were overturned, and the axletrees of others broken. Two men were seen lying under a coach without the least signs of life. The crowd extended for near half a mile, and it is supposed that more than twenty thousand persons were present, not a tenth part of whom could have a sight of the melancholy spectacle.

Ballinasloe. We are informed, that black cattle sold at the fair, from ten shillings, and sheep on an average four shillings cheaper than at the former fair.

This most astonishing part of the human species was born in the island of Corsica, on the mountain of Stata Ota, in the year 1743. She is only thirty four inches high, weighs but twenty six pounds, a child of two years of age has larger hands and feet. Her surprising littleness makes a strong impression, at first sight, on the spectator's mind; nothing disagreeable, either in person or conversation, is to be found in her, although most of nature's productions in miniature are generally so in both: Her form affords a pleasing surprize, her limbs are exceedingly well proportioned, her admirable symmetry engages attention, and upon the whole is acknowledged a most perfect beauty: She is possessed of a great deal of vivacity and spirit, can speak Italian and French, and gives the inquisitive mind an agreeable entertainment; in short, she is the most extraordinary curiosity ever known or ever heard of in history; and the curious in all countries where she has been shewn, pronounce her to be the finest display of human nature in miniature, they ever saw.

The board of commissioners of excise, after a trial of three days, condemned 760 yards of French wrought silk, and 4200 yards of French silk bone laces, which were found concealed in a ship from Bourdeaux; part of the lace was detected running

on shore by the mate, and the box of wrought silk was broke, and some of the silk smuggled—This seizure gives the greatest pleasure to every friend of the manufactures of Ireland.

London. A maiden lady at Hackney, who died last week, left twenty guineas each, to four maidens, who were to be her pall bearers, and were to swear, that they were maids before receiving the money; but when the oath came to be administered, three of of them recanted, declaring they should think it a heinous sin to be guilty of perjury.

The right honourable lord Annaly, attended by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of this city, laid the foundation stone for a new goal, at the Little Green.

October 25, Gloucester. On Sunday night, the 17th, a most tremendous storm, of thunder, lightning, and rain, came on here, about eleven o'clock, and continued for three hours. Our letters from different parts of the country mention its alarming appearance; but we do not hear of any other damage than an out house set on fire at Leighterton, in which two waggons, and other implements of husbandry were burnt—A cow was struck dead at Hunt-Court, and a girl had her cap burnt, and the hair of her head singed, as she lay in bed, without receiving any other damage. By the above storm at Beverstone, an oak tree was shivered into pieces, some of which were finer and lighter than shavings made by a plane.

The following affair happened at a gentleman's house at Deptford: While a young man was paying his addressee to a servant girl, he heard her mistress coming, and wishing to avoid her seeing him, desired the girl to hide him any where; she accordingly hid him in the case of a jackweight. The footman, who likewise courted the girl, and was jealous of the young fellow, went into the yard and fastened him in; afterwards set the jack a going, until the weight lodged upon the man's head, who roared out terribly, and alarmed the whole family.

October

October 27. By the late improvements made by the Abbe de Terray in the French finances, as is said, they amount to 380 millions per annum; a sum little short of fourteen millions English currency; and much superior to the ordinary revenues of any prince in Christendom, or perhaps in the universe.

The king of Prussia, it is said, hath demanded of the Jews throughout his dominions, a free gift of 6,000,000 of Florine, about 500,000*l.* Sterling.

The landed gentlemen in Scotland seeing too late the bad consequences of their having raised their rents, by which the country has been half drained of its inhabitants, have begun to reduce their rents to the old standard; which it is hoped will put a stop to emigration.

St. John's church re-built—Opened November 7th.

On a tree in the garden of Dr. Lowther, of little Chelsea, a black bird has three different times hatched young in the same nest this season. All the young ones have white tails.

We are told that a Muffin-man, who cries his cakes at the west end of the town, actually receives an annuity of 10*l.* per ann. from a lady in a street near Berkeley square, on condition of his not crying them in that street, which he has enjoyed these three years.

Letters from Warsaw mention, that his Polish majesty has been pleased to create and grant unto Trevor Corry, esq; his Britannic majesty's commissary and consul at Danzig, and his heirs for ever, the dignity of baron, or lord of Poland &c.

Died, at Leinster-House in Dublin, James Fitzgerald, duke of Leinster, marquis and earl of Kildare, earl and baron Offaley, premier marquis earl and baron of the kingdom of Ireland, and viscount Leinster of Taplow, in Great Britain. He succeeded his father Robert, nineteenth earl of Kildare, on February 20, 1743. His grace was born May 29, 1722; created viscount Leinster of Taplow in 1746; in 1761 marquis of Kildare, and in 1766 duke of Leinster, on February 7, 1746, he married lady Emilia, second surviving daughter of Charles, second duke of Richmond

Richmond Lenox, and Aubigny, and by her grace has left issue, William, now duke of Leinster, and several other children now living. His grace is succeeded in honours and estate by his eldest son, one of the representatives in parliament for Dublin, for which city he hath acted with the greatest integrity, and Patriotism, for which the citizens never can pay him too much acknowledgements and honours.

The late Duke was a real patriot, spending his whole estate in this poor country, making the most princely improvements not only in Dublin, but in all parts of his very extensive estate; and to his eternal credit be it said, that in the most calamitous times and rigorous seasons, he never turned off any workmen or labourers, but paid their full wages, and gave them bread and fuel to their great comfort. What absentee landlord can say this, who never saw the kingdom, or built, or ever improved therein, or ever contributed to the taxes or welfare of the nation?

Ostend, December 29. The distemper among the horned cattle is again broke out in several parts of the province called West-Flanders; a few districts of which (viz. Courtray, Furnes, Bruges, and Spres) annually supply their neighbours with 60 or 70,000 head of black cattle, of which Lisle alone consumes 12 or 14,000. In the district of Courtray, several infected cattle have been already killed; and this week the distemper has appeared at Sevecote and St. Peters Capelle, two villages not above two leagues from this town, where six infected beasts have been killed; notwithstanding which, and the unremitting attention of the persons appointed in the beginning of last year to superintend every thing relative to this contagion, it is apprehended, from the desultory manner of its appearing at places remote from each other, that it may again become general in this province.

1774. On a late very nice calculation, it appears, that the sums collected for the maintenance of the poor, in the several parishes in England only, exceed 800,000*l.* iter*l.* annually.

That

That the mint now coin to their utmost force, or 15,000*l.* a day, and pay to the bank 90,000*l.* a week.

A sailor, at a public house near Shadwell, undertook, for a wager of one guinea, to eat a goose raw, that weighed six pounds, and to drink a pint of brandy, and half a gallon of porter, in one hour. He won his wager, but soon after was taken very sick, and in straining to vomit, broke something in his inside, and expired in a few minutes.

A tradesman in Newgate-Street, set off from Shore-ditch-Church, for a bett of 200 guineas, to the Shire-Hall, Cambridge, and back again; he was allowed 24 hours, but performed it in 22 hours and 15 minutes, which is nearly at the rate of five miles an hour; to Cambridge (the Epping road) being 55 miles.

A letter from London to a gentleman at Manchester, say: "A noted posture-master, at Sadler's-Wells, has undertaken, for a wager of 200 guineas, to walk five miles on his hand in two hours. Great betts are depending.

February 1. The following are the certain and probable supplies granted by the House of Commons in three days:

		l.	s.	d.
Certain army	-	1,261,679	15	2½
Ordnance	-	271,124	17	7
Navy	-	960,000	0	0
Uncertain army and ordnance		200,000	0	0
Navy building, repairs extraordinary, &c.	}	1,300,000	0	0
Deficiencies to be added on several items in the last grants	}	260,000	0	0
Exchequer-bills in circulation		1,000,000	0	0

5,252,804 12 9½

Ways & means, malt, &c.	750,000	}	2,250,000	0	0
Land Tax	1,500,000				
Balance to be charged on the sinking fund, which, if deficient must be made good by a new tax, Exchequer bills, or a lottery.		}	3,002,804	12	9½

Sunday

Sunday 28th of February, a most excellent charity sermon was preached in St. Mary's church, by the Revd. Mr. Philip Skelton, at which was collected 322 l. 10s. 6d.

Cambridge, March 18. Some gentlemen and ladies were coursing near Stilton, they started (what they thought) a black rabbit, but when killed, to their astonishment it proved to be a coal-black hare. It was dressed at the ball at Stilton, and the skin afterwards stuffed, to be preserved as a curiosity.

Lewis XV. died in the 64th year of his age, and the 59th from his accession to the throne, May 10.

A correspondent informs us, that the president and society of antiquarians, having observed, that in Rymer's *Fœdera*, mention is made that king Edward I. surnamed Long Shanks, was interred in a stone coffin, inclosed in a stone tomb, in one of the chapels in Westminster-Abbey, and that he was done over with Wax, and a sum of money allowed in order to preserve the tomb: accordingly they applied to the dean of Westminster, for leave to have the tomb opened. The dean being desirous to give all encouragement to curious enquiries, appointed Tuesday last for opening the same, he being present at the time, when to the great astonishment of the curious gentlemen present, they found the royal corps to appear, as the Historian informed them. He had on a gold and silver tissue robe, and a crimson velvet one over that; the jewels that were about him appeared very bright; he held a sceptre and dove in one hand, and a sceptre and cross in the other, which measured between four and five feet long; they lifted up the crown from his head, and his scull appeared bare; his face and hands seemed perfectly whole; he measured six feet and two inches: he died on the 7th of July 1307, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Moore's new constructed machine to go without horses, went along the Strand with one passenger in it, at a rapid rate.

The Right Hon. John Beresford, married to Miss Montgomery,

Montgomery, daughter to Sir William Montgomery, Bart. and sister to lady Viscountess Townshend.

The surprising wealth and populousness of London, will further appear from a general estimate of the following provisions consumed in the course of one year within the city and suburbs of London and Westminster.

Black cattle killed in 1 year	-	98,244
Sheep and lambs	- - -	711,123
Calves	- - - -	194,760
Swine	- - - -	186,932
Pigs	- - - -	52,000
Poultry and wild fowl innumerable.		
Mackarel sold at Billingsgate	-	14,740,000
Oysters, bushels	-	11,536
Small boats with cod, haddock, whiting, &c. over and above those brought by land-carriage, and great quantities of river and salt fish	- -	1,398
Butter, pounds weight, about	-	16,000,000
Cheese, ditto, about	-	20,000,000
Gallons of milk about	-	5,000,000
Barrels of strong beer	-	11,72,494
Barrels of small beer	-	798,495
Tons of foreign wines	-	30,044
Gallons of rum, brandy, and other distilled waters, above	- }	11,000,000
Pounds weight of candles, above	-	11,000,000

Paris, Peter Lewis Naliere, died in the 114th year of his age. He had buried 11 wives; and about 5 years since, carried a young girl of eighteen to the curate of his parish, and desired to be married; but the old man's relations opposed and prevented the marriage.

Doctor Bond, a gentleman who has been for many years contending a litigated property, of considerable value, in the North, poisoned himself on Thursday morning last, in the city Marshalsea. June 9th.

Boston (New-England) was first settled in 1630; and since that time it has been greatly damaged by several fires that happened in the following years:

1630

First

First	1655	{	Sixth	1691	} The 10th, which was the last, was the most dread- ful.
Second	1670	{	Seventh	1702	
Third	1679	{	Eighth	1711	
Fourth	1683	{	Ninth	1759	
Fifth	1690	{	Tenth	1760	

Guineas coined since the 31st of December, 1771, 5dw. 8gr. half guineas, during the same period, 2dw. 16gr. Guineas coined prior to the first of January, 1772, 5dw. 6gr. half guineas, during the same period, 2dw. 14gr. quarter guineas, during the same period, 1dw. 7gr. be not allowed to be current, except in payments to be made at the Exchequer, or to the collectors of the revenues, or to the bank of England, or to the several persons in different country towns mentioned in this proclamation.

Vienna. A young woman, a native of Carniola, is shewn, six feet nine inches high, and remarkably strong and well made.

September 10. Last week a very great number of herrings were caught at Auld Harks in the East-Fife, Scotland: Some boats brought on shore 50,000 at one time; and they were selling to the country-people at three-pence per hundred.

A few days ago a woman solicited to be admitted into the workhouse of a certain parish, not many miles from Tottenham, near London; and upon being introduced to the gem'en of the vestry, a certain person in the commission of the peace addressed himself to her in the following words:—"Why, you imperent Hussy I—why—what does you mean by coming to impose upon us in this here manner, whereof the perochial laws are made for to protect the lame, the halt, the blind, and the omnipotent poor."

The following inscription is literally taken from a shewboard in a country village in Yorkshire, England:—"Wrighten, a Readden and Trew Spellen and Ailco Marchantts Accounts with dowhie Entery Post-skript girlls, and Buoys Boolded, and Good Yozitch for chillderen."

His grace the duke of Marlborough gave a most hospitable

hospitable entertainment to his tenants, and other farmers in the neighbourhood of Woodstock, in Oxfordshire. Two hundred and twenty-five were assembled on this occasion, and regaled at four different tables in the green-house at Blenheim. We have been favoured with a bill of the dinner, which is as follows :

- 12 Dishes of fish.
- 12 Haunches of venison,
- 12 Venison pasties,
- 12 Geese roasted.
- 8 Dishes of roast beef ; 4 hot, and 4 cold.
- 8 Dishes of roast mutton.
- 8 Dishes of boiled mutton,
- 8 Dishes of veal roasted.
- 8 Hams ; 4 hot and 4 cold.
- 16 Plumb puddings.
- 16 Apple pies.
- 128 Dishes, exclusive of vegetables, &c.
- 300 Bottles of port wine.
- 52 Bottles of rum made into punch ; beside an indefinite quantity of ale and strong beer were drank on this occasion.

Mr. H. Bates's garden at Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, from only two potatoes that had been cut into nine small parts, were dug up in the presence of several witnesses, 1404 potatoes, which, when weighed, amounted to 103 pounds and a half. These arose from the seeds of the potatoe-apple ; and though the two potatoes were both of one sort, yet there are now four or five different species, and different coloured potatoes among this produce, Nov. the first.

One hundred and thirty thousand new-coined guineas were brought to the treasury from the mint, under the care of Samuel Sneyd, Esq;

The cause, wherein lord Castlestewart was plaintiff, and the daughters and heirs at law of the late Acheson Moore, of Aghnacloy, in the county of Tyrone, Esq; defendants, was heard in the court of King's-Bench, before a very respectable jury, when a verdict was brought in favour of the defendants, whereby

whereby they are entitled to a very large parental estate in the counties of Tyrone, Monaghan, Dublin, and in the city of Dublin.

House of Industry, opened, in the city of Dublin.

Act passed for new general pavement; and for establishing of market juries in the city of Dublin.

Lying-in and inoculation charity, instituted in the city of Dublin.

1775. An oak in Langley Wood, near Downton, Wilts, supposed to be a thousand years growth, was sold for 40 l. It was the property of the bishop of Salisbury; measured six feet two inches diameter, and contained about ten tons of timber.

A bow and a quiver, in which were 24 arrows made of reed, pointed with steel and bearded, were found in New Forest, Hampshire, supposed to have lain there since the reign of king William Rufus, who was shot in that forest 675 years ago: The reeds were not decayed, nor the points rusty.

Braganza, a tragedy, performed at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane. Written by Robert Jephson, Esq;

It is said, the diamonds that her majesty had about her on Monday night, at Drury-Lane Theatre, cost upwards of 150,000 l. The stomacher, sleeve-knots, necklace, ear-rings, and head ornaments, were clusters of the largest and most valuable brilliants. The young princess-royal dropped from her bosom a large sprig of diamonds, over the box, on the stage, which a yeoman picked up, and gave to lord Delawar, who presented it to the queen.

The chevalier Descazeau, commonly called the French poet, died. He has left a great personage a curious sword, a valuable gold medal, and a curious picture.

Mr. Tullius Baker, batchelor, died, aged 81, worth 40,000 l. most of which he has left to charitable uses; among the rest 5000 l. in marriage-portions, to any ten young maidens whom his executors may think most deserving.

I N D E X.

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THE
TABLET OF MEMORY:

OR, THE
HISTORIAN'S ASSISTANT.

SHEWING
EVERY REMARKABLE EVENT
IN

HISTORY;

MORE PARTICULARLY THAT OF

ENGLAND.

ALPHABETICALLY DIGESTED.

WITH THEIR DATES.

TOGETHER

WITH A FULL AND EXACT CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

MOST EMINENT MEN IN ALL AGES OF THE WORLD.

WITH

SEVERAL USEFUL LISTS

AND

OCCURRENCES,

That could not be so well ranged ALPHABETICALLY.

T H E
T A B L E T O F M E M O R Y ;
O R, T H E
H I S T O R I A N ' S A S S I S T A N T.

- A**BBIES, dissolution of, by king Henry VIII. to the value of 2,853,000*l.* 1540.
- Abbingdon-Abbey, built by Etholwold, bishop of Sherborn, 958.
- Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, by accident killed his park-keeper, January 20, 1621, died August 3, 1633, aged 71.
- Abdalla, son of Omar, flourished 625.
- Aberconway Castle, in Carnarvonshire, built, 1284.
- Acapulco ship, taken by admiral Anson, June 20, 1743.
- Academy of sciences established in France, 1666 ; ditto of architecture, 1671 ; ditto, Royal, at Nismes, 1682.
- Academy of painting, &c. in London, incorporated, 1768.
- Acts of the apostles, written in 65.
- Admiralty, court of, incorporated, June 22, 1768.
- Ado, the Historian, died 874.
- Affirmation of the Quakers, first accepted in room of an oath, 1702.
- African company established, 1695.
- Agatha's St. Monastery, at Richmond, in Yorkshire, built, 1152.
- Agathocles massacred the wives and children of his soldiers, for having put two of his sons to death, 307 years before Christ.
- Agnus Dei, or, O Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world, &c. first appointed in the Litany, 687.
- Ajax, son of Teucer, flourished 1154 before Christ.
- Ajax, son of Telamon, flourished 1149 before Christ.
- Air-pumps invented, 1654.
- Air-guns invented, 1656.
- Alban's, St. the monastery of, built by Offa, king of Mercia, 775.
- Albigenses, had their origin, 1160.
- Alcantara, order of knights of, instituted, 1160.
- Alceus, the lyric poet, flourished 607 before Christ.
- Alceus, the tragic poet, flourished 378.
- Alexander III. pope, compelled the kings of England and France to hold the stirrups of his saddle, when he mounted his horse, 1182.
- Alexandria, in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls were six miles in circuit, 335 ; taken by Cæsar, 46 before Christ.
- Aldermen first appointed, 882.

- Alshelm murdered, by order of Edric, duke of Mercia, 1009.
 Alfred, son of Ethelred II. his eyes were put out by earl
 Goodwin, and 600 of his train murdered at Guildford, 1036;
 he died soon after, in the monastery at Ely.
 Algebra, first known in Europe, 1494.
 Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606.
 All-saints, festival of, instituted, 835.
 Amersbury Nunnery, in Wiltshire, built 976.
 Anabaptists, first arrival of, in England, 1549.
 Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher, lived about 554 before
 Christ.
 Anathema, the first brought into the church, 387.
 Anaxandrides, the comic poet, flourished 378 before Christ.
 Anchors, invented, 578.
 Andrew, St. martyred, November 30, 69; feast instituted,
 812.
 Andrew, order of knights of St. instituted in Scotland, 809;
 in Russia, 1698.
 Andronicus, the peripatetic philosopher, flourished 100 years
 before Christ.
 Anglesea subdued by the English, 1295.
 Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, five years before the vulgar
 date of the Christian æra.
 Annunciation, order of knights of the, instituted in Savoy,
 1420.
 Anthems first introduced into the church service, 386.
 Antigallican privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.
 Antioch, 100,000 of the people of, killed by the Jews in one
 day, 145 before Christ.
 Antiochus massacred 80,000 of the people of Jerusalem, for
 revolting, 170; put Eleazer and the seven brothers, known
 by the name of the Maccabees, to death, 468; died in the
 greatest torments, 164 before Christ.
 Antisthenes, the philosopher, lived 305 before Christ.
 Apelles, the painter, flourished 334 before Christ.
 Apollo, temple of, founded in time of pestilence, 434 before
 Christ.
 Apollodorus, the architect, flourished, 104.
 Appollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 before Christ.
 Apparitors first instituted about 1234.
 Appeals to Rome first practised from England, 678.
 Appleby priory, in Westmoreland, built, 1280.
 Appian, the historian flourished in 143.
 Aquitaine erected into a principality, 1362; re-annexed to the
 crown of France, 1370.
 Arbroth abbey, built in honour of Becket, 1180.
 Archelaus, king of Macedon, patron of learning, 913 before
 Christ.
 Archilochus, inventor of iambic verse, flourished 686 before
 Christ.

- Ardevelt, Jacob, the great brewer of Ghent, and leader of a revolt, assassinated, 1345.
 Aristonicus strangled at Rome, by order of the senate, 126 before Christ.
 Arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1338.
 Arunuelian tables made 264 before Christ.
 Arviragus, the general, flourished in 80.
 Ascough, Ann, burnt for heresy, 1546.
 Assassination plot, February, 1696.
 Assize of bread first appointed, 1202.
 Assumption of the Virgin, the feast of, instituted, 813.
 Assurance offices, charters granted the London and Royal, 1716.
 Athanasian creed imagined to have been wrote, 340.
 Athenagoras, the Athenian philosopher, flourished, 177.
 Augustin's, St. Monastery, in Canterbury, built, 640.
 Augustin's, St. priory in London, built, 1252.
 Avignon university founded, 1388.
 Aurora Borealis first seen, 1715.
 Aylesford monastery, in Kent, built, 1244.

B.

- Baking of bread invented 1400 years before Christ.
 Balbeck built, 14.
 Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his own cause, in Westminster-hall, October 14, 1293.
 Balthazar saw the hand-writing on the wall 538 years before Christ.
 Bamborough castle built, 924.
 Band, order of the knights of the, instituted in Spain, 1331.
 Bangor, the monks of, put to the sword by the Danes, 580.
 Bank of England established, 1693; built 1732, and 1771.
 Bantam, eight ambassadors of, arrived in England, 1682.
 Bæotian war commenced 370, ended 366 before Christ.
 Barking abbey built, 646.
 Barnabites, foundation of, in France, by a bull of Clement VII. 1533.
 Barometers invented, 1643.
 Barons of England took up arms against king John, 1215.
 Bath springs discovered 871 before Christ; made a bishop's see, 1098, infirmary built, 1738.
 Bath, order of knights of the, instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399; re-established, 1725.
 Battel abbey built, by William the Conqueror, 1067.
 Bawley abbey founded by king John, 1211.
 Beaumorris castle built, 1295.
 Beads first used in the Romish church, 1093.
 Bedford, duke of, made regent of France, 1431.
 Bedford bridge built, 1224.

- Begging friars established in France, 1587.
 Beheading of noblemen first introduced in England, 1074.
 Belleisle, marshal and his brother, brought prisoners to Windsor castle, 1745.
 Bells invented by Paulinus, bishop of Nola in Campagna, about 400; were introduced into churches about 600; the first tuneable set in England were hung up at Croyland abbey, in Lincolnshire, 945.
 Bembow, admiral, fought the French off Carthagera, 1702.
 Benefices church, came in use about 500.
 Berkley, judge, arrested on his seat in the court of King's-Bench, and sent to prison, for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money, Feb. 10, 1640.
 Bertholdus, the monk, who invented gunpowder, died, 1340.
 Berwick burnt, 1173; again, by king John, 1216; priory built, 1270; alienated from the crown of Scotland, 1334.
 Bethlehemites, a religious order, began 1248.
 Bethlem hospital, Bishopsgate-Street without, founded, 1247.
 Beverly collegiate church built, 714.
 Bible, history of the, ceases 340 years before Christ; septuagint translation made 284, first divided into chapters, 1253; English translation first allowed, 1539; second translation ordered to be read in churches, 1549; the present translation finished, September, 1611.
 Bigamy, statute of first passed, 1277.
 Bildewas abbey, in Shropshire, built, 1135.
 Billingsgate built, 370 before Christ; a great fire there, January 13, 1715.
 Bilson, boy of, amused the public, 1620.
 Biron, duke of, executed in the Bastille, Paris, 1602.
 Bishops first appointed in Denmark, 939.
 Bishops burnt 1555; seven sent to the Tower, June 8, 1638.
 Blakeney, priory, in Norfolk, built, 1316.
 Blandford, in Dorsetshire, burnt down, June 4, 1731, 300 houses.
 Blood seized the duke of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but was prevented, December 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown out of the Tower, May 9, 1671.
 Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made publick by Mich. Servetus, a French physician, 1553 Cissalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.
 Boadicea burnt London, and massacred 70,000 inhabitants; soon after, being defeated by Suetonius, poisoned herself, 59.
 Bodleian library founded, Nov. 8, 1662.
 Bohemia, queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there.
 Bombs invented, by a man at Venio, 1588.
 Boniface VIII. pope, taken prisoner by the king of France, 1303.

- Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople by the order of Leo I. 476.
- Boston priory, in Lincolnshire, built, 1297.
- Boston, in New-England, sustained a loss by fire, to the amount of 300,000 l. March 20, 1760.
- Botolph's priory, Colchester, built, 1109.
- Bourbon erected into a dutchy, 1336.
- Bourges, in France, university of, established, 1665.
- Braddock, general, killed at Du Quesne, July 9, 1755.
- Brazil Isles, discovered by the Portuguese, 1500.
- Bread, first assize of, made 1202.
- Bremen and Verden vested in George II. by the emperor, 1732.
- Brewer, Anthony, flourished in the reign of Charles I.
- Bridewell, formerly the palace of king John, rebuilt 1522; converted into an hospital, 1550.
- Bridge-town, Barbadoes, burnt, May 14, 1766; and again December 27, 1767.
- Bridge of Stone, the first in England, built at Bow, near Stratford, 1112.
- Briggs, Dr. William, died, 1704.
- Britain, first discovered to be an island, about 90.
- Britany annexed to the crown of France, 1150.
- Broad-pieces of gold called in by government, and coined into guineas, 1732.
- Broad-seal of England first used, 1050.
- Brooke, lord Fulke Greville, stabbed by his servant, September 30, 1628, aged near 70.
- Brown, Robert, founder of the Brownists, died 1630, aged 80.
- Brown, William, the poet, born 1590, died 1645.
- Bruno, founder of the Carthusian order, died 1090.
- Buchanan, George, born 1506, died 1582.
- Buck, Sir George, flourished, 1612.
- Buckingham, duke of, beheaded, November 2, 1483.
- Buckingham, Edward, duke of, beheaded, May 13, 1521.
- Buckingham, duke of, killed at Portsmouth, by Felton, August 23, 1728, aged 35.
- Buckingham, George Villars, duke of, born 1627, died 1688.
- Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of, born 1649, died Feb. 24, 1721.
- Buckingham-house bought for a queen's palace, for the sum of 21,000 l. 1701.
- Buckridge, bishop of Ely, died May 23, 1631.
- Buda taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in whose possession it had been 150 years, 1686.
- Budgell, Eustace, born 1685, drowned himself, 1736.
- Burgundy, duke of, assassinated by order of the dauphin, 1419.
- Burgundy, the kingdom of, established, 890.
- Burial-places first permitted in cities in England, 742.
- Burkitt, Revd. William, born 1650, died 1703.
- Burleigh, captain, murdered at Winton, Feb. 10, 1648.

- Burnet, bishop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
 Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, a fire happened in a barn at, when 150 persons lost their lives, and were buried in one grave in the church, 1724.
 Busby, Revd. Dr. Richard, born 1606, died 1695.
 Byron, lord, tried for the murder of Mr. Chaworth, and acquitted, 1765.

C.

- Cade, Jack, killed by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1452.
 Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the English, 1593.
 Caen, in Normandy, taken and plundered by the English, 1346; its university founded, 1417.
 Cajetano, Scipio, co-temporary with Raphael, died, 1534.
 Calatrava, order of the knights of, instituted, 1121.
 Calcutta, 123 perished in the Black-hole at, 1755.
 Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais on July 17, 1720, in one day, and returned the same evening.
 Camden, the historian, died, November 9, 1623, aged 72.
 Cambray, Fenelon, archbishop of, died 1716, aged 64.
 Camoens, Portuguese poet, died 1579, aged 50.
 Canada discovered by Cabot, 1499; taken by the English, Sept. 13, 1759.
 Canary Isles, discovered, 1491.
 Candle-light first introduced into churches, 274.
 Canon-law first introduced into England, 1147.
 Canonical hours for prayer instituted, 391.
 Canonization first introduced by papal authority, 993.
 Canning, Elizabeth, tried and transported for perjury, 1753.
 Cannon used at a siege in Spain, by the Moors, 1343.
 Canterbury built 912 before Christ; erected into a see 599; the cathedral burnt by the Danes 1011; rebuilt and finished 1038; again burnt by accident 1067; rebuilt 1080; burnt again, September 5, 1174; rebuilt after 10 years labour, 1184; west gate of the city built about 1387.
 Cape Breton taken by the English 1745, again 1758.
 Cape de Verd Islands discovered, 1454.
 Cape of Good Hope discovered by the Portuguese, 1487.
 Caractacus defeated by Ostorius Scapula, a Roman general, in 50.
 Carausius assumed the purple, and governed Britain, where he repaired Severus's wall, 307.
 Cardinal, the title of, began to be used, 308.
 Carlisle fortified 1093; Madera, bishop's see 1130; its cathedral built, 1134.
 Carlos, Don, prince of Spain, poisoned by order of his father, through jealousy, 1568.
 Carmes, the established in France, 1254.
 Carneades, the philosopher, died 128 before Christ, aged 85.

- Caroline, queen to George II. died of a mortification in her bowels, November 20, 1737, aged 54.
- Carpet, order of knights of the, instituted 1547.
- Carpi, an Italian painter, flourished 1500, found out the art of painting in Chiaro-obscuro, with three plates to imitate drawings.
- Cartmeal priory, in Lancashire, built 1187.
- Casan, a city of Tartary, burnt 1765.
- Caston, William, letter-founder, died January 24, 1766, aged 74.
- Cassentino painter, founder of the academy at Florence, flourished 1350.
- Castles built in England to the number of 1100 by the nobles, by permission of King Stephen, 1140, and to 1154.
- Castlehaven, earl of, beheaded for inviting people to commit rapes upon his wife, 1631.
- Catherine Howard, Henry VIII's fourth wife, beheaded on Tower-hill, with lady Rochford, February 12, 1542.
- Catherine, order of St. instituted in Russia, 1768.
- Catholick majesty, the title of, first used, and confirmed by the pope, to the king of Spain, 739.
- Caverly, Sir Hugh, the first person who used guns for the service of England, died 1389.
- Caxton, William, the first printer in England, who introduced that art into London in 1474, died 1494, aged 82.
- Celsus, a great physician flourished 150.
- Ceodwalla, king of Wesssex, subdued the kingdom of Suffex, and annexed it to his dominions, 686.
- Cerdic, with his son Kenric, arrived in Britain 495; defeated and killed Nazanleod, a British prince, 508; besieged Bath 520; crowned king of Wesssex at Winchester, where he resided 531; died 534.
- Cæsaria built, after twelve years labour, by Augustus Cæsar, seven years before Christ.
- Chagre fort, taken by admiral Vernon 1740.
- Chambre, John, the rebel, executed 1488.
- Champion of England, the first, 1377.
- Charles town, in south Carolina, burnt 1740, destroyed by a hurricane September 15, 1753.
- Charter-house built for the Carthusians 1372; founded by Thomas Sutton 1611.
- Chartres, colonel, convicted of a rape, 1730.
- Cherokee chiefs, seven of them arrive in England 1730; and three more in 1758.
- Cherry-trees first planted in Britain 100 years before Christ.
- Chefs, the game of, invented 608 before Christ.
- Chichester built by Cissa 547; cathedral built 1115; burnt 1186.
- Children forbidden to be sold by English parents 1015.
- Chimnies were not known in England 1200.

- Chisbury fort built by Cissa 547.
 Christ church priory, in Hampshire, built 1161.
 Christian IV. king of Denmark, visited England July 7, 1605.
 Christianity carried into Spain 36 ; supposed to be first established in Britain, 60.
 Christmas day first observed as a festival 68.
 Christopher's island of St. re-taken from the French 1690.
 Chrysostom, St. made bishop of Constantinople 398 ; banished 404, aged 53.
 Chudleigh, lady, born 1656, died 1710.
 Churches first began to be built 696 ; 50 new ones ordered by parliament 1710.
 Churchill, Rev. Charles, born 1731, died 1764.
 Church service changed throughout England from the use of St. Paul to that of Sarum 1415.
 Church wardens and overseers instituted 1127.
 Church-yards, first consecrated about 317, admitted into cities 1740.
 Circuits, justiciary, established 1176.
 Cities first incorporated 1201.
 Clarence, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered in the Tower 1478, aged 27.
 Clarke, Rev. Dr. Samuel, born 1675 ; died 1729.
 Clerkenwell nunnery built 1104.
 Clocks and dials first set up in churches 613 ; first made with pendulums 1657 ; repeating clocks and watches invented 1675.
 Cloth, coarse woollen, first made at Kendal, 1390.
 Coal-heavers hanged for rioting, July 1768.
 Cockburn, Catherine, died May 11, 1749.
 Cock fighting instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians 476 before Christ.
 Cock-lane ghost, affair of, 1762.
 Codrus, the last Athenian king, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning twenty one years, 1095 before Christ.
 Cogshall abbey, in Essex, founded by K. Stephen, 1150.
 Coin first used in Britain 25 before Christ ; in Scotland, of gold and silver, 233 after Christ.
 Coke, lord chief justice, born 1549, died 1634.
 Colchester built 125 before Christ, castle built 914.
 Coler, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, born 1466, died 1519.
 Coligni, admiral, killed 1572.
 Collars of SS, the fashion of wearing them, began 1407.
 College Stephen, the protestant joiner, hanged at Oxford, August 18, 1681.
 Collier, Rev. Jeremiah, born 1650, died 1726.
 Cologo universty founded 1389.
 Colossus of Rhodes, thrown down by an earthquake 224 before Christ,

- Christ, it weighed 713,000 pounds.
- Comedy, the first acted at Athens, on a Scaffold by Sufarion and Delon 562 before Christ, those of Terence first acted 154 before Christ.
- Comets, appeared in 1104, 1107, 1110, 1256, 1315, 1371, 1401, 1577, 1618, 1647, 1652, 1661, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, two 1680, 1744, 1769, 1770, &c.
- Communes, philosopher of Flanders, died 1509.
- Common-pleas, court of, established 1215.
- Commonwealth of England established 1649; abolished 1660.
- Compass, seaman's, invented 1300.
- Conca, Sebastian Italian painter, born 1676, died 1764.
- Conception of the Virgin, the feast instituted, 1387.
- Confirmation took place in the time of Tertullian.
- Confucius, the Chinese philosopher born 551 before Christ.
- Consecration of churches instituted 153.
- Conspiracy at Lisbon by several of the nobility, who shot the king, 1758.
- Constantin, tyrant of Gaul, died 411.
- Constantinople founded by the Argives 658 before Christ; taken by the French 1250; taken by Mahomet II. which put an end to the eastern empire, which had subsisted 1123 years, 1453.
- Cooper, Samuel painter of London, born 1609, died 1672.
- Copenhagen university founded 1498, considerably enlarged 1539 and 1569; the city burnt 1728, when 77 streets were destroyed.
- Copernicus, of Thorn, Prussia, died 1543, aged 60.
- Cope's instituted 256.
- Corbet, bishop of Norwich, died 1635.
- Corfe-castle, Dorset, built before the conquest.
- Corelli, the musician, died 1733.
- Cork, in Ireland, built 1170.
- Cornwall, the first duke of, 1337.
- Coronation chair and stone brought from Scotland 1296.
- Coronation oath first used in 979.
- Corpus Christi, the moveable feast of, appointed 1263.
- Cotton, Sir Robert the antiquarian, died 1631, aged 60.
- Cottonian library settled for the public benefit 1701.
- Covent-garden built by the earl of Bedford 1633.
- Coventry-act passed 1699; abbey founded 1043; priory built 1333; made free of tythes 1052.
- Counties, England divided into 52, 896.
- County courts first erected 896.
- Cracow university founded 700.
- Cranbourn monastery, in Dorsetshire, built 930.
- Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1556.
- Cratinus, the comic poet, died 421 before Christ.
- Creation of the world, October 13, 4004 before Christ.

Creation,

- Creation, by letters patent, first used by Edward III. 1344.
 Creed, the Lord's prayer, and commandments, translated into the Saxon language, 761.
 Creech, Rev. Thomas born 1659, destroyed himself 1701.
 Crisp, Edmund of Bury, in Suffolk, cut and mangled 1729.
 Cromartie, earl of, beheaded for treason 1746.
 Cromwell, Oliver, born April 25, 1599, at Huntingdon, made a colonel 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649; returned May 1650; made Protector for life, Dec. 12. 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, Oct. 1654; elected king, but refused the title, May 8, 1657; died of the gout in his stomach at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658, leaving his son Richard his successor.
 Cromwell, Richard, proclaimed Protector, Sept. 3, 1658; deposed April 22, 1659; died July 12, 1712, aged 89.
 Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory for forgery. 1731.
 Crops, the of Christ, found on Mount Calvary, 326.
 Croxall, Rev. Dr. Samuel, died 1751.
 Croyland monastery built 716; abbey built 833; burnt by the Danes, and the Monks massacred at Peterborough, 868.
 Ctesias, the historian, died about 384 before Christ.
 Cudworth, Rev. Ralph, born 1617, died 1688.
 Cumberland, William, duke of, youngest son of George II. died aged 45, Sept. 30, 1765.
 Curfew, bell established by William the Conqueror, 1088, abolished 1100.
 Curtius, Mart. rode into a gulph at Rome 362 before Christ.
 Cutters hanged for rioting, Dec. 1769.
 Cyprus taken from the English 1150.
 Cyril of Jerusalem flourished 412.

D.

- Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England from Italy 1541.
 Damien attempted to assassinate the French king, Jan 5, 1757.
 Danchet, French poet, born 1671, died 1748.
 Danegelt, a land tax, first established by Ethelred II. 1002; abolished by Stephen 1136.
 Daniel, father French historian, born 1649, died 1723.
 Dante, Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.
 Dantzick taken by the Swedes 1734.
 Darnley, lord, married Mary, queen of Scots 1561; murdered by being blown up, Feb. 10, 1567.
 Dartford nunnery in Kent, founded 1355.
 Dartmouth burnt by the French 1377.
 Dauphin, the of France, murdered the duke of Burgundy, and was disinherited the crown, 1419.
 Daurat, French poet, born 1507, died 1588.
 David, king of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English 1346; released

released on paying a ransom of 100,000 marks 1357 ; visited England, and died in London, Feb. 22, 1371.

Davies, Rev. Dr. John, born 1679, died 1732.

Day, John, printer to queen Elizabeth and king James I. the first introducer of the Greek and Saxon characters into works printed in England, died 1584.

Dearth 1094 ; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for almost 20s. as much as 6l. now, which was followed by a pestilential fever that carried off multitudes of people 1193, 1194, 1195, another 1222 ; another with a murrain, when wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315 ; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, and the poor forced to eat horse-flesh and dogs, 1316 : another great one, owing to the rains, with a murrain, 1335 ; two others 1348 and 1353 ; again when bread was made in many places of fern-roots and ivy-berries, 1438.

Decemviri, creation of, 450 before Christ.

Decker, Thomas, cotemporary with Ben Johnson.

Deerham, West, monastery, in Norfolk, built 1196.

Dælus, the architect, flourished 987 before Christ.

Delphos, temple of burnt 543 before Christ.

Denmark embraced Christianity, and bishops appointed, 940 ; united with Norway 1412 ; crown made hereditary, when they made a resignation of their freedom, 1660 ; revolution at Jan. 17, 1772.

Dennis, order of St. instituted in France 1267.

Dennis, St. monastery, in Winchester, founded 984.

Derham, Rev. Dr. William, born 1657, died April 1735.

Dering, Sir Cholmely, killed in a duel with Mr. Thornhill, May 9, 1711.

Devises castle built 1136.

Dey of Tunis, was first appointed 1570.

Dictator the first at Rome 497 before Christ.

Dieu et mon droit, first used as a motto by Richard I. on a victory over the French 1193.

Dieppe, laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.

Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581 ; hanged with other conspirators in the powder plot January 30, 1606.

Dispensations first granted by the pope 1200.

Divorce, the first, at Rome, 234 before Christ.

Dobson, William, portrait painter of London, born 1610, died 1647.

Doctor, the degree of, first given in England, 1207.

Doddridge, Dr. died October 26, 1731, aged 50.

Dominicans, their order founded, 1215.

Domingo, St. Isle of, discovered 1494.

Domus-Dei, house for the Templars, founded at Dover 1240.

Doncaster priory, in Yorkshire, built 1355.

Doomesday book began in 1060, finished 1085.

Dorchester in Oxfordshire, burnt August 7, 1613.

Dort,

Dort, sea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, April 17, 1446; Synod of, began November 3, 1618; ended April 19, 1619.

Dover of Castile, order of the knights of the, instituted 1379.
Dover priory built 1113.

Dragon, order of the knights of the, instituted 1418.

Dresden university founded 1694

Druids destroyed by command of Nero, 60.

Drummond, William the poet, born 1585, died 1649.

Drunkennes forbidden by the canon-law to the clergy, 741.

Duck, Revd. Stephen, drowned himself, 1756.

D'Udine, the reviver of stucco-work, born 1494, died 1564.

Dudley, Edmund beheaded on Tower-Hill, August 28, 1510, aged 48.

Dudley, lord Guildford, duke of Northumberland, beheaded on Tower-Hill, Feb. 12, 1554.

Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; introduced into England 1587.

Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658; sold to the French for 500,000*l.* October 17, 1662; delivered up to the English July 7, 1712.

Dunmow, priory, in Essex, founded 1111.

Dunbar built, 1187 before Christ.

Durer, Albert, German painter, author, and inventor of engraving on wood, born 1471, died 1528.

Durham, made a bishop's see, 994; monastery built, 1073; cathedral built, 1093.

Dutch, the, became a free people, 1615.

E.

Eachard, Revd. Laurence, the historian, born about 1671, died 1730.

Earl-marshall, the first, 1383, in the person of Thomas, lord Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, who, in 1397 was created the first duke of Norfolk.

Earthen vessels first made by the Romans, 1715 before Christ.

Edgar began his reign, 959; obliged six of his tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river, Dec. 961; destroyed the wolves, with which the country was over-run, by demanding of the Welch a yearly tribute of wolves heads: Crowned at Axminster, 973; died 975, aged 32; and was succeeded by his son, Edward the martyr.

Edinburgh taken by the English 1296, burnt 1544.

Edward II. married the widow of Sigefers, a Danish nobleman, who was put to death in 1015; began his reign 1016, aged 27; was murdered at Oxford 1017, and was succeeded by Canute.

Edmund's St. Bury monastery founded 1020.

Edward the martyr began his reign 975, aged 19; stabbed by order of his step-mother, Elfrida, whom he called to see, 979, and

- 979, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Ethelred II.
 Edystone light-house, built in 1696; blown down in 1703;
 burnt 1759; re-built October 1759.
 Eginhart, the historian, died 842.
 Egypt, the kingdom of, began under Misraim, the son of
 Ham, the second son of Noah, 2188 before Christ, and lasted
 1663 years; reduced to a province, 31; conquered by the
 Turks 1517. Their canicular year began July 20.
 Eleanor, Edward the first's queen, died of a fever, on her
 journey to Scotland, at Herdby, in Lincolnshire, 1290;
 and was buried at Westminster.
 Elephant, order of the knights of the, instituted 1478.
 Eleusinian mysteries, first introduced at Athens, by Eumolpus,
 1356 before Christ.
 Ella, came over from Germany, and established the kingdom
 of South-Saxons 477, was the first king of Suffex, died 514.
 Elfsneur, in Denmark, built two years after Christ.
 Ely cathedral built 506; bishoprick founded, 1008.
 Elzevirs, Dutch printers; Lewis began to be famous 1595;
 Daniel died 1681.
 Eminence, the title of, first given to the cardinals by pope
 Urban VIII. 1644.
 Empson beheaded on Tower-Hill, Aug. 28, 1510.
 Eneas, the Trojan general, died 1177 before Christ.
 Engraving on copper invented 1481.
 Epimethius, the inventor of earthen vessels, died 715 before
 Christ.
 Epiphany, the feast of, instituted 813.
 Epiphanius, born in Palestine, about 332; died about 403.
 Episcopacy abolished in Scotland 1638.
 Era, of Nabonazar 747 before Christ. Philippic of death of
 Alexander, 324 before Christ. Of contracts, or Seleucidæ,
 312 before Christ. The Christian, 4 after Christ. Of Dio-
 clesian, or Era of martyrs, 284. Of Hegira, or flight of
 Mahomet, 622. Persian, or of Yezdagird, 632.
 Eschylus, the poet, died 456 before Christ, aged 69.
 Esop died 556 before Christ.
 Estrees, cardinal de, died 1714.
 Ethelbert, St. of Kent, began his reign 561; was their first
 christian king, and founder of St. Paul's in London; died
 617, and was succeeded by Edbald.
 Eusden, Revd. Laurence, died September 27, 1730.
 Eustatia, island of, taken by the English, 1691.
 Evagoras, king of Cyprus, murdered by Nicocles the eunuch,
 373 before Christ.
 Evremond, St. died Sept. 9, 1703, aged 90.
 Exchange, Royal, first finished at the expence of Sir Thomas
 Gresham, 1569; called Royal, by queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29,
 1571; burnt 1666, repaired, finished, and opened Sept. 28,
 1769.

Exchequer, court of, instituted 1704; shut up 1672.
 Excise-office formed 1643; house built in Broad-Street, 1772.
 Excise scheme defeated, April 11, 1733.
 Exeter taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed 1003;
 Leofric, first bishop of, 1057; cathedral built 1060; city
 rebelled 1067, and reduced by king William the conqueror.
 The infirmary built 1741.
 Exeter, marquis of, lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew,
 beheaded, Dec. 31, 1558.
 Expedition, grand secret, Sept. 1757.

F.

Fairfax, Edward, the poet, lived in the reign of James I.
 Falkland, Lucius, lord, born 1610, killed at the battle of
 Newbury, Sept. 1643.
 Fanshaw, Sir Richard, born 1607, died at Madrid, 1666.
 Faust or Fauftus, John, one of the candidates for the inven-
 tion of printing, died about 1466.
 Faux, Guy, &c. executed in parliament-yard, Jan. 31, 1606;
 for the gun-powder plot.
 Fenoillet, bishop of Montpelier, 1700.
 Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded on Tower-Hill, early in 1697.
 Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burnt at Caermarthen, March
 30, 1555.
 Ferrers, Laurence, earl of, hanged at Tyburn, for murder,
 May 5, 1760.
 Feudal law introduced 1070.
 Feversham-abbey, founded by king Stephen, 1154.
 Fiddes, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1671, died 1725.
 Figures in arithmetic introduced into Europe, 941.
 Finchale priory, near Durham, founded 1158.
 First-fruits and tenths first collected in England, 1316; granted
 by queen Anne for the relief of the poor clergy, Feb. 7,
 1704.
 Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Irish rebels, executed at
 Tyburn, Feb. 3, 1537.
 Fitzherbert, Anth. lord chief justice, died 1538.
 Flaminus, a Latin poet, born in Italy, 1600.
 Flamstead, John, astronomer, born 1646, died 1719.
 Fleet-market opened, Sept. 30, 1737.
 Flemings expelled England, 1493.
 Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.
 Florida discovered, by Cabot, in 1512; taken by the English
 1759.
 Folkes, Martin, antiquarian, died 1754, aged 64.
 Food, animal, permitted by God for man's use, 2357 before
 Christ.
 Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1561.
 Forest, New, made 1081.
 Forgery first punished with death in England, 1731.

Forrest,

- Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the king's supremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.
 Fort-William taken by the English 1757.
 Fortescue, Sir John, made lord-chancellor about 1461.
 Foster, Samuel, the mathematician, died 1652.
 Foster, Dr. James, anabaptist preacher, born 1696, died 1753.
 Fotheringhay monastery and castle, in Northamptonshire, built 1408.
 Fouquier, James, Flemish painter, flourished in the beginning of the 17th century.
 Fox, John, martyrologist, born 1517, died 1587.
 Fox, George, founder of the quakers, appeared in 1655.
 Franciscans, order of, founded 1206.
 French tongue abolished in the English courts of justice, 1362.
 Friend Dr. John, born 1675, died 1728.
 Frobisher, Martin, admiral, died 1594.
 Fryth, John, burnt for heresy in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.
 Fulham bridge built, 1727.
 Fuller, Revd. Dr. Thomas, born 1608, died 1661.
 Furnesse Abbey, in Lancashire, founded by king Stephen, 1150.

G.

- Gaddi, Taddeo, painter at Florence, builder of their famous bridge, born 1300, died 1350.
 Gaddi, a Florentine painter, born 1239, died 1312; the restorer of Mosaic in Italy.
 Gale, Revd. Dr. Thomas, born 1636, died 1702.
 Gale, Revd. Dr. John, born 1680, died 1721.
 Gallies first used with three rowers to each oar, 786 before Christ. They came from Corinth.
 Gamaliel, chief of the synagogue, died in 53.
 Game act passed 1753.
 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509.
 Gascoigne, Sir William, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, who committed Henry prince of Wales into custody for assaulting him on the bench, 1412.
 Gaunt, John of, duke of Lancaster, married the daughter of king of Castile, and took the title of king thereof, 1371.
 Gaveston, Peter, favourite of Edward II. murdered July 1, 1312.
 Geminiani, the musician, died 1762, aged 96.
 Geneva, the republic of, founded 1518.
 Genner, order of the knights of, instituted in Spain 780.
 Genoa, the republic of, instituted 63 before Christ; taken by the Austrians, Dec. 8, 1746.
 Gentilis, Albericus, the civilian, born in Italy 1551, died 1611.
 George, St. the tutelar saint of England, suffered martyrdom, under the emperor Dioclesian.
 The order of knighthood instituted in England 1349; in Austria, 1472. Germanicus,

- Germanicus, the corpse of, brought to Rome, and received with great marks of grief, 20.
- Germany, Charles, emperor of, visited England, May 25, 1520.
- German empire founded 813. The emperor first elected king of the Romans in 1056.
- Gervase of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1202.
- Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke July 24, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards Feb. 27, 1727; May 1731, nearly destroyed by a storm Feb. 13, 1766.
- Gideon Sampson, the rich Jew died 1762.
- Gildas, the historian, born 493, died 580.
- Gin act passed, July 24, 1737.
- Gladiators, the combats of them abolished 325.
- Gladiators, the order of, instituted in Livonia, 1204.
- Glasgow, university founded 1454.
- Glass invented in England by Benaltia Monk 664.
- Glastenbury abbey built 503, repaired 689.
- Glauber, the chymist died 1500.
- Gloucester abbey founded 760; cathedral built 1055; burnt 1102; again 1122.
- Gloucester, duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered between two feather-beds, Feb. 28, 1397.
- Gloucester, Humphry, duke of, fourth son of Edward IV. murdered and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.
- Gloucester, Richard, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward, prince of Wales, 1471; drowned the duke of Clarence, second son to Edward IV. in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1748; made protector of England 1483; elected king June 20, following, vide Richard III.
- Gloria Patri, the doxology of, added to the end of the psalms, 382.
- Godeau, bishop Anthony, French writer, born 1603, died 1672.
- Godfathers and godmothers first appointed at baptism 153.
- Godfrey, Sir Edmondbury, an active justice of the peace against papists, murdered, October 17, 1678.
- Godstow nunnery, in Oxfordshire, built, 1215.
- Godwin, earl of Kent, invaded England 1052; tried for the murder of Alfred the same year, and bought his pardon; choaked in protesting his innocence at table with the king 1053.
- Godwin's sands, on the coast of Kent, occasioned by an inundation of the sea 1100.
- Gold first coined in England 1344.
- Golden Fleece, order of the knights of the, instituted in Burgundy 1429.
- Golden shield and thistle, order of the knights of the instituted in Bourbon 1370.
- Goltius, Henry, the engraver, born 1558, died 1617.
- Good Hope, cape of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1487.
- Gower, Sir John, first English poet, died 1402.

- Grain, John, French historian, born 1565, died July 1743.
 Grammarians, first regular ones, flourished 276 before Christ.
 Granada recovered by the Spaniards from the Moors 1501 ;
 university founded 1517.
 Grandier, burnt at Loudun in France for witchcraft 1634.
 Gratus, cotemporary with Ovid.
 Gravesend burnt 1727.
 Greatrakes, that healed by stroking, born in Ireland 1629,
 died after 1666.
 Greenland was discovered 1590.
 Gregory, St. died 270, after 30 years episcopacy.
 Gregory, James, the mathematician, died 1675 aged 40.
 Gresham college founded by Sir Thomas Gresham 1581, who
 died 1597 ; which college was pulled down in 1770, and
 the excise-office built on the spot 1772.
 Greville, Fulke, lord Brook, born 1554 ; killed by his ser-
 vant, Sept. 30, 1628.
 Grew, Dr. Nehemiah, died 1711.
 Grey, Rev. Thomas, died July 30, 1771.
 Grierson, Constantia, of Ireland, died 1733, aged 27.
 Groats and half groats were the largest silver coin 1351.
 Gruter, Janus, the philosopher, born at Antwerp 1560, died 1627.
 Guards first instituted for the king's person 1486.
 Guicciardini, Italian historian, died 1540, aged 58.
 Guildhall, London, built 1410 ; burnt 1666 ; repaired 1669.
 Guineas went at the rate of 30s. 1695 ; reduced to 21s. 1717.
 Gunter, Rev. Edmund the mathematician, died 1626 ; aged 46.
 Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, killed Nov. 16, 1633.
 Guttemberg, John, one of the candidates for the invention of
 printing at Mentz, in Germany, died 1467.
 Guy, Thomas, bookseller, died Dec. 27, 1724, aged 79 ;
 and left 200,000l. for building an hospital.
 Guyon, Mary, of France, the quietist, born 1648, died 1717.

H.

- Hacket, William, the fanatic hanged July 28, 1592.
 Hackney-coaches first used in London 1625 ; office established,
 June 24, 1694 ; office in Surry-Street burnt 1770.
 Haddington abbey built 1180.
 Haggai, the prophet, flourished 520 before Christ.
 Hales, Rev. Stephen died January 4 1761.
 Half-pence and farthings first coined by government Aug. 16,
 1672.
 Hall, one of the murderers of the duke of Gloucester, hanged
 at Tyburn, 1399.
 Hallifax, Charles, earl of, born 1661, died 1715.
 Haman hanged by order of Ahasuerus 500 before Christ.
 Hamel, John, French philosopher, born 1624, died 1706.
 Hammond, Mr. died 1743, aged 30.
 Hambden, born 1594, killed in battle June 24, 1643.
 Hanover,

Hanover, which had hitherto been but a village, obtained the privileges of a city 1178 ; made the 9th electorate 1692 ; treaty with France, &c. 1725.

Hanover, princess Sophia of, mother to George I. died June 8. 1714, aged 83.

Hanoverian troops arrived in England 1756.

Hardwick earl of, Lord Chancellor, died in 1764, aged 73.

Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, born 1161, stabbed at the council board by Guiscard, March 8, 1711 ; died 1724.

Harley, Edward, earl of Oxford, died 1755.

Hartstour taken by the English Sept. 18, 1415.

Harold II. began his reign 1066 ; defeated his brother Tosti, and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions, at Standford, Sept. 25, ditto ; was killed by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14 following, and succeeded by William duke of Normandy, the conqueror.

Harriot, the mathematician, died 1621, aged 61.

Hartland monastery, in Devonshire, built 1211.

Hastings burnt by the French 1377.

Hastings, earl of Pembroke, died 1375.

Hastings, lord, put to death in the tower, June 13, 1483.

Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flourished 1506.

Hayles monastery, in Gloucestershire, built 1240.

Hayward, Sir John, the historian, died June 1627.

Head, Richard, cast away at sea 1678.

Hebrew points first invented 475.

Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 before Christ.

Heliiodorus flourished at the end of the fourth century.

Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, April 29, 1721.

Henley, John, commenced orator, July 10, 1726.

Henrietta, queen of Charles I. died in France, Aug. 10, 1669.

Henry II. grandson of Henry I. began his reign 1154, arrived in England December 8, and was, with his queen Eleanor, at London, crowned the 10th ; crowned again at Lincoln 1158 ; again at Worcester 1159 ; quelled the rebellion at Maine 1166 ; had his son Henry crowned king of England 1170 ; invaded Ireland and conquered it, 1172 ; did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174 ; took the king of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give him up the independency of his crown 1175 ; named his son John, king of Ireland 1177 ; had, the same year, a criminal amour with fair Rosamond, and with Alice of France ; lost his son Henry, June 11, 1183 ; had his son Jeffrey, trodden under foot and killed in Smithfield 1186 ; made a convention with Philip of France to go to the holy war 1188 ; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1188, aged 37 ; and was succeeded by his third son Richard I.

Hephestion, the Macedonian general, died 325 before Christ.

Heralds college instituted 1340.

Herbert, Rev. George, the poet, born 1593 ; died about 1635.

Herculaneum first suffered by an earthquake Feb. 5, 63 ; totally

totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79, in the first year of the emperor Titus.

Heretics, thirty, came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions. They said they were christians, but denied baptism, the Lord's Supper, and matrimony; for which they were condemned by a council of bishops at Oxford, and delivered over to the secular arm. Accordingly they were marked in the forehead with a red hot iron, whipped and thrust out of doors naked, in the midst of winter; where, none daring to relieve them, an order having been published to the contrary, they died of hunger and cold 1160.

Hermione, Spanish ship, taken March 21, 1762.

Herod began to reign in Judea 55; put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-in-law Alexandria, 28; began to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem 18; his two sons put to death, by order of the Jewish council 6; died Nov. 25, four before Christ.

Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1757.

Hertford rebuilt 913.

Hesse, Landgrave of, visited England 1611.

Hessian troops arrived in England 1758.

Heywood, Thomas, lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

Hicks, Rev. Dr. George, born 1642, died 1715.

Hicks, William, Esq; who left 300l. per annum to the marine society, died 1763.

Higham Ferrars monastery built 1423.

Hispaniola discovered in 1492.

Hoadley, bishop of Winchester, died 1761.

Holbein, Hans, the painter, born at Basil 1458, died of the plague at London 1544.

Holingshed, author of Chronology, died 1580.

Holt, Lord Chief Justice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.

Holy-Ghost, descent of, May 24, 33.

Holy-water first used in churches 120.

Homilies drawn up by archbishop Cranmer 1547.

Hondius, Dutch engraver, born 1573.

Honiton, in Devonshire, burnt 1765 to the amount of 140 houses.

Hood Robin, and Little John, noted highwaymen in 1189.

Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, burnt in Smithfield Feb. 4, 1555.

Hopkins, bishop of Londonderry, born 1633, died 1690.

Honox, Jeremiah, the astronomer, born about 1619.

Horse-guards instituted 1550.

Hotman, Francis, the civilian, born at Paris 1524; died 1590.

Hotspur, Henry Percy, killed July 22, 1403.

Howard, Mr. Justice, stabbed in Westminster-hall, Nov. 21.

1640.

Howard,

- Howard, Sir Edward, attacked Prejeant, a French admiral off Brest, and was defeated, April 25, 1513.
 Howe, lord viscount, slain 1758, aged 34.
 Hudson's Bay discovered by captain Hudson 1610.
 Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming to the assistance of king John, perished in a storm as he set out from Calais, 1215.
 Huygens, Dutch astronomer, born 1629, died 1695.
 Hyde, earl of Clarendon, died 1675, aged 67.
 Hydraulic fire engines invented 1663.
 Hyginus, bishop of Rome, who was the first stiled pope, suffered martyrdom 158.

I.

- Ich dien, the Bohemian motto, used by the prince of Wales after the battle of Cressy 1346.
 Idolatry first abolished from Kent, by Ercombert, who began his reign 640.
 Ignatius, made a bishop, by St. Peter and Paul, died 107.
 Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491; died 1556; canonized by Paul V. 1609.
 Ilium built 1359 before Christ, 64 years before the voyage of the Argonauts.
 Image-worship introduced into England 715.
 Impostors. Two were crucified for giving out that they were both of them the Messiah, or Christ; and two women were executed, the one for pretending to be the Virgin Mary, and the other Mary Magdalen; 1221.
 Indies, East, discovered by the Portuguese 1487; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506. The first settlement was Goa. The English company established 1600, their stock consisting of 72,000l. they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, have continued ever since. A new company established 1698; the old one re-established 1700; agreed to give government 400,000l. a year, for five years, on condition they might continue unmolested, Feb. 1759.
 Indulgences, money first given for them, 1200.
 Ingulphus, the historian, lived 1100.
 Inoculation first tried on criminals 1721.
 Inundation. The sea overflowed 4000 acres of earl Godwin's land, Kent, since called the Godwin sands, 1100. A hundred and twenty laymen, and several priests, besides women, were drowned by an inundation at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1339. The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 100,000 people, 1421. In Holland, where 400,000 were drowned, 1570. In the north of England 1771.
 Ipswich West-Gate built 1430.
 Iron discovered by the burning of mount Ida, 1432 before Christ.
 Isthmian games instituted by Syphilus, king of Corinth, 15 years

- years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 before Christ.
- Ives, St. monastery, in Huntingdonshire, founded 1015.
- Jackson, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1579, died 1640.
- Jamaica discovered 1494; taken May 7, 1665; a terrible earthquake happened June 7, 1692; a dreadful hurricane Aug. 20, 1722.
- James, St. put to death 41; made the patron of Spain 796; feast instituted 1089; order of knighthood instituted 1158.
- James, St. the less, bishop of Jerusalem, wrote his epistle 59; martyred 62.
- James III. of Scotland, killed by his nobility, 1487.
- Jefferies, Lord chief justice, sent to the tower by the lord mayor of London, where he destroyed himself, April 18, 1689.
- Jeffrey, third son of Henry II. trampled under foot and killed at a tournament in Paris, 1126.
- Jenkins, Henry of Yorkshire, died Dec. 1670, aged 169.
- Jericho, walls of, fell, 1454 before Christ.
- Jerome, of Prague, burnt May 30, 1416.
- Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 587 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, Aug. 31, 70; taken by Robert, duke of Normandy, who was there elected king of it, 1100.
- Jesuits, society of, established by Ignatius 1536; expelled France 1764; ditto Spain 1767; ditto from Naples 1768.
- Jesus Christ was born Monday, Dec. 25, in the year of the world 4005; in that of Rome 752; four years before the common æra; his first ministry in 30; baptized by John 30; celebrated the last passover and instituted the sacrament in its stead, Thursday, April 2; crucified April 3; at three in the afternoon, rose April 5; ascended Thursday, May 14, following; which was in his 33d year.
- Jesus Christ, order of the knights of, instituted 1320.
- Jewel, bishop of Sarum, died 1571, aged 49.
- Joan of Navarre, Henry IV's widow, died 1437.
- Job died 1553 before Christ, aged 189.
- John, St. the feast of, instituted 313.
- John's St. monastery, near Smithfield, built 1104; burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble 1381.
- John, order of the knights of St. of Jerusalem, instituted 1099; removed to Rhodes 1300; removed again to Malta 1329; expelled England 1540.
- John, the youngest son of Henry II. born at Oxford 1166; crowned May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avis, and married Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême; went to Paris 1201; besieged the castle of Mirabel, and took his nephew Arthur, prisoner, August 1203, whom he murdered; the same year, he was expelled the French provinces, and afterwards recrowned in England; imprisoned his queen 1208; banished all the clergy in his dominions 1208;

- 1208 ; was excommunicated 1209 ; landed in Ireland June 8, 1210 ; surrendered his crown to Pandolf the pope's legate ; May 25, 1213, absolved July 20 following ; lost his treasure and baggage, as he passed through the marshes at Lynn, 1216 ; died of a fever, at Newark castle, Oct. 18, 1216 ; and was succeeded by his son, Henry III.
- John, king of France, taken prisoner, by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, but afterwards ransomed for 500,000 l. died at the Savoy, on a visit, 1360,
- John's town, St. Antigua, destroyed by a storm, Aug. 17, and 31, 1772.
- Johnson, Rev. Samuel, degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, for a libel, Dec. 1, 1686.
- Johnson, Rev. John, born 1662, died 1725.
- Joseph and Mary, with Jesus, returned to Nazareth three years before the common æra.
- Jubilee, the establishment of the, among the Christians, instituted by pope Boniface VIII. at the end of every century ; it was afterwards every 50 years ; then every 25 years, at which period it is now fixed, 1300.
- Jude, St. wrote his epistle in 71. Feast of, instituted 1090.
- Judges appointed, and the kingdom divided into six circuits, 1176. Their salaries augmented, and they appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1759.
- Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Christ.
- Julian the apostate sent a vicar into Briton 358, died 363, aged 31.
- Julius Agricola totally subdued the Britons 78.
- Juries first instituted 979.
- Justices of the peace first appointed 1076.
- Justices itinerant appointed 1176.

K.

- Katherine's, St. priory, near Tower-hill, built 1150.
- Keil, John, the astronomer, born 1671, died 1721.
- Kenelworth castle and monastery built 1120.
- Kennet, Rev. Basil, died 1714.
- Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn 1534.
- Kettering, in Northamptonshire, burnt 1767.
- Keyser, architect of Amsterdam, born 1565, died 1621.
- Kidder, bishop of Bath, killed in his bed by the fall of a stack of Chimnies, in the great storm, 1703.
- Killegrew, Anne, died 1685, aged 24.
- King of England, the title first used 1542.
- King's speech, the first delivered 1107, by Henry I.
- King, Dr. William, born 1663, died 1712.
- King, Sir Peter, lord chancellor, died 1729, aged 76.
- Kirieleyson brought first into the Litany 960.
- Kissing the pope's foot first practised 709.
- Knee first ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus 1275.

- Kneller, Sir Godfrey, painter, died 1723, aged 76.
 Knight, Mr. Cashier of the South-sea company, absconded with 100,000l. 1720; compounded with the company for 10,000l. and returned to England 1743.
 Knighthood first instituted 540.
 Knights Baronets renewed by Henry VII. 1485.
 Knox, John, the reformer, born 1515, died 1572.
 Kouli Kan usurped the Persian throne March 11, 1732; assassinated June 8, 1747.

L.

- Lacteals, the discovered by chance in opening a dog, by Afellius, July 23, 1622; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, surgeon of London, 1770.
 Lambert burnt in Smithfield 1538.
 Lamb, Dr. murdered in the Streets of London, June 24, 1628.
 Lambeth college and chapel founded by Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, 1196.
 Lancaster, duchy court of, established 1376.
 Lancaster, Plantagenet, earl of, beheaded at Pomfret, March 23, 1321.
 Lansdown, George, lord, born about 1667, died 1736.
 Lanterns invented by king Alfred 800.
 Latimer, bishop of Worcester, burnt at Oxford, October 16, 1555.
 Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy about 581.
 Lauderdale, duke of, died, Aug. 24, 1682.
 Launceston monastery, in Cornwall, built 1149.
 Laws of Edward the confessor composed 1065.
 Lazarus raised from the dead 33, died Dec. 17, 63.
 Lazarus, St. order of knighthood, instituted 1119.
 Lee, archbishop of York, died 1544, aged 62.
 Legates from Rome first sent 1183.
 Leibern castle, Kent, built about 1190.
 Leicester collegiate church built 1334.
 Liege, the city of, taken by the English 1702.
 Leipsick university founded 1409.
 Leland, John, the antiquary, died 1552, aged about 45.
 Leland, Dr. died January 16, 1766, aged 75.
 Lenox, earl of, regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
 Lent, the fast of, instituted 140 first established in Kent, by Ercombert, 641.
 Leo IX. the first pope that kept up an army, 1054.
 Leofricus, the first bishop of Exeter, died 1073.
 Leonard's, St. monastery, at Stratford, by Bow, built 1181.
 Lestock, vide Matthews.
 Lewis, St. king of France, died Aug. 25, 1270.
 Lewis, Philip of France's son, laid claim to the crown of England and landed with an army in the isle of Thanet, May 23, 1216.

- Leyden university founded 1575.
 Library, first public one founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 before Christ. The first private library, the property of Aristotle, 534 before Christ. Alexandrian, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt 47 before Christ.
 Literary property, statute in favour of, passed in the eighth year of queen Anne.
 Lights first used in churches in the day time 409.
 Lilburne, John, whipt Feb. 19, 1638, died Aug. 1657.
 Lilly, William, the astrologer, born 1602, died 1681.
 Lilly of Navarre, order of the knights of the, instituted 1048.
 Lilye, William, the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.
 Lima and Callao, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, Oct. 28, 1746.
 Lincoln's-Inn, the palace of the bishop of Chichester about 1226. Converted into an Inn of Court about 1310.
 Lincoln Cathedral built 1076; priory built 1270.
 Linus and Orpheus flourished 1281 before Christ.
 Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755; the Custom-House burnt May 31, 1766.
 Lisle, lady, beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2, 1685.
 Litanies first used in churches, 443.
 Livy, the historian died 17 after Christ, aged 76.
 Logarithms invented by lord Napier, of Scotland, 1614.
 Lollard, Walter, began to propagate his opinions 1315, burnt 1351; his followers proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.
 Longbeard, William Fitz-Osbert, a lawyer so called, a notorious ruffian, hanged at Tyburn in 1197.
 Lord Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.
 Lord Mayor's shews instituted 1453.
 Lorenzetti, Amb. painter of Sienna, flourished 1330, died aged 83. He was the first that painted rains, storms, and winds.
 Lotteries first established 1694.
 Louis XV. king of France, stabbed by Damien, but not mortally, Jan. 5, 1757.
 Louis, St. the order of, instituted, May 10, 1693.
 Louisbourg taken by the English, June 17, 1745; given up to the French 1749; retaken July 22, 1758.
 Lubeck, city of, burnt to ashes 1209, again 1276.
 Lucan, born at Corduba, in Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned and bled to death in a bath, April 30, 64.
 Lucas, de Leyden, the painter, died 1533, aged 40; whose print of a bagpiper sold for 16 pounds.
 Lucas, Revd. Dr. Richard, born 1648, died blind 1715.
 Lucas, Dr. of Dublin, died Nov. 5, 1771.
 Lucca, its republic founded, 300.
 Lucian, the prophane author of the Dialogues, was a scandal

to all sober men, he made a banter of the Pagan religion, and mocked Christianity; for he ran up and down the streets of Rome, and cried out, one three, and three one, in derision of the doctrine of the Trinity. In some part of his time lived Titus the son of Vespasian; Domitian and Trajan emperors; and Quadratus and Ignatius fathers; Clitus and Anacletus bishops of Rome; Jehunda Benthoma Favorinus the philosopher, &c. Lucian died unlamented, 113.

Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, he reigned 77 years, founded the first christian church in London, at St. Peter's Cornhill, which was made the see of an archbishop, till removed to Canterbury, 179.

Lucretius born at Rome 95; put an end to his life, in a raging fit, in 52 before Christ.

Luke, St. wrote his Gospel in 55; died about the year 70, aged 80.

Ludgershall Castle, Wilts, built before 1199.

Lycurgus, the Spartan Law-giver, born 926; established his body of laws in Lacedemon 884; died in Crete 872 before Christ.

Lymming monastery built 634.

Lynn priory built 1271.

Lyfimachus, the Macedonian general, died 281 before Christ, aged 80.

Lyons, in France, founded by Lucius Plancus 43 before Christ.

Lyons Inn established 1420.

Lyttleton, bishop of Carlisle, the antiquarian, died in 1770.

M.

Macedonian war commenced 200 before Christ.

Madeira, island of, discovered by the Portuguese 1416.

Madras taken by the English 1746.

Madrid built 936 before Christ.

Magliabechi, the historian, died 1714, aged 81.

Maidstone priory founded 1394.

Malcolm, Sarah, executed in Fleet-street, for a murder in the Temple, March 7, 1733.

Malden, Essex, built 28 before Christ; rebuilt 919: priory built 1291.

Malsbury Abbey found in 642; Castle built 1134.

Malo's, St. reduced to ashes by the English 1695.

Malt tax established 1697.

Malvern priory, in Worcestershire, built 1171.

Man, Isle of, governed by its own kings from 1065 till 1266, when William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, stiled himself lord of Man in 1403; William, lord Stanley, became lord of Man, in whose family that title continued till it was annexed to the crown of England, June 1765.

Mandeville,

- Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, died 1733, aged between 60 and 70.
- Manetho, the Egyptian Historian, flourished 261 before Christ.
- Manilla, taken, July 27, 1757.
- Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 384 before Christ.
- Manning, Cromwell's spy, put to death abroad, by order of Charles II. 1655.
- Mansion-house, London, founded October 23, 1739; inhabited 1752.
- Maratti, Carlo, Italian painter, born 1625, died 1713.
- Marca, archbishop of Paris, born 1594, died 1662.
- Marcion began to spread his heresy about 134.
- Margaret, queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewksbury, May 4, 1471.
- Margaritone, painter, of Arezzo, in Italy, inventor of the art of gilding with leaf-gold in bole armoniac, died 1275, aged 77.
- Marise, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged and quartered for piracy, 1241; the first punishment of the kind.
- Mark, St. wrote his gospel in 44, died in 68; feast instituted 1090.
- Mark, order of knights of St. founded at Venice 330, revived 1562.
- Marlborough priory in Wiltshire, built 1310.
- Marloe, Christopher, killed by his rival, 1533.
- Marot, Clement, French poet, born 1495, died 1544.
- Marriage in Lent forbid 364, forbid the 1015.
- Marriage act passed June 1753.
- Marshals of France instituted 1436.
- Martin, St. died about 402; feast of, instituted 812.
- Mary de Medicis, queen-mother of France, visited England 1638.
- Massacre, at Constantinople, of 35,000 persons, in 532; at Milan, of 300,000, by the Goths, 539; at Paris, August 14, 1572; of Amboyna, 1623; of the Irish, when 40,000 English protestants were killed, October 23, 1641; of Glencoe, Feb. 13, 1693.
- Master of the ceremonies first appointed 1603.
- Matham, engraver of Haerlem, born 1571, died 1631.
- Matilda, Stephen's queen, crowned Easter-day 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Henningham-castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Feverham.
- Matthew, St. wrote his gospel in 44, died in 65.
- Matthews, John, hanged at Tyburn for a treasonous libel, Nov. 6, 1716.
- Matthews and Lestock, admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadrons from Toulon, to escape, Feb. 1746.
- Matthias was high-priest six years before Christ.

Mauritians,

- Mauritians, order of the knighthood of, instituted in Savoy 1490.
- Mauritius, alias O-Fihely, archbishop of Tuam, died June 8, 1513.
- Maximilian, the emperor, enlisted as a subject and captain under Henry VIII. when he invaded France in 1513.
- Mayne, Rev. Dr. Jasper, born 1604; died 1672.
- Mazzuoli, painter of Parma, born 1504, died 1540, inventor of etching.
- Mead, Dr. Richard, born 1673, died 1754.
- Meaux monastery, in Yorkshire, built 1150.
- Mercer's chapel first built, and dedicated to St. John at Acon, 1189.
- Mercers company incorporated, 1393.
- Merlin, then Ophet, lived in 477.
- Merton priory founded, 1117.
- Messenian war, first, 743; second, 685 before Christ.
- Methodists, first appearance of; 1740.
- Mexico seized by the Spaniards 1521.
- Mezeray, the French historian, born 1610, died 1683.
- Michael, St. monastery, near Halifax, in Yorkshire, founded 1376.
- Michael, St. order of knighthood instituted in France, 1469.
- Microscopes first used in Germany 1621.
- Middleton monastery, Dorset, built by Athelstan, 926.
- Middleton, Dr. Conyers, born 1683, died 1750.
- Mill, Rev. Dr. John, born about 1645, died 1707.
- Miller, Rev. James, born 1703, died 1743.
- Milo banished for killing Clodius, 52 before Christ.
- Mint, London, established, 1066.
- Minos, the law-giver, reigned at Crete 1432 before Christ.
- Minster monastery, in the Isle of Thanet, built 647.
- Minutia, the vestal, on suspicion of unchastity, buried alive 337 before Christ.
- Mississippi scheme 1720.
- Monastery, the first, founded, to which the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270.
- Money first made of gold and silver, at Argos, 894 before Christ.
- Monk, general, arbiter of England's fate 1659, made duke of Albemarle, July 12, 1660.
- Monks first associated 328.
- Monteija, order of knighthood instituted in Spain 1223.
- Montreal taken by the English 1760.
- Moon, order of the knights of, instituted in Sicily 1464.
- Moorfields made into walks 1614, planted 1740.
- Moore, Roger, his conspiracy in Ireland, 1641.
- Moravians, a religious sect, first appeared 1743.
- Morea Castle, at the Havanna, taken by the English 1762.
- Morley, lord, tried at Westminster-Hall for murder, 1666.
- Mortality,

- Mortality, great one, 1094; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among men at Oxford, 1471; among youth 1589; at York, when 11,000 persons died, August 1691.
- Mortars, for bombs, first made in England 1543.
- Mortimer, Roger, earl of March, hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 29. 1330.
- Mortmain-act passed May 20, 1736.
- Moss, Rev. Dr. Robert, born about 1667, died 1729.
- Motteaux, Peter, murdered, 1718, aged 58.
- Mountford, William, born 1659, murdered, aged 32.
- Mughouse-riot, in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, for which five persons were hanged, July 23, 1716.
- Murray, earl of, regent of Scotland, assassinated, Jan. 23, 1570.
- Muscovy, Peter, Czar of, visited England, in the disguise of a common man, working in a ship-yard, 1693.
- Muskets first used in France, at the city of Arras, 1414.
- Museum established 1753.

N.

- Nash, Richard, Esq; was born in the town of Swansea in Glamorganshire, on the 18th of October, in the year 1673. His father was a gentleman, whose principal income arose from a partnership in a glass-house; his mother was niece to colonel Poyer, who was killed by Oliver Cromwell for defending Pembroke Castle against the rebels, 1673.
- Naturalization bill, passed 1753, repealed soon after.
- Navarre, Margaret, queen of, died 1549.
- Navy-office founded. Dec. 4. 1644.
- Naylor, the quaker, whipped and pilloried for personating our Saviour, Dec. 4, 1656.
- Netley Abbey, Hampshire, built 1239.
- Newark Priory, in Surry, built between 1189 and 1199.
- Newcastle upon Tyne, founded by Robert, son to William the conqueror, 1081. 120 laymen and several priests, women, &c. drowned by an inundation 1339. Burnt to the ground by accident 1349.
- Newfoundland discovered by Sebastian Cabot 1520.
- New-Forest, in Hampshire, made 1079.
- New-River, first brought to London at the expence of Sir Hugh Middleton, 1614.
- Nicot, John, who introduced tobacco into France, died 1600.
- Nineveh destroyed by the Medes, 612.
- Norfolk, duke of, beheaded 1547.
- Norfolk, duke of, beheaded on Tower-Hill, May 8, 1572.
- Norman, John, lord mayor of London, was the first that went to be sworn at Westminster-Hall by water 1453.
- Normandy invaded on all hands, 1117.
- Normans massacred at Durham 1069.
- Norris, Revd. John, born 1657, died after 1710.

Northallerton,

- Northallerton priory in Yorkshire, built 1354.
 Northampton priory built 1270. The town burnt by accident
 Sept. 3, 1675.
 Northumberland, Dudley, duke of, beheaded on Tower-Hill,
 Aug. 21, 1553.
 Northumberland, earl of, beheaded at York 1572.
 Norwich burnt and destroyed by Sweyn king of Denmark 1004;
 cathedral and monastery built 1096; priory built 1270.
 Nottingham burnt to ashes 1140.
 Nova-Scotia peopled from England 1749.
 Numantine war commenced 141 before Christ.
 Nuneaton nunnery, in Warwickshire, built 1144.

O.

- Odiham castle, Hampshire, built before 1199.
 Oecolampadius, the reformer, died in 1531, aged 49.
 Offa, king of Mercia, died 794, his dyke made 774.
 Ogilby, John, the geographer, born 1600, died 1676.
 Old Bailey, Session-house elegantly rebuilt 1773. The lord
 mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the
 jury, and a number of spectators, caught the jail distemper,
 of which they died, May 1750; fatal to several in 1772.
 Oldcastle, Sir John, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar,
 1418, for heretically denying the pope's supremacy; and is
 said to be the first protestant that was destroyed for that
 religion.
 Oldmixon, John, born in the reign of George I.
 Olympiads, 1st in 776; 2d in 772; 3d in 768; 4th in 764;
 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 728; 15th
 in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21st in 696; 23d in
 688; 24th in 614; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in
 668; 29th in 664; 39th in 624; 43d in 608; 46th in 566;
 55th in 560; 56th in 506; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 before
 Christ.
 Orange, William, prince of, born Nov. 4, 1650; created
 Statholder, July 3, 1672; married the princess Mary of
 England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England,
 Feb. 13, 1689. Vide William III.
 Organs first used in churches 660.
 Orleans, duke of, assassinated at Paris, by order of the duke
 of Bourgoyne, Nov. 23, 1407.
 Orleans, the siege of, May 1418; again 1563.
 Orpheus, the epic poet of Crotona, flourished 576 before
 Christ.
 Osbernus, the historian, lived in 1020.
 Osnaburgh bishopric founded 780.
 Osney monastery built 1139.
 Ossian flourished as a poet in 300.
 Otho, emperor of Germany, visited England 1207.
 Ottoman, king of the Turks, 1293, from whom that empire is
 called the Ottoman empire.

Ouin, Peter, conspired to kill the king of France 1598.
Oxford university founded by Alfred 886; its castle built 1071;
new theatre built 1669; a terrible fire at, on April 25,
1671.

P.

Pace, Richard, dean of St. Paul's, died 1532, aged 50.
Padua built 1269 before Christ.
Palatine, prince of the Rhine, visited England 1612; and
married James the First's daughter.
Palamos, in Spain, taken by the French 1694.
Palladio, the architect, flourished in 1576.
Panama totally destroyed by fire 1737.
Papal usurpation took place 607.
Paper made of cotton rags was in use in 1000; that of linen
rags in 1170; the manufactory of, introduced into England,
at Dartford in Kent, 1588.
Pardons, general ones, at coronations, first granted 1327.
Paris, Mathew, the historian, died 1259.
Paris, the city of, consumed by fire, 588, university founded
792.
Parishes first appointed in England 643.
Park, the first in England, made by Henry I. at Woodstock,
1123.
Park, St. James's, received its name from Henry VIII. when it
was a wild wet field. Improved and planted by Charles II.
Parliament began under the Saxon government. The first
regular one was in king John's reign. The epoch of the
House of Commons, Jan. 20, 1265; that, remarkable for
the epoch in which were first formed the parties of court
and country, June 26, 1621. A peer elected and sat as a
member of the House of Commons 1649. The House of
Commons committed a secretary of state to the Tower,
Nov. 18, 1678. Their speaker refused by the king 1679.
Bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694. The first British
one met, October 24, 1707. Act passed for Septennial ones
1716. The lord mayor and an alderman of London com-
mitted to the Tower by the House of Commons, 1771.
Parmenides, the philosopher, lived 505 before Christ.
Parry, Dr. executed for a plot against Elizabeth, 1585.
Parthenian games first instituted 1262 before Christ.
Partridge, John, the astrologer, died 1715.
Parties known by court and country, first distinguished 1621.
Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491. The first cele-
brated in the new temple at Jerusalem, April 18, 515 before
Christ.
Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604, died 1681.
Paul, St. converted 33; caught up into the third heaven 44;
visited Athens and Corinth 50; wrote his first epistle to the
Corinthians, and that to the Galatians 51; returned to
Ephesus

Ephesus 52 ; wrote his first epistle to the Theſſalonians 52 ; his ſecond 53 ; put into bonds, and brought to Rome 55 ; wrote his ſecond epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Romans 58 ; thoſe to the Philippians, Ephesians, Coloſſians, and Philemon 62 ; that to the Hebrews 63 ; his first epistle to Timothy and that to Titus 65 ; his ſecond epistle to Timothy 66 ; died June 29, 67. Feaſt of, inſtituted 812.

Paul's, St. London, was built by Ethelbert, king of Kent, on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 596 ; burnt 964 ; rebuilt and conſecrated 1240, having been 150 years building ; the ſteeple fired by lightning 1443 ; rebuilt, having been burnt down, 1631 ; again totally deſtroyed 1666 ; rebuilt 1710.

Paul's St. ſchool founded 1510.

Peers of France firſt inſtituted 778.

Peers, twelve, created at once, by queen Anne, 1711.

Pelaſgi, the deſcendants of Peleg, became a maritime power, 1057 before Chriſt.

Pembroke, earl of, choſen protector of England, Nov. 11, 1216, died May following.

Penn, William, firſt proprietor of Penſilvania, born 1644, died 1718.

Penſioners, band of, inſtituted 1539.

Percy, Henry, earl of Northumberland, the laſt male heir of that family, died 1669.

Perſecution by the Jews, the firſt in 33 ; the ſecond in 44. The firſt general one of the Chriſtians was under Nero, in 64 ; ſecond ditto, under Domitian, in 93 ; third ditto, under Trajan, 107 ; fourth ditto, under Marcus Aurelius, 164 ; fifth ditto, under Severus, 202 ; ſixth ditto, under Maximinus, 235 ; ſeventh ditto, under Decius, 250 ; eighth ditto, under Valerian, 257 ; ninth ditto, under Aurelian, 272 ; 10th ditto, under Diocleſian, 302 ; eleventh ditto, by the Arians, under Conſtantius, 337 ; 12th ditto, under Julian the apoſtate, 361.

Perſian army, fearing they ſhould be cut off by the Romans, threw themſelves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 of them periſhed, 424.

Peru diſcovered in 1532.

Peter, St. baptized Cornelius, and eſtabliſhed a biſhopric at Antioch, 37 ; eſtabliſhed the ſee of Rome, 41 ; imprifoned the ſame year ; wrote his firſt epistle 60 ; his ſecond ditto 66 ; died 76. Feaſt of, inſtituted 312.

Peter-pence granted firſt to the pope, 720.

Peterborough monaſtery built 659 ; city nearly deſtroyed by the Danes 1117.

Pharaoh, ordered all the male-children of the Hebrews to be deſtroyed 1573 ; drowned with his hoſt in the Red Sea, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Chriſt.

Pharos of Alexandria built 282 before Chriſt.

- Philetus of Cos, poet and grammarian, flourished 280 before Christ.
- Philip, king of Spain, renounced his crown to his son, on whose death he was rechosen, 1724.
- Philip, king of Castile, driven by a storm to England 1505.
- Philips, Cath. the celebrated Orinda, born 1632, died 1644.
- Philippa, queen of England, died at Windsor, Aug. 15, 1369, and was buried at Westminster.
- Philippine Isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1706.
- Philpot, John, an alderman of London, stabbed Wat Tyler in Smithfield, 1381.
- Phoecean, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.
- Physicians, college of, founded 1523.
- Physic garden, Oxford, endowed, 1651, by the earl of Danby.
- Picts Wall, between England and Scotland, built 125 before Christ.
- Pilate made governor of Judea 27; slew himself 40.
- Pisano, Giunto, a Grecian painter, sent for to Florence by the Senate 1236.
- Pitt, Rev. Christian, born 1699, died 1748.
- Pizarro, admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.
- Plantagenet, Geoffrey, earl of Anjou, married the empress Maude, 1127; invaded Normandy, 1137.
- Plate act passed, May 1756.
- Platina, the historian died 1481, aged 60.
- Pleading introduced 786.
- Plotinus, the philosopher, died in 370.
- Plymouth burnt, by the French 1377.
- Plympton monastery, in Devonshire, founded 1113.
- Poland first established as a sovereignty, by Lechus I. in 550; embraced Christianity 965. King Stanislaus carried off by a party of the Confederates, and wounded, but soon after recovered his liberty, Nov. 3, 1771. The crown dismembered of several extensive districts 1772.
- Polignac, cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
- Politicians, the term first used in France 1569.
- Polybius, born at Megelopolis, 205 before Christ.
- Pomfret, Rev. Mr. died young, 1709.
- Pope, the title first assumed by the bishop of Rome 154, taken prisoner, and sent to Constantinople, 653. Three at one time 1416.
- Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1558.
- Popes residence of, removed to Avignon, under Clement VII. where it continued till 40 years after the council of Constance, demanded an annual sum from every cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused 1226. Collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England 1226. Their demand on England refused by parliament 1363.

- Portsmouth burnt 1265 ; again by the French 1377 ; again 1760 ; again 1770.
- Portuguese ambassador and his brother beheaded for murder, 1651.
- Portugal, kingdom of, founded 1139 ; king of, shot at, Sept. 3, 1758.
- Port Royal, in Jamaica, taken from the French in 1691, destroyed by an earthquake 1693.
- Post-office, general, established December 27, 1660 ; penny ditto, 1683.
- Post-horses and stages established 1483.
- Pouch, captain, the leader of an insurrection in Northamptonshire, hanged 1607.
- Pragmatic sanction first took place 1439 ; and again 1740.
- Praxiteles, the statuary, died after 288 before Christ.
- Praying, towards the east, first ordered by the pope 532.
- Predestination established by Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, in 470.
- Prince of Wales, the title of, first given the king's eldest sons, 1286.
- Priories, 110, suppressed by order of the Privy Council 1414.
- Prometheus struck fire from flints about 1715 before Christ. He being the first person, is said to have stolen it from heaven. Became author of all arts among the Greeks 1687 before Christ.
- Prophets, French pretended Dr. Emma would rise out of the grave, 1706.
- Protestantism, first tolerated in Germany 1624, ditto in Bohemia 1767.
- Prynne, William, born 1600 ; tried by the court of Star chamber 1633 ; stood in the pillory, May 1634 ; again 1637 ; took his seat in the long parliament, Nov. 28, 1640 ; died Oct. 24, 1669.
- Pulteney, William, struck out of the list of privy counsellors July 1, 1731, died, earl of Bath, in 1770.
- Pumps first invented 1425.
- Purification of the Virgin Mary, feast of, instituted 552.
- Purple, discovery of it, about 500 before Christ.
- Purple, the given to the cardinals by Paul II. 1465.
- Pyrrhus began to reign at Epirus 295 ; wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they 5000 ; killed as he was fighting, by a woman throwing a tile at his head, 272 before Christ.

Q.

Quin, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.

R.

Rabbit-woman, the affair of, 1726.

Racan, marquis of, French writer, born 1589, died 1670.

Radcliff, Dr. John, died Nov. 1, 1714.

Radclivian

Radclivian library, Oxford, opened, April 13, 1745.

Rain, violent in London, 1222 ; again 1233 ; so violent that the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas in 1330 ; so heavy that the corn was spoiled 1335 ; almost continually from the beginning of October to December 1338 ; from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348 ; again very violent, 1365.

Raine's charity took place 1758.

Rainwell, John, lord mayor of London, 1426.

Ramsey abbey, in Hampshire, built 972.

Ramsey abbey, in Huntingdonshire, built 969.

Ratisbon, built 1187 before Christ.

Ray, Rev. John, the mathematician, born 1628, died 1726.

Read, an alderman of London, sent for a common soldier, for refusing to pay an arbitrary benevolence to the king 1554.

Reading abbey founded by Henry I. 1135.

Recolets, the, established in France, 1584.

Redemption, the order of the knights of, instituted in Arragon, 1212.

Registers, parochial, first appointed 1538.

Religious houses in England, dissolved by parliament, 1539.

Retz, cardinal de, died 1679.

Rhees the last king of South Wales, killed 1094.

Rhodes nearly destroyed by an inundation 315 before Christ.

Taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, sold to a Jew, which weighed 720,000 pounds in 652.

Richmond palace built 1418, burnt down 1497.

Richmond, countess of, mother of Henry VII. 1509.

Ridley, bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.

Riot in St. George's fields, May 10, 1768.

Rippon monastery, in Yorkshire, built 677.

River, New, brought to London, 1614.

Rivers, Anthony, earl of, beheaded at Pontefract, June 13, 1483.

Rizzio, the musician, murdered March 9, 1566.

Robert, duke of Normandy, died in prison 1107.

Robin Hood and little John, highwaymen, 1189.

Rocheſter cathedral and monastery first built 610, rebuilt 1000, repaired 1102 ; city burnt 1139.

Roger de Hoveden, the historian, flourished 1192.

Rollo, first duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France, 876.

Rolls chapel, Chancery-Lane, built 1232.

Roman highways made in Britain 415 before Christ.

Roman empire in the east concluded 477.

Romans quitted Britain 418.

Romish jubilees first introduced 1300.

Ronsard, Peter, French poet, died 1585, aged 60.

Rosamond, mistress to Henry II. born 1172 ; shut up at Woodstock 1189.

Rosary,

- Rosary, or beads, first used in Romish prayers, 1090.
 Roscommon, earl of, died 1684.
 Rostoc university, in Mecklenburg, founded 1415.
 Rotherham monastery, in Yorkshire, built 1490.
 Roubilliac, the Sculptor, died 1762.
 Round table, the order of the knights of, instituted 500.
 Rowe, Elizabeth, died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.
 Rowley, William, cotemporary with Shakespear.
 Roxana, and her son Alexander, killed by Cassander, 311 before Christ.
 Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, born 1577, died 1640. He painted the banquetting-house at Whitehall, and the Luxemburg-gallery at Paris.
 Ruffel, admiral, died 1727, aged 75.
 Russia in 1700 first began their year from Jan. 1; assumed the title of empire 1721.
 Rutt, bishop of Dromore, died 1670.
 Rye burnt by the French 1377.
 Rye-house plot prevented by a fire that happened at Newmarket, March 22; discovered June 12, 1683.

S.

- Sabbatical year, the first, 1444 before Christ.
 Sabine virgins, the rape of the, by the Romans, 750 before Christ.
 Sackville, lord George, tried Aug. 15, 1760.
 St. Paul's, first stone of the present building laid, 1675.
 Saddles in use 349.
 Sadeler, John, the engraver of Bruffels, born 1550, died 1600.
 Salic law first quoted 1327.
 Salisbury priory built 1272.
 Salisbury, Richard Neville, earl of, beheaded 1461.
 Salisbury, countess of, the last of the Plantagenets beheaded May 27, 1340.
 Salisbury, Sally, died in Newgate, Feb, 25, 1724.
 Sallustius died in 34 before Christ.
 Salt office established 1660; duties formed June 15, 1702.
 Samnite war ended 272 before Christ, having continued 71 years.
 Sanctuaries instituted 617.
 Sandwich burnt by the Danes 1217; priory built 1271.
 Sanquir, lord, hanged for killing a fencing master 1612.
 Sappho, she lived 603 before Christ.
 Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English 1708; and erected into a kingdom.
 Sardinia, Victor Amadeus, king of, died in confinement, 1732.
 Sardinian ambassador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn field, burnt by accident Nov. 30, 1759.
 Sardis, city of, taken and burnt by the Athenians 504 before Christ.

- Saturn, temple of, founded and the festivals, called Saturnalia, instituted at Rome, Dec. 407, before Christ.
- Savage, Richard, born 1698 ; condemned for murder 1727 ; pardoned 1728 ; died about 1740.
- Saviour, St. monastery, in Southwark, built 1071 ; another in Bermondsey, built 1082.
- Saviour, order of the knights of St. instituted at Montreal 1120.
- Saunderson, the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.
- Savoy palace built 1245, converted into an hospital 1509.
- Saxe, count, died 1750, aged 54.
- Scævola Mutius, burnt his right hand, before Porfenna, for having accidentally killed his secretary, when he designed to have slain Porfenna himself, 508 before Christ.
- Scales, lord, murdered by a ferryman, Aug. 19, 1460.
- Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, died 1558, aged 75.
- Scipio, Ch. took the two camps of Aferahal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 prisoners, 214 before Christ.
- Scotch history began 328 before Christ ; their regalia and crown jewels taken and brought to England, with their coronation chair, now in Westminster-Abbey, 1296 ; their king and queen taken prisoners, but ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1247 ; king and queen of, visited England 1256 ; dowager-queen of, landed at Portsmouth, Jan, 26, 1552.
- Scotus, John, died 883.
- Scotus, Marianus, the historian, flourished 1086.
- Scribes and Pharisees, the sects of, commenced 31 before Christ.
- Sealing writings first introduced 1085.
- Seamen's widows, corporation of, erected, Oct. 13, 1732.
- Sedley, Sir Charles, born about 1639, died about 1720.
- Semper eadem first used as a motto for the king's arms 1702.
- Sepulchre, order of the knights of the, instituted 1090.
- Seraphims, order of the knights of, instituted 1334.
- Servetus burnt at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553.
- Sewell, Dr. George, died Feb. 8, 1727.
- Seymour, lady Jane, eighth wife of Henry VIII. died in child-bed, Oct. 1537 ; mother of Edward VI.
- Seymour, lord beheaded on Tower-Hill, March 20, 1549.
- Shaftsbury built by Alfred 879, monastery built 691.
- Shaftsbury, earl of, born 1671 ; died 1713.
- Sharp, archbishop of York, died 1714.
- Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufactory, 1467.
- Shebbeare, Dr. pilloried at Charing-cross 1758.
- Shengety monastery, in Cambridgeshire, built 1130.
- Shepery, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 33.
- Shepherd, James, executed for plotting to take away the life of George I. March 1717.
- Sherborn Castle built 1135.

Sherburne, Sir Edward, born 1618; killed in a mutiny at Oxford, June 12, 1646.

Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1685, died 1738.

Sheriffs first appointed in England 1079; one of London fined 50l. for kneeling too near the lord mayor at prayers 1479; sheriffs first drank to, by way of election to the office, by the lord mayor 1486.

Sherlock, William, dean of St. Paul's, born 1641, died 1707.

Shillings first coined in England 1505.

Ship, the first seen in Greece, arrived at Rhodes, from Egypt, 1485 before Christ.

Ship, order of the knights of, instituted, 1252.

Shrewsbury monastery founded 1033.

Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1292 before Christ.

Side-saddles first used in England 1388.

Siena, Bal, Parissian painter, born 1481, died 1536; was the first who painted scenes for the theatre.

Sigebert, the historian, died 1113.

Sigismund visited England 1416, died 1438, aged 60.

Silesia taken by the king of Prussia 1740.

Silk first brought from India 274; the manufactory of, introduced into Europe from India by some monks 551; first worn by the clergy in England 1534.

Silver first coined in Rome 266 before Christ.

Simnel, Lambert, the impostor, crowned king in Ireland 1487.

Simon Magus came to Rome 41.

Simon and Jude, festival of, instituted 1091.

Simonides, the poet, flourished 503 before Christ.

Singing established in churches 67.

Sion monastery, near Brentford, built 1415.

Sion college, founded by Dr. Thomas White 1683; incorporated 1664.

Sirani, Elizabeth, Italian paintress, born 1638, died 1664.

Sixtus, Quintus, pope, 1585.

Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, died 1529.

Skinner's company incorporated 1327.

Slave-trade, epoch of, with the Portuguese 1443; with the English 1562. Vide African company.

Slingby, Sir Henry, governor of Hull, with Dr. Hewit, beheaded on Tower-Hill, June 8, 1658.

Sloane, Sir Hans, born 1660, died Jan. 11, 1752.

Smart, Rev. Christopher, died 1771.

Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1638, died 1710.

Smollet, Dr. died Sept. 17, 1771.

Smyrna, built by the people of Cumæ, 1050 before Christ, destroyed by an earthquake 1040.

Snow for eleven days in 1672.

Society, Royal, instituted Dec. 30, 1660; incorporated 1663; for reformation of manners, formed 1698; promotion of christian knowledge, established 1699; prop. of gospel, incorp.

- corp. 1701 ; Antiquarian, ditto, Nov. 2, 1751 ; Arts and sciences, instituted 1753 ; Marine, estab. 1756 ; of artists, incorp. Feb. 26, 1764 ; Irish working schools, incorp. Oct. 1733 ; American philotophical, instituted Jan. 2, 1769.
- Socrates, the philosopher, died 400 before Christ, aged 70.
- Solar year introduced by Julius Cæsar, 45 before Christ.
- Solomon's isles, in America, discovered 1569.
- Solway Mofs began to flow, Dec. 1771.
- Somerfet, duke of, made protector 1547 ; deprived 1549 ; beheaded on Tower-Hill, Jan. 28, 1553.
- Somerfet, Henry Beaufort, duke of, beheaded at Hexham, May 15, 1464.
- Somerfet-house built by the duke of Somersfet, protector, 1549.
- Sonner, William the antiquarian, born 1606, died 1669.
- Sorbonne, the, founded 1250 ; university founded in 1253.
- South, Rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633, died 1716.
- South-Sea act passed, May 6, 1716 ; its bubble 1720.
- Southwark monastery (St. Saviour's) built 1098.
- Southwell minister, at St. Neots, founded 630.
- Sowing corn, &c. the art of, taught by Ceres, 109 before Christ.
- Spain, Old became subject to the Saracens in 713 ; and recovered from them 1093.
- Spain, New, discovered 1518.
- Spain, Charles, king of, landed at Portsmouth on a visit, Dec. 1703.
- Spectacles invented 1299.
- Speed, John, the historian, died July 1629, aged 76.
- Spencer, John, dean of Ely, died 1693, aged 62.
- Spencers, father, son, and grandson. The father hanged at Bristol, aged 90, in October, 1326. The son hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24 following. The grandson beheaded at Bristol 1400.
- Sphere, invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, in 209 before Christ.
- Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, born 1653 ; died 1727.
- Sponsors first instituted 130.
- Sports allowed on Sundays, after service, 1617.
- Spotswood, archbishop of St. Andrews, born 1565, died 1639.
- Stafford, Humphrey, for rebelling against Henry VII. beheaded at Tyburn 1486.
- Stafford, lord, beheaded, through the perjury of false witnesses, May 12, 1642.
- Stamp-duties instituted June 28, 1624.
- Stamford priory built 1356.
- Stanstead monastery in Herefordshire, built 1431.
- Staples Inn, established, 1413.
- Stapleton, Walter, bishop of Exeter, murdered in London, by

- by an insurrection of the people, for siding with the court
1326.
- Star, order of the knights of the, instituted in France
1022.
- Star-chamber, court of, instituted 1487 ; abolished 1641.
- Steele, Sir Richard, died, Sept. 1, 1729, aged about 53.
- Stephen, the first martyr, died, Dec. 26, 33.
- Stephen III. was the first pope who was carried to the Lateran,
on mens shoulders 752.
- Stephen's, St. Chapel, Westminster, built 1115.
- Stephens, Mrs. rewarded for her medicine, March 1740.
- Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1549.
- Stilpo, the philosopher, died about 294 before Christ.
- Stockholm, city of, began to be built 1253, revolution at,
1772.
- Stonehenge, supposed to be built by Aurelius, 461 before
Christ.
- Stow monastery, in Lincolnshire, built 1043.
- Stratford upon Avon, burnt Aug. 1, 1614 ; monastery built
in 700.
- Struensee and Brandt, Danish counts, beheaded at Copen-
hagen, April 28, 1772.
- Stubbe, Henry, born 1631, drowned 1676.
- Stukely, Dr. died 1765.
- Style altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but
once in four years, and the month Sextillis to be called Au-
gustus, 8 before Christ ; again, at Rome, by taking 12 days
off the calendar, 1582 ; the Gregorian style received at
Paris, by taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1582 ; again, at
London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, Sept. 2,
1752.
- Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels
on Tower-Hill, June 14, 1381 ; he founded
- Sudbury priory, in Suffolk, 1380.
- Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the Isle of
Anglesea, and burnt the Druids 59 ; defeated Boadicia at
London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons, the same year.
- Suetonius, the historian, flourished in 110 ; died after 117.
- Suffolk, duke of, murdered 1450.
- Suffolk, duke of, beheaded, Feb. 1554.
- Suffolk, Edmund de la Pole, earl of, beheaded on Tower-
Hill, in 1513.
- Sulpicius, the historian, died 420.
- Sun stood still at the command of Joshua 1454 before Christ ;
total eclipse of, April 22, 1715.
- Sunderland, Robert, earl of, died Sept. 28, 1702.
- Sun-dials invented 558 ; the first erected at Rome, when time
was first divided into hours, 293 before Christ.
- Sunning monastery built 1409.
- Surat taken by the English 1759.

- Surry, earl of, beheaded on Tower-Hill 1547.
 Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, born 1532, died 1611.
 Survey of England made at first by the order of Alfred 900 ; by William the conqueror 1080 ; by Charles II. 1668.
 Sweating-Sickness that carried off great numbers, Sept. 1485 ; again, but not so bad, 1507 ; again, so that in some towns half the people died ; in others, one third, 1517 ; again 1551.
 Sweden, kingdom of, established 1525.
 Sweyn, king of Denmark, drove Ethelred II. from his kingdom 1013, but was killed Feb. 2, 1013, at Gainsborough, and was buried at York.
 Swieten, baron Van, died June 1772.
 Swiss cantons, the republic founded 1338.
 Swiss soldiers, first in the pay of France, 1480.
 Synge, archbishop of Tuam, born 1659, died July 24, 1741.
 Sygigambis, the mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, starved herself to death 324 before Christ.

T.

- Talbot, lord chancellor, died 1737, aged 50.
 Tallard, marshal, taken prisoner by the English 1704.
 Talmud, the, made 117 before Christ.
 Tame monastery, in Oxfordshire, built 1134.
 Tamworth monastery, in Warwickshire, built 915.
 Tangiers destroyed by the English 1684.
 Tarquin died 493 before Christ, aged 90.
 Tar-water, first recommended by bishop Berkly, 1744.
 Tassa, Orland musician, died 1594.
 Tavistock monastery built 961.
 Taunton monastery built 1122.
 Taylor, John, the water-poet, died 1654, aged 74.
 Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East-India company, early in the last century ; a quantity of it brought from Holland by lord Arlington and lord Offory, 1666. It from this time became universal, and sold for 3 l. a pound.
 Tedworth, drummer of, transported 1661.
 Telescope invented by Zach. Janfen, a spectacle-maker, at Middleburgh, 1590.
 Temeswaer taken by the Imperialists, 1716.
 Temple-hall (Middle) rebuilt, 1572. Church founded, 1185. Present edifice built, 1240.
 Templers knights of, instituted 1013 ; abolished 1320 ; their church near Fleet-street built 1182.
 Tenths of church-livings first collected 1320.
 Terence died 159, aged 64 ; his comedies first acted 154 before Christ.
 Terpander, the musician, lived about 706 before Christ.

Teutonic

- Teutonic order, knights of the, instituted 1200; expelled Prussia 1323.
- Tewkesbury monastery built 715.
- Thales, the philosopher, born 640; died 572 before Christ.
- Thames was so low between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over, owing to so great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the sands bare several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day, 1214. Rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the Hall in boats, 1239; again 1703, and 1736. Dry at London-bridge, that many passed and repassed, June 1592. Ebbcd and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again three times in four hours, March 22, 1682.
- Thavy's Inn, established 1569.
- Thaymis, the poet, flourished 1104 before Christ.
- Theatins, the order of, founded 1594, established at Paris 1644.
- Theban war, 1225 before Christ.
- Thebes destroyed by Alexander, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing 339. Rebuilt by Cassander 315 before Christ.
- Theobald, Lewis, wrote in George the First's reign.
- Theodore, king of Corsica, abdicated his kingdom in 1737; sheltered himself in England, where he was confined for debt in the King's Bench prison, from whence he was released by an act of insolvency, and registered his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors in 1756; died in obscure lodging, in St. Ann's Soho, London, in 1757, and was buried in the church of St. Giles's in the Fields.
- Thermometers first invented by a Dutchman, 1610.
- Thespis, the poet, flourished about 536 before Christ.
- Thetford, burnt by the Danes 1010; monastery founded 1070.
- Thistle, the order of the, founded in Scotland 812; revived 1705.
- Thomas, Elizabeth, died Feb. 1731, aged 55.
- Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, in 1563; in the human body, by Oliver Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist; Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen; and Dr. Jolliffe, of England, 1653. Vide Lacæals.
- Thoresby, Ralph, the antiquarian, born 1658, died October 16, 1725.
- Thorn, bloody execution of protestants at, July 16.
- Thorney Abbey built 970.
- Thornhill, Sir James, painter, died 1734, aged 57.
- Thorp, Speaker of the House of Commons, murdered by the mob, 1460.
- Throgmorton, Francis, executed 1583.
- Thynne, Thomas, shot in his coach in Pall-Mall, Feb. 12, 1682.

- Tichfield Monastery, in Hampshire, built 1216.
 Tide ebbed and flowed three times in one hour, at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, May 31, 1582.
 Timeus, the historian, flourished 262 before Christ.
 Timotheus, St. disciple of St. Paul, died Jan. 25, 97.
 Tindal, Dr. Matthew, born 1657, died 1733.
 Tindale, William, hanged at Augsburgh, for translating the scriptures, 1536.
 Tithes first granted 855.
 Tiverton, 200 houses burnt down, June 5, 1731.
 Tobit born 749; cured of his blindness by his son 690; died 645 before Christ.
 Toleration act passed 1689.
 Tolet, Frances, the first jesuit that was made a cardinal, died 1596.
 Tonstall, Cuthbert, bishop of Durham, born about 1474; died Nov. 28, 1559.
 Torquatus, M. caused his own son to be put to death for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 before Christ.
 Tournements instituted by Henry, emperor of Germany, 935.
 Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Befancon, 1674. Petit of France invented the screw tourniquet 1718.
 Torre monastery, in Devonshire, built 1214.
 Touching for the king's evil, first introduced by Edward the Confessor, 1046.
 Tower of London built 1080; walled round 1099.
 Trade and plantation-office formed, Nov. 7, 1660.
 Tragedy, the first acted at Athens on a waggon by Theſpis, 535 before Christ.
 Trajan's pillar set up at Rome 114 before Christ.
 Transfiguration, the feast of, first observed 700.
 Trap, Rev. Dr. Jos. born 1679, died Nov. 1747.
 Trefilian, Sir Robert, chief justice, and others hanged at Tyburn, 1388.
 Tribunes of the people instituted at Rome 495; military ones, with consular power, created 345 before Christ.
 Tribute, of wolves heads paid in England 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year 48,000l. in 979.
 Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, by Theophilus of Antioch, about 150; the feast of, instituted 333.
 Trinity-house founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1515. Incorporated 1685.
 Trinidad, the isle of discovered 1497.
 Troy built 1255; burnt June 11, at night, 1184 before Christ.
 Turin university founded 1412.
 Turkey company established 1579.
 Turkish empire, founded 1299.
 Tuscan war commenced 312 before Christ.

Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed by Walworth, lord mayor of London, 1381.

U.

Ulysses flourished 1149 before Christ.

Unction, extreme, practised in the first century.

Uniformity, act of, passed 1559; took place, 1662.

United Provinces, the origin of, 1579.

Urbino VI. and Clement VII. and popes, in 1337.

Urbino, Raphael Sancio, the famous Florentine painter of the cartoons, at the queen's palace, born 1484, died 1520.

Urbino, painter, father of Raphael, born 1453.

Utrecht, peace of, April 1, 1713.

V.

Val, Claude de, the highwayman, hanged, Jan. 21, 1670.

Van Swieten, baron, died June 1762.

Vanburgh, Sir John, died March, 26, 1726.

Vaneck, John, painter, born 1370, died 1441. He first introduced oil colours.

Vanini died at Tholouse, a martyr to Atheism, being burnt Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.

Vaux, Nicholas, lord, died 1523.

Venables's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.

Venetiano, Dom. a painter of Venice, where he introduced the use of oil colours, flourished 1450.

Venice took its rise 452, reduced to ashes 1101, university founded 1592.

Vermeyer, John Cor, a Dutch painter, whose beard was so long as to touch the ground when he stood upright, born 1500, died 1559.

Vernon, admiral, died 1757, aged 73.

Verocchio, Andrew, a Florentine painter, who first found out the way of taking off the likenesses in plaister of Paris, born 1432, died 1488.

Verfailles, palace of, finished 1687.

Verstegan, Richard, wrote in Elizabeth's reign, died after 1625.

Vespasian conquered the isle of Wight 43.

Vesuvius, eruptions of, 79, 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was destroyed, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, 1538 at Puzzole, 1631, 1632 when 4000 persons and a large tract of land were destroyed, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771.

Victualling office instituted Dec. 10, 1663.

Vigo, galleons taken there by the English fleet, Oct. 12, 1702.

Vinci, I con. da, Italian painter, born 1445; died at Paris in the arms of Francis I. king of France, 1520.

Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, 69; died at Brundisium, in Italy 18 before Christ.

Virgin of mount Carmel, the order of the knights of, instituted 1607.

Virginia

- Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh 1584 ; planted by the English 1608.
 Virginius, killed his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Claudius, 449 before Christ.
 Viscount, the first in England created 1440.
 Vortigern made king of Britain, 447 ; deposed 455, reassumed the crown 457 ; deposed again, 469 ; burnt with his queen in a castle in Wales.
 Vortimer, son of Vortigern, succeeded to the government of Britain 455 ; died 457.
 Votes of the house of commons first printed 1671.
 Vulgate edition of the bible discovered, 218.

W.

- Wade, marshal, died 1748, aged 75.
 Wager, admiral, died 1743, aged 77.
 Wagstaffe, Rev. Thomas, born 1645, died 1712.
 Wales, first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, in 685. Divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis-land, 843 ; North Wales continued till 1093, when Henry II. subdued them ; South Wales continued till 1282, when Edward I. conquered the last of their princes, and created his first son prince of Wales ; which title has been continued to the eldest son of the king, ever since. The third division, Powis-land, continued till it was annexed to the crown of England, 1536.
 Wales, princess dowager of, (mother of George III.) died of a consumption Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.
 Wallace, Sir William, taken prisoner, hanged and quartered, 1305.
 Wallis, Rev. Dr. John, born 1616, died 1703.
 Walsham high-cross monastery built 1065.
 Walworth, lord mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler, with his mace, 1381.
 Warbeck, Perkin, executed at Tyburn, Nov. 1499.
 Warrants, general, declared illegal, Oct. 21, 1765.
 Waterford, in Ireland, built 1162.
 Warwick, earl of, made sole governor of king Henry VI. 1427 ; died 1440.
 Warwick, earl of, son to the duke of Clarence, beheaded on Tower-hill, Nov. 21, 1499.
 Warwick, Richard Neville, earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, and slain.
 Warwick abbey destroyed by the Danes 1016.
 Waverly monastery founded 1122.
 Weights and measures invented 890 before Christ.
 Wells cathedral built 766 ; the bishoprick founded 905.
 Wenlock monastery founded 1043.
 West admiral, died 1757 ; aged 43.
 Westbury monastery, in Somersetshire, built 1454.
 West-Indies

- West-Indies discovered by Columbus 1493.
 Westminster palace burnt 1540.
 Westminster abbey built by Sebert, king of Essex, on the spot where the temple of Apollo had once stood, about 600; its monastery, consecrated, by Edward the confessor, 1065; rebuilt, and consecrated, 1269.
 Westminster school founded, 1070; again by queen Elizabeth, 1560.
 Wexford, in Ireland built 1170.
 Whaley monastery in Lancashire built 1454.
 Wharton, Philip duke of, died about 1731.
 Whiston, William, the astronomer, born 1667; died 1752.
 Whitby, Rev. Daniel, born 1638; died 1726.
 Whitby monastery, in Yorkshire, founded 1075.
 White Eagle, order of the knights of the, instituted in Poland 1325.
 Whitefriars monastery, in Fleet-street, London, founded 1245.
 Whitefriars monastery in York, founded 1254.
 Whitefriars monastery, in Norwich, founded 1267.
 Whitefriars monastery, in Ipswich, founded 1279.
 Whitefriars monastery, in Hull, Yorkshire, founded 1280.
 Whitefriars monastery, in Scarborough, Yorkshire, founded 1315.
 Whitehall, great part burnt April 1690; totally consumed Jan. 5. 1698.
 Whitehall preachers appointed March 1724.
 Whitfield, Rev. George, excluded the church May 10, 1739; died 1770; aged 56.
 Whittington, Sir Richard, mayor of London 1377.
 Whittington, feast of, instituted 813.
 Whorwell abbey, in Southampton, built 972.
 Wickliffe, preached against the pope's supremacy, 1377; died 1385; and 40 years after, his bones were burnt for being a heretic.
 Wight, isle of, taken by the French July 13, 1377.
 Wildfire invented 663 by a Grecian.
 William, prince, only son of Henry I. shipwrecked in coming from Normandy, with 150 nobles 1120.
 Williams, bishop of Ofsory, born 1603; died Feb. 1672.
 Williams, Rev. Dr. Daniel, died 1716; aged 71.
 Willis, Dr. John, died 1703, aged 77.
 Willis, Dr. Browne, died Feb. 1760.
 Wills, privilege of making them, granted by Henry I. in 1100.
 Wilton, Arthur, the Historian, born 1596; died 1652.
 Wilton, Samuel, Esq; of London, bequeathed 20,000 l. to be lent out in small sums to industrious tradesmen 1771.
 Wilton nunnery built 972.
 Winondham monastery, in Norfolk, built 1106.
 Winborne nunnery built 712.
 Winchelsea, Anne, countess of, died 1720.

Winchester cathedral built 644; city burnt 1102; college founded 1387.

Winchcombe monastery in Gloucestershire, built 796.

Window tax, established, 7th of William III.

Windfor-castle built by Edward III. chapel built by Edward IV. 1473.

Wine sold by apothecaries as a cordial 1300. Licences established 1661. Sold at 20s. the ton, and the second sort at 13s. 4d. 1389.

Winfred's Well, Flintshire, built 1486.

Winkelman, Abbe, murdered at Trieste 1768.

Woburn, in Bedfordshire, burnt 1724.

Wollaston, Revd. William, born 1652; died 1724.

Wolsey, appointed minister to Henry VIII. in 1513; archbishop of York 1514; Cardinal 1515; chancellor Dec. 24, following; appointed legate 1518; resigned the seals Oct. 18, 1529; stripped of all he possessed Nov. following; died Nov. 18, 1530 aged 59.

Wolverhampton monastery built 1196.

Wood's patent for coining granted Jan. 1723.

Woodward, Dr. John born 1665; died 1708.

Woolston, Thomas, born 1669; punished for blasphemy 1729; died 1733.

Worcester Cathedral built 955; rebuilt, and monastery founded 1064.

Worshipping images first introduced in England 763.

Wotton, Rev. Dr. William, died 1726, aged 60.

Wren, Sir Christopher, died 1722, aged 91.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.

Wye monastery, in Kent, founded 1449.

Wymondham monastery, Norfolk, founded 1105.

X.

Xenophon died at Corinth 359 before Christ, aged about 90.

Ximenes, cardinal de, died 1517, aged 80.

Y.

Yalden, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1670; died 1736.

Yarmouth priory built 1278.

Yeomen of the guards first instituted 1486.

York, Richard, duke of, made protector of the kingdom, March 27, 1754; declared right heir to the crown 1460; slain at the battle of Wakefield 1460.

York built 1223 before Christ; city and cathedral built 632; burnt by the Danes 1069; monastery founded 1072; city burnt again 1179.

Young, Dr. Edward, died 1765, aged 81.

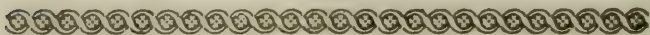
Z.

Zenodotus, librarian at Alexandria, 287 before Christ.

Zeuxis,

Zeuxis, the painter, flourished 468 before Christ.

Zuinglius killed in the Swiss war 1531, aged 44.



O C C U R R E N C E S.

That could not be so well ranged ALPHABETICALLY.

B E F O R E C H R I S T.

4004. **O**N the 4th day of the creation, at noon, according to Kennedy, the earth first received its diurnal motion..

3015. Universal corruption overspread the world. Destruction of men resolved on.

1921. The number of false divinities multiplying, gave occasion to the vocation of Abraham.

1715. About this time Epimetheus invented the art of making earthen vessels.

453. Aristarchus, the tragic poet, flourished.

331. A great many Roman ladies poisoned their husbands; 170 of them suffered death for it. This was the first example of such a crime.

280. Aristarchus, the astronomer, died aged 81.

212. Archimedes, the mathematician, killed.

204. Antiochus, son of Seleucus, fell sick, the cause of which his physician discovered to be a violent love for his father's wife; upon which Seleucus resigned his wife and part of his kingdom to his son.

160. Carthaginian war with the Romans, ceased.

A F T E R C H R I S T.

33. Ananias and his wife Sapphira struck dead.

47. A new island appeared in the Ægean sea.

48. On enquiry, there was found to be 1,544,000 citizens in Rome.

68. About this time, Christmas, Easter, Ascension-day, and Pentecost were established.

71. St. Bartholomew, martyred Aug. 24.

74. On examination, several persons at Rome were found to be 100, 120, 130, 131, 132, 138 and 140 years old; and two were advanced to 150.

232. Africanus Julius, the historian died.

291. There was a darkness at Rome at noon-day.

303. St. Alban, the first English martyr, died.

326. Our Saviour's cross found on Mount Calvary.

356. St.

356. St. Anthony, the Great, died in a desert, Feb. 14, aged 105.

389. At Rome, a pillar of fire was seen in the air during 30 days.

424. The Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 perished.

431. St. Augustin, father of the Latin Church, born 354, baptised 387.

446. Sept. 27, Constantinople suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and a terrible earthquake that overturned its walls and 17 towers.

546. St. Benedict, founder of the Benedictine order, died aged 66.

670. Glazing and building with stone, brought into England by Bennet, a monk.

694. St. Augustin, sent by pope Gregory to convert the Britons, landed in the Isle of Thanet 597, and was soon after made the first archbishop of Caterbury.

721. Godfathers and Godmothers forbad to marry.

998. Kyrieleison and Paralipomenon were accounted two eminent saints of the church; and he who could read Greek, passed for a forcerer.

1009. Peter made pope, and took the name of Sergius IV. he was the first pope, by birth a Roman, who changed his name.

1014. July 29, Basilus, emperor of the East, defeated the Bulgarians, and made 15,000 of them prisoners, whose eyes he caused to be put out, except one man in a hundred, to whom he left one eye, to serve as leaders to the rest.

1022. Bouchard, bishop of Worms, one of the most learned prelates of his time, died: the inventory of his worldly goods, consisting only of a hair-shirt, an iron chain, which served him for a belt, and three deniers in money.

1024. John XIX. a layman, made pope, by dint of money.

1038. Agilnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, who refused to crown Harold, died.

1054. Leo IX. the first pope that kept an army.

1074. The first English nobleman beheaded.

1091. On the 5th of October there fell a violent storm in several parts of England, especially at Winchelscomb, in Gloucestershire, where the steeple of the church was thrown down by thunder and lightning, and the crucifix, with the image of the virgin, was broken to pieces.

During the above, there was also a thick smoke which darkened the sky.

On the 17th of the same month, there happened a storm of wind at S. W. the same that blew in the late tempest, so dreadful to the whole nation. In London, it threw down

500 houses, and unroofed Bow-Church. At Old Sarum, the steeple and many houses were blown down.

1113. The water of the river Medway failed so much, that the smallest boats could not float in the channel. Also, the Thames was so low between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over; owing to so great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the sands bare several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day.

1114. During this year, several bridges in England, being then of timber, were broken down by the ice when it thawed, after a severe frost.

1120. 150 nobles and the king's son lost at sea, in coming from Normandy.

1134. On the second of August, just as king Henry was about to take ship, and sail for Normandy, there was a most terrible earthquake. During the earthquake, flames of fire burst out of certain rifts of the earth with great violence.

1159. Adrian IV. pope, an Englishman, died.

1160. Thirty German heretics came to England to propagate their opinions. They said they were Christians, but denied baptism, the Lord's supper, and matrimony; for which they were condemned by a council of bishops at Oxford, and delivered over to the secular arm. Accordingly, they were marked in the forehead with a red-hot iron, whipped and thrust out of doors naked, in the midst of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, an order having been published to the contrary, they died of hunger and cold.

1179. At Christmas, at a place called Oxen-Hall, near Darlington, in the bishoprick of Durham, the earth raised itself up like a lofty tower, and remained several hours in that posture; on a sudden, it sunk down again, with a horrid noise, and the earth sucked it in, that it made there a deep pit, which continues to this day. Mr. Camden supposes it to be the wells that are now called Hell kettles.

1193. Richard I. having obtained a victory over the French at Gisors, not we (says he) but Dieu et mon droit (i. e.) God and our right has obtained this victory; ever since, the kings of England have made it their motto.

1200. Peter Blois, the historian, died.

1201. Anvari, the Persian poet, died.

The custom of ringing a bell before the sacrament, when carried to the sick, that all who heard, might bow themselves, instituted.

1203. De Courcy, the privilege of standing covered before the kings of England, at their first audience, granted by John.

1221. Two impostors were crucified, for giving out that they were both of them the Messiah, or Christ; and two women were executed, the one for pretending to be the Virgin Mary, and the other Mary Magdalen.

1251. The

1251 The chimney of the chamber where the queen and her children lay, was blown down by a terrible storm, and her whole apartment at Windsor shaken and torn. Oaks in the park were rent asunder, and turned up by the roots, and all was accompanied with such a thunder and lightning as had not been known in the memory of man.

1262. The two companies of goldsmiths and taylors of London fought, and several were killed on both sides. The sheriffs appeased the tumult, and thirteen of the most mutinous of them were hanged, as were thirty citizens of Norwich, for quarrelling and fighting with the monks of that city.

1267. The king's half-brother killed a chief justice in Westminster hall.

1274. St. Thomas Aquinas, died aged 50.

1285. As the king and queen were talking together in their bed chamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants, who waited upon them, but did them no prejudice.

1293. October 14, Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared in Westminster-hall, in person, by summons, to answer a complaint against him, of the earl of Fife, where he pleaded his own cause.

1300. The establishment of the jubilee among the christians, instituted by pope Boniface VIII. at the end of every century; it was afterwards every fifty years, then every 25 years, at which period it is now fixed.

1327. Company, Skinners, incorporated 1327. Goldsmiths, 1327. Haberdashers, 1407. Grocers, 1429. Drapers 1430. Vintners, 1437. Ironmongers, 1464. Merchant-Taylors, 1466. Clothworkers, 1482. Fishmongers, 1536. Salters, 1558.

1330. The rains were so violent, that the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas. At Christmas, a westerly wind overthrew several houses and public edifices, tore up trees by the roots, and did a vast deal of mischief.

1338. It rained almost continually, from the beginning of October to the beginning of December, and then came a frost upon it, which lasted twelve weeks; yet, though the corn was destroyed by it in a great measure, the war with Scotland made money so scarce, that all sorts of grain were sold at a reasonable rate.

1340. Parliamentary grants to the king were in kind; this year 30,000 sacks of wool were in the grant.

1345. Abulfeda, the geographer, died aged 72.

1346. At the battle of Crecy, Edward the Black prince, first adopted, in memorial of this victory, the Bohemian crest and motto, viz. three Ostrich feathers, and Ich dien (i. e.) I serve, the king of Bohemia being slain in the action. Succeeding princes of Wales have continued it ever since.

1348. It rained from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together. This wet season caused
great

great floods, and a pestilence, which raged a whole year. The earth was at the same time barren, and even the sea did not produce such plenty of fish as formerly. The mortality was so great, that in the city of London two hundred bodies were buried every day in the charter house yard, besides those interred in other common burying places; this lasted from Candlemas to Easter.

1353. Was remarkable for the scarcity of corn and provisions in England and France, occasioned by a great drought. It was called the dear summer. Rye was brought out of Zealand to support the poor, who otherwise must have perished for want of sustenance.

1359. When king Edward was on his march within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a most dreadful hurricane of deadly piercing wind, that swelled a tempest of rain, lightning, and hail stones so prodigious, as to kill instantly six thousand of his horses, and a thousand of his best troops.

1364. April 8, died at the Savoy London, John, king of France.

1371. February 22, died at London, David, king of Scotland.

1374. Bull-running, at Tutbury, Staffordshire, instituted about.

1381. When Richard II. first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a tempest immediately arose, as had not been seen for many years. Several of the ships were dashed in pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the queen came over, was shattered and broken; which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away.

1389. A hurricane threw down many houses, destroyed cattle, and rooted up trees; this preceded a great mortality, especially among youth; and that a famine.

1392. A dolphin was taken near London-bridge ten feet long.

1394. Happened a conjunction of the two great planets, Saturn and Jupiter.

1408. There were royal jousts in Smithfield, between the earl of Hainault, and certain Hanoverians, challengers, and the earl of Somerset, and an equal number of Englishmen, defendants. The victory was on the Englishmen's side, for the earl overcame, and all the Englishmen but one.

1412. Black-rent established in Ireland.

1415. The church service changed throughout England, from the use of St. Paul, to that of Sarum.

1438. Nov. 25, a gust of wind blew off the leads of the Grey Friars church, and almost beat down the whole side of a street called the old exchange.

At Bedford on the day of the assizes, eighteen persons were killed,

killed, and many hurt, by the fall of a stair case.

1443. On Candlemas-day, St. Paul's steeple was fired by lightning, ditto the steeple of Waltham close was consumed, but the church was saved.

1446. There were two unusual combats within lists appointed. The first was by the prior of Kilmainham in Ireland, who impeached the earl of Ormond of high treason, and the place of trial was in Smithfield; but the quarrel was taken up by the king, and so decided without combat. The second was by one John David, an armourer, who impeached his master William Catur, of treason; but the latter being with his neighbours, intoxicated with wine, before he came to fight, he was unhappily slain, without any just suspicion of guilt; but the servant lived not long after him; for, the next assize, he was hanged for felony.

1450. Bætiſ, the historian, died.

1453. John Norman, mayor of London, the first that went to be sworn at Westminster hall, by water.

1456. There was taken at Erith, within twelve miles of London, four wonderful fishes, viz. two whales, one sword-fish, and one called Mors Morina.

1467. The people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet. They wore the beaks or pikes of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen did theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue ever since the year 1382, but now it was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain cursing by the clergy.

The king concluded a league with the king of Castile, by which he allowed certain Cotſwold ſheep to be transported into Spain, where the breed ſo increaſed, that their fine wool has ſince proved very detrimental to England.

1471. Pope Sixtus IV. erected a famous bawdy-house at Rome, and the Roman prostitutes paid his holineſs a weekly tax, which amounted ſometimes to 20,000 ducats a year.

1478. Clements Inn, eſta bliſhed.

1479. Robert Byfield one of the ſheriffs of London, was fined fifty pounds by the court of aldermen, for affronting the lord mayor, which, it ſeems, was only by kneeling too near him at prayers, at St. Paul's church.

1480. Antonello, the painter of Meſſina, who firſt introduced painting in oil into Italy, born 1390, died.

1483. There happened ſuch a flood in Glouceſterſhire, that all the country was overflowed by the Severn, and ſeveral perſons were drowned in their beds. The waters did not abate for ten days, which hindered the duke of Buckingham's paſſing that river into Wales, to join the Welchmen, who were riſen againſt the king and occaſioned his miſfortune and death.

1486. John Percival, drank to by the lord mayor for sheriff, the first time of this method of election.

1492. America founded by Columbus, supposed to be inhabited by the ten tribes of the Jews.

1494. The body of one Alice Hackney, which had been buried 175 years, accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary-Hill, London; the skin was whole and the joints of the arms pliable.

1505. Philip, king of Castile, in his voyage to Spain, was driven by a storm on the coast of England, where he was detained till he had seen king Henry, which he did at Windsor.

1508. Cæsar Borgia, killed himself, March 12.

1509. No kitchen-gardens in England; vegetables were imported from the Netherlands. Before this time sugar was eaten with meat to correct its putrescency.

1515. Dec. 14. Francis I. of France signed the memorable contract with the pope, by which he granted him the first years income of the bishopricks and other great benefices, and in consequence of this obtained the right of nomination to them.

1517. Barbarossa, the famous corsair, died aged 43.

1521. Francis I. of France, being wounded in the head by something thrown from a window, was obliged to cut off his hair, which till that time was worn very long, and the beard close shaven; however, willing to gain on one side, what he lost on the other, he suffered his beard to grow long; and from thence, it became a fashion to wear the hair short, and the beard long, as we observe in many of our old pictures.

1534. Ariosto, the Italian poet, born 1474 died.

This year, Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, making his nephew, Hippolito, Cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal, granting unto him all the vacant benefices in the world for six months, and appointing him usufructuary from the first day of his possession.

1544. Read, alderman of London, was pressed, and sent for a common soldier, for refusing to pay an arbitrary benevolence assessed on the city by Henry VIII. men being never pressed at that time, unless obnoxious to law.

1546. Cardinal Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's murdered May 28.

1557. Rev. George prince of Anhalt, born 1507, died.

1563. Bale, bishop of Ossory, the historian, born 1495 died.

1567. There were found, on enquiry, to be only fifty eight Scotchmen in London.

1577. Bleau, the French poet, died.

1594. Dublin university. Students admitted, January.

1600. About this time, London was almost entirely built of wood, and, in every respect, a very ugly city. The earl of Arundel first introduced the practice of brick-buildings.

1615. Articles of religion; 104 drawn up by archbishop Usher

Usher for Ireland 1615 ; established 1634.

Arthur Agard, the antiquarian, died, aged 75.

1623. A court of chivalry erected for a trial, by combat, between lord Rea, and — Ramsay.

1626. Edward Alleyn, the player, born 1566, founded Dulwich-College, June 21, 1619, died.

Sir Francis Bacon, sent to the Tower, 1622 ; died April 9, aged 66.

1627. Bayer, the mathematician died.

1632. Richard Boyle, earl of Corke, born 1566, died.

1634. The gentlemen of the four inns of court presented a masque to their majesties at Whitehall.

1642. Bedall, bishop of Kilmore, born 1570, died.

1645. Sir Richard Baker, author of Chron. born 1584, died.

1650. May 14, an act passed to make incest and adultery capital for the first offence, and fornication capital, for the second.

1654. July 11, Don Panrleon de Sa, brother to the Portuguese ambassador, beheaded, for shooting Mr. Greenaway.

1654. Queen Christina, of Sweden resigned the throne, to Charles Gustavus her nephew, changed her religion, and retired into a convent at Rome.

1658. Sept. 3, the day Oliver Cromwell died, there arose a storm, so violent and dreadful, that it extended all over Europe, and seemed to threaten a wreck of nature.

1660. October 10, ten of the regicides were tried, and executed soon after.

1661. Jan. the carcases of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw hanged at Tyburn, buried under the gallows, and their heads set on Westminster-Hall.

Sept. 3, at the public entry of the Swedish ambassador, happened a rencounter between the French and Spanish ambassadors for precedence, and many of their retinue were killed on Tower-Hill, but the Spanish ambassador's coach had at length the good fortune to get first.

1663. June 1, a conspiracy in Ireland discovered.

1664. Jan. 5, a plot of the fanatics in the North discovered, for which about 21 were executed.

1676. Clocks with pendulums invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1662 ; repeaters invented by one Barlow, 1676. Vide watches.

1678. Oct. 25, the popish lords were committed to the Tower, upon the oath of Oates.

1679. Roger Boyle, first earl of Orrery, born 1621, died.

1680. Bourigon, Mad. the enthusiast, born 1617, died.

1682. Bonner, bishop of London, born 1682, deprived May 30, 1559, died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1569.

Mr. Pilkington, and Shute, sheriffs of London, sent to the

Tower, for continuing a poll, after the lord mayor had adjourned it.

1683. The lord mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24.

1686. The bishop of London suspended for refusing to suspend Dr. Sharp, of St. Giles's, afterwards archbishop of York, at the king's desire.

1687. The pope's nuncio arrived in England.

Gray's Inn, built.

1688. Mass ordered to be celebrated on board the fleet, which occasioned a tumult, and the priests narrowly escaped being thrown overboard.

1689. Mrs. Aphra Behn, died.

1690. Robert Barclay, the quaker, born 1648, died.

Nov. 7, 12,000 Irish catholics transported themselves to France.

1691. Benferades, the French poet, born 1612, died.

Robert Boyle, the mathematician, died.

1692. Elias Ashmole, the antiquarian, born 1617, died.

1696. Rev. Dr. Edward Bernard, the astronomer, born 1638, died.

1697. Sir Thomas Pope Blount, born 1649, died.

1700. John Aubrey, the antiquarian, born 1626, died.

1703. Nov. 26, 27, there happened such a dreadful tempest, as frightened the whole kingdom. The houses in London shook, and many fell. The water rose to a great height in Westminster-Hall, and London-Bridge was choked up with wrecks. 13 ships of war were lost, and 1300 seamen. The damage at London was computed at a million.

1708. John Blow, the musician, born 1648, died.

1710. Betterton, the player, born 1635, died.

1711. Clarendon printing-house, Oxford, founded.

Marshall de Boufflers, died.

1712. Boileau, French poet, born 1630, died.

1713. Bidloo, the anatomist, born at Amsterdam 1649, died.

1716. Aug. 5, two soldiers were whipped almost to death, and turned out of the service, for wearing boughs in their hats, the 29th of May.

1717. George I. at the request of the university of Cambridge, suppressed the ridiculous custom of burning in effigy, the pope, the pretender, the earl of Mar, the devil and the duke of Ormond.

1718. Custom-house, London, present one built; first 1559.

1724. A fire happened in a barn at Burwell in Cambridge-shire, when 150 persons lost their lives and were buried in one vault in the church.

1726. Rev. Dr. Nicholas Brady, born 1659, died.

1727. The common-council of London entertained at St. James's palace by George I.

1729. Bancroft, a lord mayor's officer, died worth 30,000*l.*
which

which is, by his will, disposed of in building an hospital, and other charitable uses, by the drapers company.

Sir Richard Blackmore, died.

Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664, died.

1730. Achmet III. emperor of the Turks, who encouraged printing in Constantinople, died.

1731. Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, born 1676, died.

1732. In April, Richard Smith, a book-binder, prisoner in the King's-Bench, persuaded his wife to follow his example, and make away with herself, after they had murdered their infant. They were found hanging in their chamber, and their infant dead in the cradle. They left a paper, intimating, they did it to avoid the distresses of life.

1733. Barton Booth, the player, born 1681, died May.

1735. Dr. Arbuthnot, born 1681, died.

1738. Dr. Boerhaave, died Sept. 23, aged 69.

1742. Revd. Dr. Richard Bentley, born 1662, died.

1744. June 14, Admiral Anson returned with the rich *Aca-pulco* ship.

1749. Conspiracy at Malta to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26.

1750. In May, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and a number of spectators, caught the jail-distemper, at the sessions-house, Old-Bailey, and died.

1751. Lord Bolingbroke, died, aged 73.

1752. Cardinal Alberoni died, aged 88.

1753. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, died, aged 73.

1761. Admiral Boscawen, died, aged 50.

1764. Sir John Barnard, died, aged 80.

1768. Revd. Dr. Birch, died, aged 78.

1770. Dr. Mark Akenfide, died June 23, aged 35.

Boston, New-England, several killed by the 29th Regiment, March 5.

1771. March, the lord mayor, and alderman Oliver, sent to the Tower by the House of Commons, for committing their messenger.

Aug. Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks returned from a voyage to the South-Seas, in search of discoveries.

John duke of Bedford, died.

1772. June, trade had nearly received a fatal blow, by the failure of several capital houses.

1773. Philip earl of Chesterfield, died, aged 78.

H E P T A R C H Y.

THE Saxon, commenced in the sixth century, and continued till 800, when Egbert reigned alone.

- 457. 1. { Kingdom of Kent, containing only that county.
It began 457, and ended 823.
- 491. 2. { The South Saxons, containing Suffex and Surry.
It began 491, and ended about 600.
- 519. 3. { The West-Saxons, containing Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Berkshire.
It began 519; ended 1066.
- 527. 4. { The East Saxons, containing Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire.
It began 527; ended 747.
- 547. 5. { Northumberland, containing Lancashire, Yorkshire, the bishoprick of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and part of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh Frith.
It began 547; ended about 792.
- 575. 6. { The East-Angles; containing Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire,
It began 575; ended 793.
- 582. 7. { Mercia, containing Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, and part of Hertfordshire.
It began 582; ended 874.

E N G L A N D.

- 207. **L**UCIUS the first christian king of, left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom.
- 430. Quitted by the Romans.
- 440. Ravaged by the Picts and Scots.
- 443. Refused further protection by the Romans.
- 446. Invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots.
- 457. Who soon began to establish themselves, by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom, on the South side of the Severn, viz. Hengist erected the kingdom of Kent.
- 491. Ella erected the kingdom of South-Sex.
- 519. Cerdic erected the kingdom of West-Sex.
- 527. Erkenwine erected the kingdom of East-Sex in.
- 547. Ella and Ida erected the kingdom of Northumbers.
- And afterwards divided it into the provinces of Bernicia and Deria, which became united under Oswy.
- 575 Uffa erected the kingdom of East-Angles.

582. Cridda established the kingdom of Mercia.
 809. All which kingdoms were united under Egbert, king of the West Saxons.
 842. Who became the first sole monarch, and in whose reign it first received the name of England. (vide Heptarchy.) The kingdom divided into parishes.
 886. Into counties and hundreds.
 921. Invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan.
 984. Invaded by the Welch.
 1003. Invaded by Sweyn king of Denmark.
 1013. Invaded again by Sweyn, and almost totally subdued by him.
 1015. Invaded by Canute.
 1052. Invaded by Godwin, earl of Kent.
 1066. Invaded by the Normans, under William their duke, who subdued the kingdom.
 1069. Invaded by the Irish, who defeated the English.
 1070. The Irish landed again, and were defeated.
 1071. Invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. again in 1091, and 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick.
 1101. Invaded by Robert, duke of Normandy.
 1136. Invaded by David of Scotland : By the Welch, the same year, with success.
 1183. Invaded by the Scots.
 1206. Put under an interdict by the pope.
 1214. Interdict taken off.
 1215. All in arms.
 1258. Underwent a reform.
 1416. Invaded by the French.
 1485. Invaded by Henry, duke of Richmond, Aug. 7.
 Vide Danes, War, Rebellion.

R E B E L L I O N.

1088. **O**F the English against William Rufus, in favour of his brother Robert ; extinguished 1090.
 1095. Of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and English.
 1381. Of the English, under Wat Tyler, June 12.
 1387. Of the barons.
 1400. Of the English and Welch.
 1450. Of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, June 1.
 1469. Of the English.
 1536. Of the English.
 1549. Of the English.
 1554. Of Wiat's.
 1569. In the North of England.
 1599. Of the Irish, under Tyrone.
 1608. Of O'Dogherty, Ireland.
 1639. Of the Scotch.

1641. The

- 1641. Of the Irish.
- 1666. Of the Scotch.
- 1685. Under Monmouth, June 11.
- 1715. Of the Scotch, under the pretender.
- 1745. Of the Scotch, under the pretender.

L O N D O N.

- 306. **W**ALLED and a palace built.
- 653. Made a bishoprick.
- 885. City repaired by Alfred.
- 912. Totally burnt.
- 1077. Nearly destroyed by fire and 1130.
- 1208. Obtained their first free charter for electing their magistrates.
- 1242. Aldermen first appointed.
- 1246. Most of the houses were thatched.
- 1300. All built with wood.
- 1386. Privileges of, taken away, but restored on submission.
- 1453. John Norman was the first lord mayor that went to be sworn at Westminster-hall by water.
- 1479. Robert Byfield, one of the sheriffs, was fined fifty pounds by the court of Aldermen, for affronting the lord mayor, only by kneeling too near him at prayers, at St. Paul's church.
- 1486. John Percival, was the first person drank to by the lord mayor for sheriff.
- 1582. The Thames water conveyed into the city.
- 1600. The city was almost entirely built of wood, and, in every respect very ugly, about.
- 1613. The new river water brought to London.
- 1682. Pilkington and Shute, the city sheriffs, sent prisoners to the tower, for continuing a poll, after the lord mayor had adjourned it.
- 1653. The lord mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24.
- 1683. The charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, June 12.
- 1688. Privileges taken away, but restored soon after.
- 1770. The city remonstrated on the king's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances; and was censured.
- 1771. Brads Crosby, the lord mayor, and alderman Oliver, sent to the tower by the House of Commons, for committing their messenger.

L O N D O N - B R I D G E.

- 1018. **B**UILT about.
- 1036. Burnt.
- 1163. Built new with timber.

1209. Finished

1209. Finished with stone after 33 years labour.
 1212. Burnt by a fire at both ends and 3000 persons lost their lives.
 1632. A great fire on it, Feb. 11.
 1725. Another, Sept. 8.
 1758. Which did great damage; the temporary one burnt April 11.
 1761. Houses taken down, ornamented with balustrades, &c.

J E W S.

606. **T**HE Seventy years captivity of, began 606 before Christ.

115. They about Cyrene, headed by one Andræ, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans, they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those they assassinated, 115 after Christ.

135. Above 580,000 destroyed by the Romans.

1079. First arrived in England.

1180. Thinking to invoke the divine clemency, at the solemnization of the passover, sacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him; for which cruelty the criminals were executed, and the rest banished France.

1189. From this circumstance the Jews have been ever since held in detestation.

Massacred, Sept 3.

1235. Seven were condemned to pay the king 200,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him.

1255. Two hundred and upwards were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, 18 of whom were hanged, and the rest heavily fined.

1262. Seven hundred were slain in London, because a jew would have forced a christian to pay him more than two shillings per week for the loan of twenty.

1274. Every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm.

1277. Two hundred and sixty-seven were hanged and quartered for clipping.

1282. The same year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which fifty were drawn at horses tails and hanged. All the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed.

1287. All the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattles confiscated to the king, and they, to the number of 15,060, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed.

1771. Four executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchins's servant at Chelsea, December 9.

A VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

1177. **A** FAT ox, 12d. sheep, 4d. provender for 20 horses, 4d. bread for 100 men, 12d.
 1299. Goose 4d. lamb at Christmas, 6d. all the rest of the year, 4d. two pullets, 1d. farthing.
 1314. Fat ox, 1l. 4s. sheep, 1s. 2d. hog, 3s. 4d. two chickens, 1d. four pigeons, 1d. 24 eggs, 1d. wheat, beans and pease, 20s. the quarter.

R O M E.

753. **F**OUNDED, April 20, before Christ. Romulus was the first king.
 602. The city walled, and the common sewers made.
 605. The great circus built, which could contain 150,000 persons.
 907. The capitol and temple of Janus built.
 388. Burnt by the Gauls.
 83. The capitol burnt before Christ.
 48. On enquiry there were found to be 1,544,000 citizens, before Christ.
 100. On examination, several persons were found to be 100, 120, 130, 132, 135 and 140 years old, and two were advanced to 150, in 74.
 250. Pompey's theatre burnt.
 270. A great many Roman ladies poisoned their husbands, 170 suffered death for it.
 331. This was the first example of such a crime.

Year. BATTLE OF
 669 **T**HE HORATII and CURATII, before Christ.
 490 Marathon, before Christ.
 480 Salamis, before Christ.
 470 Eurymedon, before Christ.
 373 Leuctra, before Christ.
 363 Mantinea, before Christ.
 334 The R. Granicus, before Christ.
 333 Issus, before Christ.
 331 Arbela, before Christ.
 47 Pharsalia, before Christ.
 31 Philippi, before Christ.
 31 Actium, before Christ.
 633 Hatfield, in Yorkshire, between Canwallen and

Year. BATTLE OF
 Edwin, after Christ.
 634 Benfield.
 641 Oswestree, between Penda the Mercian, and Oswald of Northumberland.
 642 Malerfield.
 651 Gelling.
 655 Leeds.
 740 Landesfarne.
 771 Benson, in Oxfordshire.
 834
 834 Helston, in Cornwall, and in the Isle of Sheepy, between Egbert and the Danes.
 840

Year. BATTLE OF

- 840 Romney.
 843 Somersetshire.
 851 Devonshire.
 852 London and Canterbury. } between Ethelwolf & the Danes.
 854 Isle of Thanet, where the English were defeated and the Danes settled.
 871 Ashdown, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred and Ethelred; and another defeat at Merton.
 872 Wilton, in Oxfordshire, where the English were defeated by the Danes.
 894 Farnham, in Hampshire, where the Danes were defeated.
 905 Bury, in Suffolk, between Edward the elder and his brother Ethelwolf.
 910 Edward and the Danes 913, and 914.
 916 Griffith of Wales, and Leofric the Dane.
 918 Malden, in Essex, between Edward and the Danes.
 938 Widendane, between Athelstan, the Irish, and the Scots.
 938 The Saxons and Danes, with different success, fought several, 1016.
 1016 Ashdown; between Canute and Edmund.
 1038 Crowsford, with the Welsh.
 1054 Dunstan, in Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth.
 1066 Stanford-bridge, since called Battle-Bridge, between Harold I. and Harfingar, Sept. 25.
 1066 Hastings, where Harold was slain, Oct. 14.
 1078 Gerberay.

Year. BATTLE OF

- 1094 Alnwick.
 1106 Tinchebray.
 1138 The standard.
 1141 Lincoln.
 1198 Gisors.
 1214 Bovines, July 25.
 1217 Lincoln, May 19.
 1264 Lewes, May 14.
 1265 Evesham, Aug. 4.
 1296 Chesterfield.
 1299 Falkirk.
 1303 Biggar.
 1314 Bannockburn, June 25.
 1333 Halidon-Hill, near Berwick, where 15,000 of the Scots were slain, and only 15 English, July 19.
 1346 Cressy, where the king of Bohemia's standard, with the motto ICH DIEN (I serve) was taken, by Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black prince; and ever since used as the crest to the arms of the princes of Wales, Aug. 26.
 1346 Durham, where David, king of Scotland, was taken prisoner, Oct. 17.
 1356 Poitiers, where the king of France and his son were taken prisoners, Sept. 19.
 1369 Najara.
 1388 Otterborn, between Hotspur, and the earl of Douglas, July 31.
 1403 Shrewsbury, July 12.
 1415 Agincourt, Oct. 1.
 1421 Beauge, where the duke of Clarence was killed, April 3.
 1423 Crevant, June.
 1424 Verneuil, Aug. 27.
 1429 Herrings, Feb. 12.

Year. BATTLE OF

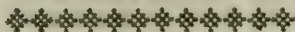
- 1457 St. Alban's, May 22.
 1459 Bloreheath, Sept. 23.
 1460 Northampton, July 10.
 1460 Wakefield, Dec. 24.
 1461 Tooton, March 29.
 1464 Hexham, May 15.
 1469 Banbury, July 26.
 1470 Stamford, March.
 1471 Barnet, April 14.
 1471 Tewksbury, May 4.
 1485 Bosworth, Aug. 22.
 1487 Stoke, June 6.
 1491 Knocktow, Ireland.
 1497 Blackheath, June 22.
 1513 Floundon, Sept. 9, when
 James IV. king of Scot-
 land was killed.
 1542 Solway, Nov. 24.
 1547 Pinkey, Sept. 10.
 1557 St. Quintin, Aug. 10.
 1597 Blackwater, Ireland.
 1642 Kilrush, Ireland.
 Liscarrol, Ireland.
 Edgehill, Oct. 23.
 1643 Rofs, Ireland, March.
 Shafton, May 16.
 Landsdown, July 5.
 Roundaway Down, July
 13.
 Newbury, Sept. 20.
 1644 Marston-Moor, July 2.
 Newbury, Oct. 27.
 1645 Naseby, June.
 1646 Benburb, Ireland.
 1647 Knocknones, Ireland,
 Nov.
 1649 Rathmines, Ireland.
 1650 Dunbar, Sept. 3.
 1651 Worcester, Sept. 3.
 1679 Bothwell-Bridge, June
 22.
 1689 Newtown-Butlers, Ire-
 land.
 1690 Boyne, Ireland, July 1.
 1691 Aughrim, Ireland, July
 12.
 1692 Steinkirk, Aug. 3.
 1693 Landen, July 19.
 Marsaglia, Oct. 8.

Year. BATTLE OF

- 1700 Narva, by Charles XII.
 of Sweden over the
 Muscovites, Dec. 11.
 1701 Chiara, Aug. 6.
 1702 Luzara in Italy, Aug. 15.
 1704 Blenheim, Aug. 2.
 Hockstet, Aug. 13.
 1706 Ramillies, Whitfunday.
 Turin, Sept. 7.
 1707 Almanza, in Spain.
 1708 Oudenard, June 30.
 Winnedale, Sept. 28.
 1709 Caya, May 17.
 Malplaquet, Sept. 11.
 Pultawa, when Charles
 XII. was defeated,
 June 27.
 1710 Almannara, July 17.
 Saragossa, Philip defeat-
 ed, Aug. 20.
 Villa Viciosa, Dec. 12.
 1715 Dumblain, Nov. 12.
 1716 Peterwarden, Turks de-
 feated, Aug. 5.
 1717 Belgrade, July 16.
 1734 Parma, June 29.
 Guastalla, Aug. 19.
 1741 Molwitz, April 10.
 1742 Hilkersburg, April 8.
 Craslaw, May 7.
 1743 Dettingen, June 26.
 1745 Fontenoy, April 30.
 Friedberg, June 4.
 Preston-Pans, Sept. 21.
 1746 Falkirk, Jan. 17.
 Roucoux, April 12.
 Culloden, April 16.
 St. Lazaro, May 31.
 1747 Laffelt, July 20.
 1755 The Lake of St. George,
 Sept. 8.
 1756 Lowofchutz, Sept. 30.
 1757 Prague, May 22.
 Kolin, June 12.
 Crevelt, June 23.
 Cofeldt, July 25.
 Rossbach, Nov. 5.
 Lissa, Dec. 5.

Year. BATTLE OF

- 1759 Bergen, April 14.
Minden, Aug. 1.
Wandwash, Jan. 10.
Niagara, July 24.
Warburg, Aug. 6.
Montmorenci, Aug. 10.
Cunnerdorf, Aug. 12.
The Plains of Abraham,
at Quebec, Sept. 13.
1760 Near Quebec, April 28.
Pfaffandorff, Aug. 12.
Torgau, Nov. 3.
1762 Graebenstein, June 4.



SEA-FIGHT.

Year.

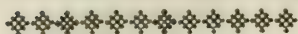
- 876 **W**ITH the Danes,
when Alfred de-
feated 120 ships off
Dorsetshire.
881 Off Sandwich.
1217 Between the French and
English, when the
French admiral was
taken.
1297 With the French, and
200 sail taken laden
with wine.
1571 Near the gulph of Le-
panto, between the
Protestant powers and
the Turks, who lost
25,000 men killed,
and 4000 taken pri-
soners, and out of
260 vessels, saved only
25; Oct. 7.
1574 Between the English and
French.
1639 Between the Spaniards
and Dutch.
1652 In the Downs, with the
Dutch, June 19.
1653 Near Portland, with the
Dutch, who were
beaten, Feb. 18.

Year. SEA-FIGHT.

- With the Dutch, June
2, the same.
Again, July 29, the
same.
1664 Again, Dec. 4, 130 sail
of Dutch merchant-
men taken by the duke
of York.
1665 Again, June 3, when the
English conquered.
Between the English and
Dutch, Sept. 4.
1666 Of four days, June 1, 2,
3, 4.
Victory of the English,
July 25, following.
1667 Dutch fleet sailed up as
far as Chatham, and
destroyed great part of
the English fleet, June
11.
1667 With the French, when
their ships were burnt,
near Martinico, June
25.
1671 Twelve Algerine pirates
destroyed by Sir Ed-
ward Spragg.
1672 At Solebay, May 28.
1673 With the Dutch, May
28.
With the Dutch, June
4, the same.
At the Texel, Aug. 11.
1680 Between the French and
English, May 1.
1690 English and Dutch beat
by the French, off
Beachy-Head, June
30.
1692 French beat off La
Hogue, May 19.
1702 Spaniards beat by Sir
George Rooke, &c.
Oct. 12.
1718 French fleet destroyed
by Sir George Byng.
Aug. 11.

1744.

Year. SEA-FIGHT.

1744 Engagement off Toulon,
Feb. 9.1759 Of admiral Hawke.
French beat off Cape
Lagos, by admiral
Boscawen, Aug. 18.1755 Alcide and Lys taken
by admiral Boscawen.

WAR AND PEACE.

Year.

1068 **W**AR, among many
others, with Scot-
land.

1092 Peace with Scotland.

1013 Peace with France.

1116 War with France.

1118 Peace with France.

1139 Peace with Scotland.

1161 War with France.

1186 Peace with France.

1194 War again with France,
with success.

1195 Peace with France.

1201 War with France.

1215 War civil, renewed.

1216 War ended.

1224 War with France.

1243 War ended.

1262 War, civil.

1267 War civil, ended.

1294 War with France.

1296 War with Scotland.

1299 Peace with France.

1323 Peace with Scotland,
March 30.1327 War again, with Scot-
land.

1328 War ended.

1333 War again, with Scot-
land.

1339 War with France.

1360 Peace with France, May
8.

1368 War with France.

Year. WAR and PEACE.

1400 War civil.

War with Scotland.

1420 Peace with France, May
31.

1422 War with France,

1452 War civil, between York
and Lancaster.

1471 Peace with France, Oct.

1486 War civil.

1492 War with France, Oct. 6.
Peace with France, Nov.
3, following.

1502 Peace with Scotland.

1512 War with France, Feb. 4.

1513 War with Scotland.

1514 Peace with France, Aug.
7.

1522 War with France.

War with Scotland.

1527 Peace with France.

1542 Peace with Scotland.

War with Scotland, di-
rectly after.1546 Peace with France and
Scotland, June 7.

1547 War with Scotland.

1549 War with France.

1550 Peace with both, March
6.

1553 War, civil.

1557 War with France, June 7.

1557 War with Scotland.

1559 Peace with France,
April 2.

1560 Peace with Scotland.

1562 War with France.

1564 Peace with France.

1570 War with Scotland.

1588 War with Spain.

1604 Peace with Spain, Aug.
18.

1624 War with Spain.

1627 War with France.

1629 Peace with Spain and
France, April 14.

1642 War, civil.

1651 War with the Dutch.

1654 Peace with the Dutch,
April 5.

1655

Year. WAR and PEACE.

- 1655 War with Spain.
- 1660 Peace with Spain, Sept. 10.
- 1666 War with France, Jan. 26.
War with Denmark, Oct. 19, following.
- 1667 Peace with the French, Danes, and Dutch, Aug. 24.
- 1668 Peace with Spain, Feb. 13.
- 1669 War with the Algerines, Sept. 6.
- 1671 Peace with the Algerines, Nov. 19.
- 1672 War with the Dutch, March.
- 1674 Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28.
- 1689 War with France, May 7.
- 1697 Peace, general, Sept. 20.
- 1702 War with France, May 4.
- 1713 Peace of Utrecht, July 13.
- 1718 War with Spain, Dec.
- 1721 Peace with Spain.
- 1739 War with Spain, Oct. 19.
- 1744 War with France, March 31.
- 1748 Peace with France, &c. Oct. 18.
- 1756 War with France.
- 1762 War with Spain, Jan. 4.
- 1763 Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10.



EARTHQUAKE.

Year.

- 17 **O**NE in Asia, that overturned 12 cities.
- 79 Herculaneum buried by one.
- 107 Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and three in Galatia, were overturned.

Year. EARTHQUAKE.

- 115 Antioch destroyed.
- 120 One that swallowed up Nicomedia, and several neighbouring cities.
- 357 One in Macedonia that swallowed up 150 cities.
- 358 At Nicomedia in Bithynia.
- 363 At Jerusalem and Constantinople.
- 369 In Italy.
- 370 The city of Nice destroyed.
- 377 A general one.
- 394 One from the month of Sept. to that of Nov. which swallowed up several cities in Europe.
- 400 Five at different parts of Europe.
- 417 One swallowed up several villages in the neighbourhood of Cymbri.
- 419 One swallowed up several cities in Palestine.
- 434 One at Constantinople, and
- 446 Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch, suffered much.
- 458 One that almost destroyed the city of Antioch, Sept. 14.
- 480 One at Constantinople, that lasted 40 days, and overturned several edifices.
- 526 One at Antioch, that destroyed that and several other cities.
- 528 Another at Antioch that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants.
- 541 Pompeopolis, in Mysia, swallowed up.
- 544 One almost universal.
- 552 One at Constantinople.

Year. EARTHQUAKE.

- 557 One at Rome and Constantinople that overthrew many houses.
- 560 City of Berltus destroyed, and the isle of Coos shaken, and Tripoli and Bilbus damaged.
- 581 At Daphne and Antioch.
- 742 Six hundred cities destroyed, and men and beasts without number killed.
- 746 In Palestine and Syria where thousands lost their lives.
- 867 At Mecca where fifteen hundred houses and ninety towers were thrown down.
- 986 Constantinople overthrown, and Greece shaken.
- 1021 One at Batavia.
- 1048 At Worcester and Derby.
- 1076 One in April 6, in England; and 1081 again in and 1089.
- 1090 One throughout all England, followed by a great scarcity of fruit, and a late harvest.
- 1110 One in Shropshire.
- 1112 One which overwhelmed the city of Liege, and the town of Rottenburg, in Sweden.
- 1114 One in Dec. at Antiochia, which destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Trialeth, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria were totally destroyed.
- 1117 In Lombardy for 40 days.
- 1118 One in Dec.
- 1120 One in Sept.

Year. EARTHQUAKE.

- 1134 One in August.
- 1134 In the month of August in many parts of the kingdom.
- 1137 One that swallowed up the city of Catania and more than 15,000 souls.
- 1142 At Lincoln.
- 1159 Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus destroyed.
- 1178 At Oxenhall, near Darlington, in the county of Durham.
- 1179 In Hungary and England.
- 1185 One that overthrew the church of Lincoln and others.
- 1186 At Calabria, in Sicily, and a city with all its inhabitants lost in the Adriatic sea.
- 1187 The city of Verona greatly damaged.
- 1199 In Somersetshire.
- 1222 At Brisa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were lost.
- 1248 A dreadful one in England, Feb. 14.
- 1249 One in Somersetshire.
- 1250 One at St. Albans.
- 1274 General one that threw down St. Michael's on the hill, without Glastonbury.
- 1318 The greatest ever known in England Nov. 14.
- 1346 A dreadful one in Germany.
- 1382 Several churches thrown down by one in May 21.
- 1426 A very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, Sept. 28.
- 1456 One in Naples when 40,000 persons perished

- Year. EARTHQUAKE.
ed in the ruins of the city.
- 1510 In Italy.
- 1530 In the isle of Cuba, which did great damage.
- 1551 At Rygate, Croydon, and Darking in Surry, May 25.
- 1556 In China.
- 1571 At Kuanstone, in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingston chapel, and removed houses, highways, &c. February 17.
1574. In Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c. which did great damage, Feb. 26.
- 1580 In London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's and the temple churches fell, and many houses were overthrown. It was felt at Sandwich, where it agitated the sea; and at Dover, where part of the rock and castle fell into the sea; Saltwood castle and Sutton church, in Kent, fell April 6.
- 1581 In Peru, and 1582.
- 1583 In Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, Jan. 13.
1590. In Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary.
- 1596 In Japan, where thousands were destroyed, and several cities swallowed up.
- In Kent, where the hills became vallies full of water.
- 1600 In Peru, at Quitto and Arequipa.
- 1621 In Banda, in the East-Indies.
- 1638 In Calabria, in Italy; March 27.
At Manilla.
- 1640 At Mechlin.
- 1657 In Norway, May 24.
- 1660 In France, June.
- 1667 At Ragusa, in Illyrium, a terrible one that destroyed that city, and near 6000 inhabitants, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6.
- 1668 In China.
- 1677 In Staffordshire and Derbyshire.
- 1678 Another
- 1679 In Oxfordshire and Staffordshire.
- 1683 At Oxford.
- 1688 At Naples, where a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, June 6, and 7.
- 1692 One felt in England, France, and Germany, 100,000 perished by it; Port Royal in Jamaica, destroyed, and 3000 people lost, Sept.
- 1693 Messina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment, 18,000 perished; in the island 60,000, Jan.
- 1718 One at China, June 19.
- 1726 Palermo, in Sicily, nearly destroyed the greatest part of the city overturned and 6000 persons buried in the ruins, Sept. 2.
- 1731 At Aynto, in Northamptonshire, Oct. 10.
- 1732 One at Naples.

Year. EARTHQUAKE.

1734 At Arundel and Shoreham, Oct. 25.

1742 At Leghorn, Jan. 5 and 6.

1745 In Somersetshire, June 15.

1746 A most terrible one at Lima, which destroyed that city, and 5000 persons lost their lives; there were 74 churches, 14 monasteries, 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense; from Oct. 27 to Nov. 10.

1746 The same time it extended itself to Callao, a sea-port town near, which was totally destroyed, with above 5000 of its inhabitants.

1750 In London, Feb. 8, and March 8.

At Liverpool, Chester, and Manchester, April 2.

1751 At Fiume, in the gulph of Venice, Feb. 5.

1755 A terrible one, Nov. 1.

1755 Which did considerable damage at Oporto, in Portugal, and Seville, in Spain; but more particularly at Lisbon, in about eight minutes most of the superb houses, and above 50,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up.

1756 The loss sustained was immense. The cities of Coimbra and Brage suffered severely; and St. Ubes was almost totally swallowed up.

Year. EARTHQUAKE.

1756 At Faro 3000 inhabitants were buried in the ruins of their houses.

One half of the city of Fez, in Morecco, and 12,000 Arabs, who were encamped, were swallowed up; and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed.

This earthquake extended round more than 5000 miles.

Another terrible one at the Azores, July 9.

1760 A terrible one in Syria, Oct. 30.

1766 A dreadful one at Constantinople, buried 880 persons, May 22.

1767 At Martinico, August, where 1600 persons lost their lives.

1768 At Komora and Buda, June 28.

1772 One in the Brasils, where it did considerable damage.



P L A G U E.

1494 **T**EN, of Egypt, before Christ.

767 Almost the whole world visited by one before Christ.

78 In Rome which carried off 10,000 persons in a day, after Christ.

1247 In England, and 1347.

1348 In Germany, which cut off 90,000 people.

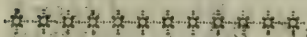
1362 In Paris and London, very dreadful.

1379 Again the same.

1407 In

Year. P A L G U E.

- 1407 In London, which killed
30,000 persons.
1477 Again, when more were
destroyed than in 15
years war before.
1499 Again, when 30,000
died in London.
1548 Again.
1594 Again.
1604 Again, which carried off
in London, a fourth
part of its inhabitants.
1611 At Constantinople, when
200,000 persons died.
1625 At London, where died
35,417.
1632 At Lyons in France,
where died 60,000.
1665 Again at London, which
destroyed 68,000 per-
sons.



F A M I N E.

- 1703 The beginning of that
which lasted seven
years before Christ.
440 An extraordinary one at
Rome, when many
persons threw them-
selves into the Tyber,
before Christ.
446 A terrible one at Con-
stantinople.
450 So dreadful a one in Ita-
ly, that parents were
reduced to the cruel
necessity of eating
their own children.
976 One.
1005 Another.
1087 Another.
1193 One in England and
France, which conti-
nued from 1193 to
1195.
1251 Another in England.
1315 Another.
1318 Another.

Year. F A M I N E.

- 1335 Another.
1348 Another.
1353 Another in England and
France, called the
dear Summer.
1389 Another in England.
1438 And another.



F R O S T.

- 558 So great, that the Da-
nube was quite frozen
over,
760 One that continued from
Oct. 1, to Feb. 25.
859 Carriages were used on
the Adriatic sea.
987 One that lasted 120 days,
which began Dec. 22.
1114 Several bridges in Eng-
land, being then of
timber, were broken
down after a severe
frost.
1407 One of 15 weeks.
1434 Great one in England,
from Nov. 24 to Feb.
10.
1683 When the Thames was
frozen over below
bridge to Gravesend;
another which conti-
nued thirteen weeks.
1715 Again.
1739 Another, which began
Dec. 24, and continu-
ed nine weeks.



F I R E.

- 1666 Of London, that burnt
down 113,000 houses,
the city gates; Guild-
hall, and a vast num-
ber of stately edifices;
86 churches, among
which was St. Paul's
cathedral;

Year. FIRE.

cathedral; and 400 streets. The ruins of the city were 486 acres, extending itself from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the North-east gate to Holborn-bridge and Fleet-ditch. It broke out near the Monument, Sept. 2, and continued burning four days and nights.

1676 In Southwark, 600 houses.

1679 In the Temple, Jan. 26.

1680 Gray's-Inn, Feb. 7.

1715 Thames-Street, Jan. 24.

1716 Linchouse.

1734 St. Catherine's 1673 and 1734.

1749 Battle-bridge, Aug. 12.

1765 Cornhill, March 25, 1748, Nov. 10, 1759, and Nov. 7, 1765.

Year. FIRE, &c.

1737 Inner-Temple.

1752 Lincoln's-Inn-Square,

June 27.

1759 London Temporary-bridge, April 11.

1765 At Rotherhithe, June 1.

1772 Throgmorton-Street, May 9.

LIGHTNING AND THUNDER, &c.

1222 **S**O dreadful as to throw down several churches, Feb.

1233 It thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods, that destroyed the fruits of the earth.

1360 Destroyed many men and beasts, and burnt many houses, &c. Vide Storms.

S T O R M S.

1091. **A** Violent one in several parts of England, especially at Winchelfcomb, in Gloucestershire, where the steeple of the Church was thrown down, Oct. 20.

1091. At London 500 houses were thrown down, and Boxchurch unroofed; and, at Old Sarum the steeple with many houses were thrown down, Oct. 17.

1222. One in different parts of England which threw down several churches, Feb.

1233. It thundered for 15 days together, with terrible tempests of thunder and rain.

1251. The chimney of the chamber where the queen of Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken, many oaks in the park were rent asunder, and turned up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning as had not been known in the memory of man.

1285. As king Edward I. and his queen were talking together in their bed-chamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the

the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants, who waited upon them, but did their majesties no prejudice.

1359. When Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a most dreadful storm of piercing wind, that swelled a tempest of rain, lightning, and hail-stones, so prodigious, as to instantly kill 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops.

1381. When Richard the Second's first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose, as had not been seen for many years; when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the queen came over, was shattered and broken; which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away.

1389. In different parts of England many houses were thrown down, cattle destroyed, and trees rooted up.

1438. The leads of the Grey-Friars church, and the whole side of a street called the Old Exchange, almost beat down, on Nov. 25.

1443. St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham-Cross consumed.

1651. The day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible, that it extended all over Europe, and seemed to threaten the wreck of nature, Sept. 3.

1662. A great one in London, Feb. 18.

1703. The most terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, was Nov. 3.

1740. Which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimnies, and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots. The leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment; and several vessels, boats and barges, were sunk in the Thames; but the royal navy sustained the greatest damage, being just returned from the Mediterranean, four third rates, one second rate, four fourth rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above 1500 seamen lost, besides those that were cast away in the merchants service.

1740. In London only, the damage was estimated at a million.

1740. A violent one on the coast of England, Nov. 1.

1751. One at Nantz, where 66 vessels, and 800 sailors were lost, March 7.

1772. At St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hail-stones were as large as oranges, July 16.

1772. A terrible one at St. Kitt's, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands, Aug. 30.

A VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

W H E A T.

- 1193. **S**OLD for 20 shillings per quarter, equal to six pounds now, in 1193, 1194, and 1195.
- 1216. For twelve pence a quarter; beans and oats, for four pence.
- 1223. Wheat in England at 1 l. 16 s. 0 d. of our money per quarter.
- 1235. Ditto.
- 1286. Wheat sold in some places for twelve pence a quarter, and not many years after, for twenty shillings a bushel, as much as four pounds now.
- 1288. Wheat in England at fourpence the bushel.
- 1314. Wheat, beans and pease, 20 shillings the quarter.
- 1315. Wheat was sold for 40 shillings a quarter, as much as eight pounds now.
- 1315. Wheat was sold for near three pounds a bushel.
- 1333. Wheat sold in Dublin at sixpence a bushel.
- 1335. Wheat was sold at 40 shillings a quarter, as much as twenty shillings a bushel now.
- 1387. Barley, one shilling the quarter.
- 1454. Wheat, one shilling the quarter; Malt, 16 d.
- 1486. Wheat three shillings the bushel.
- 1491. Wheat, 1 s. 8 d. the bushel.
- 1493. Wheat sold in London for four shillings a quarter.
- 1527. Wheat, 15 s. the quarter.
- 1552. There was such a scarcity of corn in Ireland, that a barrel of wheat was sold for 24 shillings.
- 1553. A barrel of beer, with the cask, 6 d. and four great leaves for 1 d.
- 1555. Wheat sold in England at 2 l. 3 s. the barrel.
- 1558. Wheat, 14 shillings the quarter.
- 1587. Wheat, 3 l. 4 s. the quarter at London, while at three places it was at 10 s. and 13 s. the bushel.
- 1596. Price of wheat, the quarter 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. and flour, 10 s. the bushel.
- 1597. Wheat at 13 s. per bushel in England.
- 1646. Value of wheat the quarter, 2 l. 8 s.
- 1656. Wheat at 2 l. 3 s. the quarter.
- 1660. Value of wheat the quarter, 2 l. 16 s. 6 d.
- 1666. Wheat at 1 l. 16 s. the quarter.
- 1670. Wheat at 2 l. 1 s. 8 d. the quarter.
- 1675. Wheat at 3 l. 4 s. 8 d. the quarter.
- 1699. Wheat at 3 l. 4 s. the quarter.

A SHORT

A SHORT ESSAY ON THE FLUX OF TIME.

THERE is no time, properly, but the present ; that which is past, and that which is to come being rather portions of eternity. The former has lost its existence, and the latter has not commenced being : Therefore, the very essence of time is constituted of a succession of instants, and subtilty by a flux of moments. Like mercury, it glides out of our hands, while we attempt to hold it, and its subtilty is so minute, that it is lost at the instant it is found. The motion of light, which is almost instantaneous, holds notwithstanding, a slow pace, compared to the imperceptible lapse of time. No wonder then, that Horace begins his reflection to Posthumus, with an Ehu !

Eheu ! fugaces, Posthume, Posthume,
Labuntur Anni.

So that a balance struck we can be said to exist the present moment only ; the preceding and succeeding having no being, as they are placed out of our power : The duration of human life is one important now ; we change the point of duration every instant, and are advanced a point more, while we make the reflection at every pace our life moves forward with the minute hand, till death lifts the hammer, strikes the hour, and we are no more.

The years we have spent, are not, we perceive no more of them, than if we were dead ; the years to come, we cannot live, till they arrive ; we possess no share of them, no more than if we were yet unborn : The present moment (our only store) is vanished, even in the instant of fruition ; and one minute pushes another into the gulph of eternity ; since then we hold our lease of time by moments, not by years, which are constantly renewed, how invaluable should we esteem so precarious an interest ; the expiration of which, we are wholly ignorant of, and are every instant hastening to.

Time is destroyed by the very means, whence it exists ; and its own being arises from its own destruction. This present instant never existed till now, and is annihilated by the succeeding one, which will never exist any more.

We hasten to the period of our own duration, while we speak, and are, every mortal man of us, dead in the law of nature, as we are under the sentence of death, which can never be repealed ; the longest life being but a very short reprieve, a small respite from the point of execution.

Of this day many hours are past, of this hour many minutes are gone, and of this minute many seconds are expired ; we live them not, nor are we certain, whether we shall live the succeeding portions of this minute, this hour, or this day.

And shall we kill, what destroys itself ! shall we barbarously kill an hour, which is itself a suicide ! But perhaps we

act by the *lex talionis*, and for spite kill what will certainly kill us, since there is no hour, or indeed no instant, wherein death has not equal jurisdiction with life, no point of time, which life shares not with death ; how strange then, that the being of duration, which is of so fleeting and subtle a nature that time, which is so light that it cannot be weighed, should yet lie heavy on our hands. Delicate indeed must be the balances, which should weigh moments, being of so transitory and fugitive a texture, that they evaporate in the very scales, yea even in the very transfusion ; so that no hermetical sealing can fix and restrain their fluidity ; no experiment bind them into consistence, no attraction keep them from flying off in Tangents.

Every man who lends out money to use, may be an adequate judge of the value of time ; and yet, would not the usurer, at the point of expiring, purchase moments with pounds, and days at a million per cent !

The reversion of moments is so precarious, that the life of man in the political calculations, is abridged to so small a duration, as seven years, and even this trifling duration is varied and curtailed, according to the circumstances of age, health, and other accidents and retrospects : For the celebrated Dr. Halley sheweth, that it is eighty to one, a person of twenty five years of age does not dye in a year ; that it is five and a half to one, that a man of forty, lives seven years ; and that one of thirty, may reasonably expect to live twenty seven, or twenty eight years. So great a difference there is in the life of man, at different ages, that it is a hundred to one, that one of twenty, lives out one year, and but thirty eight to one that a man of fifty does so ; From which observations, he has calculated the following table shewing the value of annuities, from every fifth year of life to the seventieth.

Age.	Years.	Pur.
1	10	28
5	13	40
10	13	44
15	13	33
20	12	78
25	12	27
30	11	72
35	11	12
40	10	57
45	9	91
50	9	21
55	8	51
60	7	61
65	6	54
70	5	32

So that between those variations, which are from five the smallest, to thirteen the greatest, the middle number or standard may be well ascertained at seven ; and even this but a moral probability. What an attention then should we pay to this important article of time ; how parsimoniously should we husband it, and imitate Dido's conduct, who having obtained as much land as she could cover with a bull hide, had the artifice to cut it out into thongs ; and by this stratagem inclosed a tract of ground, sufficient to comprehend the city of Carthage.

A
NEW CALENDER,
TABLES, RULES,
AND
CALCULATIONS,
FOR
CORRECTING THE TIMES
OF THE SEVERAL
REMARKABLE INCIDENTS
THAT HAVE HAPPENED IN THE
ENGLISH MONARCHY.

A
TABLE
FOR FINDING THE
REMARKABLE DAYS FOR EVER
IN THE
PERPETUAL ALMANACK;
WITH
A TABLE
OF THE
MOVEABLE FEASTS FOR EVER.

Ann. Dom.						Ann. Dom.					
Dom. Letter.						Dom. Letter.					
☉'s Cycle.						☉'s Cycle.					
G. Number.						G. Number.					
Epaet.						Epaet.					
Indiction.						Indiction.					
Ann. Dom.						Ann. Dom.					
Dom. Letter.						Dom. Letter.					
☉'s Cycle.						☉'s Cycle.					
G. Number.						G. Number.					
Epaet.						Epaet.					
Indiction.						Indiction.					
1768	CB	13	2	11	1	1796	CB	13	11	20	14
1769	A	14	3	22	2	1797	A	14	12	1	15
1770	G	15	4	3	3	1798	G	15	13	12	1
1771	F	16	5	14	4	1799	F	16	14	23	2
1772	ED	17	6	25	5	1800	E	17	15	4	3
1773	C	18	7	6	6	1801	D	18	16	15	4
1774	B	19	8	17	7	1802	C	19	17	26	5
1775	A	20	9	28	8	1803	B	20	18	7	6
1776	GF	21	10	9	9	1804	AG	21	19	18	7
1777	E	22	11	20	10	1805	F	22	1	0	8
1778	D	23	12	1	11	1806	E	23	2	11	9
1779	C	24	13	12	12	1807	D	24	3	22	10
1780	BA	25	14	23	13	1808	CB	25	4	3	11
1781	G	26	15	4	14	1809	A	26	5	14	12
1782	F	27	16	15	15	1810	G	27	6	25	13
1783	E	28	17	26	1	1811	F	28	7	6	14
1784	DC	1	18	7	2	1812	ED	1	8	17	15
1785	B	2	19	18	3	1813	C	2	9	28	1
1786	A	3	1	0	4	1814	B	3	10	9	2
1787	G	4	2	11	5	1815	A	4	11	20	3
1788	FE	5	3	22	6	1816	GF	5	12	1	4
1789	D	6	4	3	7	1817	E	6	13	12	5
1790	C	7	5	14	8	1818	D	7	14	23	6
1791	B	8	6	25	9	1819	C	8	15	4	7
1792	AG	9	7	6	10	1820	BA	9	16	15	8
1793	F	10	8	17	11	1821	G	10	17	26	9
1794	E	11	9	28	12	1822	F	11	18	7	10
1795	D	12	10	9	13	1823	E	12	19	18	11

The Use of the 56 Years Almanack.

To find the Dominical Letter for the year required by the annexed Table, which will be the Sunday letter for that year; and when it is Leap-year, then there are two Dominical Letters, the first of which serves from the beginning of the year to Saint Matthias's day, which is the 25th of February; the other all the year after.

To find the day of the month, first find the Dominical Letter for the year required, which will be the Sunday Letter for all that year.

EXAMPLE.

In the year 1775, the Dominical Letter is (A.) I would know what day of the month the first Sunday in May is. Therefore turn to May, and you will find Friday to be the 5th day, and the first Sunday to be the 7th day.

THE USE OF THE FIFTY-SIX YEARS ALMANACK.

The use of the above Table for finding the Dominical Letters, Cycle of the Sun, Golden Number, Epaet and Indiction.

These Tables are contained in six columns; the first shows the Year of our Lord; the second, the Dominical Letters; the third, the Cycle of the Sun; the fourth, the Golden Number; the fifth, the Epaet; and the sixth, the Indiction. The Dominical Letter is useful for finding the day of the month; as hath been already shewn; the Cycle of the Sun, for finding the Dominical or Sunday Letters, the Golden Number for finding of Easter-day, and other useful things, as shall be shewn in their place; the Epaet for finding the age of the Moon; and the Indiction for finding counted from September.

T A B L E

TO FIND THE

MOVEABLE FEASTS FOR EVER,

BY THE

DOMINICAL LETTER AND GOLDEN NUMBER.

Dom. Leit.	Golden Number.	Epipha. Sunday.	Septua. Sunday.	From Chrif to Shrove Sunday.		Shrove Tuefd.	Afh- Wed.
A.	3. 11. 14.	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	6 Weeks		Feb. 7	Feb. 8
	5. 8. 13. 16. 19.	Jan. 8	Jan. 29	7 Weeks		Feb. 14	Feb. 15
	2. 7. 10. 18.	Jan. 8	Feb. 5	8 Weeks		Feb. 21	Feb. 22
	1. 4. 9. 12. 15.	Jan. 8	Feb. 12	9 Weeks		Feb. 28	Mar. 1
	6. 17.	Jan. 8	Feb. 19	10 Weeks		Mar. 7	Mar. 8
B.	3. 11. 14. 19.	Jan. 9	Jan. 23	6 Weeks	1 Day	Feb. 8	Feb. 9
	2. 5. 8. 13. 16.	Jan. 9	Jan. 30	7 Weeks	1 Day	Feb. 15	Feb. 16
	7. 10. 15. 18.	Jan. 9	Feb. 6	8 Weeks	1 Day	Feb. 22	Feb. 23
	1. 4. 9. 12.	Jan. 9	Feb. 13	9 Weeks	1 Day	Mar. 1	Mar. 2
	6. 17.	Jan. 9	Feb. 20	10 Weeks	1 Day	Mar. 8	Mar. 9
C.	3. 8. 11. 14. 19.	Jan. 10	Jan. 24	6 Weeks	2 Days	Feb. 9	Feb. 10
	2. 5. 13. 16.	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	7 Weeks	2 Days	Feb. 16	Feb. 17
	4. 7. 10. 15. 18.	Jan. 10	Feb. 7	8 Weeks	2 Days	Feb. 23	Feb. 24
	1. 9. 12. 17.	Jan. 10	Feb. 14	9 Weeks	2 Days	Mar. 2	Mar. 3
	6.	Jan. 10	Feb. 21	10 Weeks	2 Days	Mar. 9	Mar. 10
D.	14.	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	5 Weeks	3 Days	Feb. 3	Feb. 4
	3. 8. 11. 19.	Jan. 11	Jan. 25	6 Weeks	3 Days	Feb. 10	Feb. 11
	2. 5. 10. 13. 16.	Jan. 11	Feb. 1	7 Weeks	3 Days	Feb. 17	Feb. 18
	4. 7. 15. 18.	Jan. 11	Feb. 8	8 Weeks	3 Days	Feb. 24	Feb. 25
	1. 6. 9. 12. 17.	Jan. 11	Feb. 15	9 Weeks	3 Days	Mar. 3	Mar. 4
E.	3. 14.	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	5 Weeks	4 Days	Feb. 4	Feb. 5
	8. 11. 16. 19.	Jan. 12	Jan. 26	6 Weeks	4 Days	Feb. 11	Feb. 12
	2. 5. 10. 13.	Jan. 12	Feb. 2	7 Weeks	4 Days	Feb. 18	Feb. 19
	4. 7. 12. 15. 18.	Jan. 12	Feb. 9	8 Weeks	4 Days	Feb. 25	Feb. 26
	1. 6. 9. 17.	Jan. 12	Feb. 16	9 Weeks	4 Days	Mar. 4	Mar. 5
F.	3. 14.	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	5 Weeks	5 Days	Feb. 5	Feb. 6
	5. 8. 11. 16. 19.	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	6 Weeks	5 Days	Feb. 12	Feb. 13
	2. 10. 13. 18.	Jan. 13	Feb. 3	7 Weeks	5 Days	Feb. 19	Feb. 20
	1. 4. 7. 12. 15.	Jan. 13	Feb. 10	8 Weeks	5 Days	Feb. 26	Feb. 27
	6. 9. 17.	Jan. 13	Feb. 17	9 Weeks	5 Days	Mar. 5	Mar. 6
G.	3. 11. 14.	Jan. 7	Jan. 21	5 Weeks	5 Days	Feb. 6	Feb. 7
	5. 8. 16. 19.	Jan. 7	Jan. 28	6 Weeks	6 Days	Feb. 13	Feb. 14
	2. 7. 10. 13. 18.	Jan. 7	Feb. 4	7 Weeks	6 Days	Feb. 20	Feb. 21
	1. 4. 12. 15.	Jan. 7	Feb. 11	8 Weeks	6 Days	Feb. 27	Feb. 28
	6. 9. 17.	Jan. 7	Feb. 1	9 Weeks	6 Days	Mar. 6	Mar. 7

T A B L E

TO FIND THE

MOVEABLE FEASTS FOR EVER,

BY THE

DOMINICAL LETTER AND GOLDEN NUMBER.

Good Friday.	Easter Day.	Rogat. Sunday.	Ascen. Day.	Whit-Sunday.	Trinity Sunday.	Cor.Ch. Thursd.	Advent Sunday.
Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Apr. 30	May 4	May 14	May 21	May 25	Dec. 3
Mar. 31	Apr. 2	May 7	May 11	May 21	May 28	June 1	Dec. 3
Apr. 7	Apr. 9	May 14	May 18	May 28	June 4	June 8	Dec. 3
Apr. 14	Apr. 16	May 21	May 25	June 4	June 11	June 15	Dec. 3
Apr. 21	Apr. 23	May 28	June 1	June 11	June 18	June 22	Dec. 3
Mar. 25	Mar. 27	May 1	May 5	May 15	May 22	May 26	Nov. 27
Apr. 1	Apr. 3	May 8	May 12	May 22	May 29	June 2	Nov. 27
Apr. 8	Apr. 10	May 15	May 19	May 29	June 5	June 9	Nov. 27
Apr. 15	Apr. 17	May 22	May 26	June 5	June 12	June 16	Nov. 27
Apr. 22	Apr. 24	May 29	June 2	June 12	June 19	June 23	Nov. 27
Mar. 26	Mar. 28	May 2	May 6	May 16	May 23	May 27	Nov. 28
Apr. 2	Apr. 4	May 9	May 13	May 23	May 30	June 3	Nov. 28
Apr. 9	Apr. 11	May 16	May 20	May 30	June 6	June 10	Nov. 28
Apr. 16	Apr. 18	May 23	May 27	June 6	June 13	June 17	Nov. 28
Apr. 23	Apr. 25	May 30	June 3	June 13	June 20	June 24	Nov. 28
Mar. 20	Mar. 22	Apr. 26	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17	May 21	Nov. 29
Mar. 27	Mar. 29	May 3	May 7	May 17	May 24	May 28	Nov. 29
Apr. 3	Apr. 5	May 10	May 14	May 24	May 31	June 4	Nov. 29
Apr. 10	Apr. 12	May 17	May 21	May 31	June 7	June 11	Nov. 29
Apr. 17	Apr. 19	May 24	May 28	June 7	June 14	June 18	Nov. 29
Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Apr. 27	May 1	May 11	May 18	May 22	Nov. 30
Mar. 28	Mar. 30	May 4	May 8	May 18	May 25	May 29	Nov. 30
Apr. 4	Apr. 6	May 11	May 15	May 25	June 1	June 5	Nov. 30
Apr. 11	Apr. 13	May 18	May 22	June 1	June 8	June 12	Nov. 30
Apr. 18	Apr. 20	May 25	May 29	June 8	June 15	June 19	Nov. 30
Mar. 22	Mar. 24	Apr. 28	May 2	May 12	May 19	May 23	Dec. 1
Mar. 29	Mar. 31	May 5	May 9	May 19	May 26	May 30	Dec. 1
Apr. 5	Apr. 7	May 12	May 16	May 26	June 2	June 6	Dec. 1
Apr. 12	Apr. 14	May 19	May 23	June 2	June 9	June 13	Dec. 1
Apr. 19	Apr. 21	May 26	May 30	June 9	June 16	June 20	Dec. 1
Mar. 23	Mar. 25	Apr. 29	May 3	May 13	May 20	May 24	Dec. 2
Mar. 30	Apr. 1	May 6	May 10	May 20	May 27	May 31	Dec. 2
Apr. 6	Apr. 8	May 13	May 17	May 27	June 3	June 7	Dec. 2
Apr. 13	Apr. 15	May 20	May 24	June 3	June 10	June 14	Dec. 2
Apr. 20	Apr. 22	May 27	May 31	June 10	June 17	June 21	Dec. 2

S E V E N V A R I E T I E S

O F T H E

D A Y S O F T H E W E E K .

F O R F I N D I N G T H E D A Y S O F T H E M O N T H

Six Months	Sundays	1	8	15	22	29	Six Months.
Jan. 31.	Mondays	2	9	16	23	30	July 31.
Feb. 28.	Tuesdays	3	10	17	24	31	Aug. 31.
Mar. 31.	Wednesdays	4	11	18	25		Sept. 30.
April 30.	Thursdays	5	12	19	26		Oct. 31.
May 31.	Fridays	6	13	20	27		Nov. 30.
June 30.	Saturdays	7	14	21	28		Dec. 31.

Mondays	1	8	15	22	29	Thursdays	1	8	15	22	29
Tuesdays	2	9	16	23	30	Fridays	2	9	16	23	30
Wednesdays	3	10	17	24	31	Saturdays	3	10	17	24	31
Thursdays	4	11	18	25		Sundays	4	11	18	25	
Fridays	5	12	19	26		Mondays	5	12	19	26	
Saturdays	6	13	20	27		Tuesdays	6	13	20	27	
Sundays	7	14	21	28		Wednesdays	7	14	21	28	

Tuesdays	1	8	15	22	29	Fridays	1	8	15	22	29
Wednesdays	1	9	16	23	30	Saturdays	2	9	16	23	30
Thursdays	3	10	17	24	31	Sundays	3	10	17	24	31
Fridays	4	11	18	25		Mondays	4	11	18	25	
Saturdays	5	12	19	26		Tuesdays	5	12	19	26	
Sundays	6	13	20	27		Wednesdays	6	13	20	27	
Mondays	7	14	21	28		Thursdays	7	14	21	28	

Wednesdays	1	8	15	22	29	Saturdays	1	8	15	22	29
Thursdays	2	9	16	23	30	Sundays	2	9	16	23	30
Fridays	3	10	17	24	31	Mondays	3	10	17	24	31
Saturdays	4	11	18	25		Tuesdays	4	11	18	25	
Sundays	5	12	19	26		Wednesdays	5	12	19	26	
Mondays	6	13	20	27		Thursdays	6	13	20	27	
Tuesdays	7	14	21	28		Fridays	7	14	21	28	

The USE of the TABLE that shews the SEVEN VARIETIES of the WEEK, for finding the DAY of the MONTH, by the last TABLE.

Having by the two former Tables found what day of the week, the Month begins; this Table readily shews the day of the Month.

E X A M P L E.

The first of May 1777, falls on Thursday; and I would know what day of the Month the third Thursday is in that Month.

I seek for the square in this Table that begins with Thursday, and against it find 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, which are all Thursdays in the Month, the third answereth the question, being the 15th day.

JANUARY

JANUARY hath 31 Days.

FEBRUARY hath 28 Days.

D. M.	D. L.	Remarkable Days.
1	A	The <i>Circumcision</i> .
2	B	
3	C	
4	D	Archbp. Usher born.
5	E	
6	F	The <i>Epiphany</i> .
7	G	
8	A	Lucian, P. & Martyr.
9	B	
10	C	
11	D	
12	E	Old New Years Day.
13	F	Hillary B. & Confessor.
14	G	
15	A	
16	B	
17	C	
18	D	Queen born, kept.
19	E	
20	F	Fabian B. of R. & M.
21	G	Agnes R. V. & Martyr.
22	A	Vincent, S. D. & Marty.
23	B	
24	C	
25	D	<i>Conversion of St. Paul</i> .
26	E	
27	F	
28	G	
29	A	
30	B	<i>Martyr. of K. Charles I.</i>
31	C	

D. M.	D. L.	Remarkable Days.
1	D	Bridget.
2	E	<i>Purification of the V. M.</i>
3	F	Blasius Bishop & Mart.
3	G	
5	A	Agatha Sicil. V.
6	B	
7	C	
8	D	
9	E	
10	F	
11	G	
12	A	
13	B	K. W. III. & Q. Mary
14	C	Valentine Bp. & Mart.
15	D	
16	E	
17	F	
18	G	
19	A	
20	B	
21	C	
22	D	
23	E	
24	F	<i>St. Matthias A. M.</i>
25	G	
26	A	OBSERVE that when
27	B	it is Leap Year, which
28	C	is every 4th year, then
		February hath 29 days,
		and St. Matthias's day
		falls upon the 25th day.

The DESCRIPTION and USE of the
FIFTY-SIX YEARS ALMANACK.

EACH month containeth four columns; the first shews the Golden Number to the several days, between the 21st day of March, and the 18th day of April, both inclusive, denote the days upon which those Full Moons, the second shews the days of the month, the third (having the Dominical Letters) shews the day of the week, the fourth shews several remarkable passages that have happened in England, principally since the year 1775.

MARCH

MARCH hath 31 Days.				APRIL hath 30 Days.			
G.	D.	D.	Remarkable	G.	D.	D.	Remarkable
N.	N.	L.	Days.	N.	N.	L.	Days.
	1	D	St. David. A. B. M.	13	1	G	All Fools-day.
	2	E	Chad. B. of Letch.	2	2	A	
	3	F			3	B	Richard B. of Chich.
	4	G		10	4	C	St. Ambrose B. of
	5	A			5	D	(Milan.
	6	B		18	6	E	
	7	C	Perpet. Mauritan.	7	7	F	
	8	D			8	G	
	9	E		15	9	A	
	10	F		4	10	B	
	11	G			11	C	
	12	A	Gregory B. of R. &	12	12	D	
	13	B	(Const.	1	13	E	
	14	C			14	F	
	15	D		9	15	G	
	16	E			16	A	Battle of Cull. 1746.
	17	F	St. Patrick.	17	17	B	
	18	G	Edward K. of W. S.	6	18	C	
	19	A	Joseph.		19	D	Alpheg. Archb. of
	20	B	Equal Day		20	E	(Cant.
14	21	C	Benedict Abbot.		21	F	
3	22	D	Paulinus.		22	G	
	23	E			23	A	St. George Martyr.
	24	F			24	B	
11	25	G	Lady-day, or Annun-		25	C	St. Mark Evangelist
19	26	A	(ciation of V. Mary.		26	D	(and Martyr.
8	27	B			27	E	
	28	C			28	F	
16	29	D			29	G	
5	30	E			30	A	
	31	F					

THE numbers here prefix'd to the several days, between the Twenty-first day of March, and the Eighteenth day of April, both inclusive, denote the days upon which those Full Moons do fall, which happen upon or next after the 21st of March, in these years, of which they are respectively the Golden Number.

AND the Sunday letter next following any such Full Moon, points out Easter-day for that year, all which holds until the year of our Lord 1899 inclusive ; after which year the places of these Golden Numbers will be to be changed, as is hereafter expressed.

M A Y hath 31 Days.			J U N E hath 30 Days.		
D. M.	D. L.	Remarkable Days.	D. M.	D. L.	Remarkable Days.
1	B	<i>St. Philip & Jac. Apostle.</i>	1	E	Nicomede R. P. & Mart.
2	C		2	F	
3	D	Invention of the Crofs.	3	G	
4	E		4	A	King born.
5	F		5	B	Boniface B. of Mentz,
6	G	<i>St. John Evangelist, Port.</i>	6	C	(& Martyr.
7	A	(<i>Latin.</i>	7	D	
8	B		8	E	
9	C		9	F	
10	D		10	G	Mary Queen of Scots.
11	E		11	A	St. Barnabas, Apostle &
12	F		12	B	(Martyr.
13	G		13	C	
14	A		14	D	
15	B		15	E	
16	C	Queen born.	16	F	Battle of Dettin. 1743.
17	D		17	G	St. Alban, Martyr.
18	E		18	A	
19	F	Dunstan, Abp. of Cant.	19	B	
20	G		20	C	Transl. of Edw. K. of
21	A		21	D	Longest Day. (W. S.
22	B		22	E	
23	C		23	F	
24	D		24	G	<i>St. John Baptist.</i>
25	E		25	A	
26	F	Augustin, Abp. of Cant.	26	B	
27	G	Ven. Bede, Presbyter.	27	C	
28	A		28	D	
29	B	<i>Birth & Return of King</i>	29	E	<i>St. Peter & Paul.</i>
30	C	(<i>Charles II.</i>	30	F	
31	D				

The EXAMPLES of USE of each COLUMN.

TO KNOW THE DAY OF THE MONTH.

THIS is the chief and most useful observation of any Almanack, and may as well be performed by this as by any other. To this purpose, you must first know the Dominical, or Sunday Letter, for the year proposed; which you may easily find by the Table in the 347 page following the Almanack.

ONLY note; That if there be two Dominical Letters (as you will have in every Leap-year) then the first of them you must use only to the 24th day of February, and the other all the year after.

J U L Y hath 31 Days.			A U G U S T hath 31 Days.		
D. M.	D. L.	Remarkable Days.	D. M.	D. L.	Remarkable Days.
1	G	Battle of Boyne 1690.	1	C	Lammas Day.
2	A	Visit of the B. V. Mary.	2	D	St. Stephen.
3	B		3	E	
4	C	Translation of St. Mar-	4	F	Dominick.
5	D	(tin, B. & C.	5	G	
6	E		6	A	Transfig. Name of Jesus.
7	F	Thomas a Becket, Cant.	7	B	
8	G		8	C	
9	A		9	D	
10	B		10	E	Laurence Abp. of Dub-
11	C		11	F	(lin, R. & M.
12	D	Battle of Aghrim, 1691.	12	G	Prince of Wales born.
13	E		12	A	
14	F		14	B	
15	G	Swithin, B. of Win.	15	C	Assum. B. V. M.
16	A	Tran.	16	D	
17	B		17	E	
18	C		18	F	St. Helen Empress.
19	D		19	G	
20	E	Margaret, V. & Martyr.	20	A	Bernard Archbishop.
21	F	St. Mary Magdalen.	21	B	
22	G		22	C	
23	A		23	D	
24	B		24	E	St. Bartholom. A. & M.
25	C	St. James, Apostle.	25	F	
26	D	St. Anne, Mother to the	26	G	
27	E	(B. V. Mary.	27	A	
28	F		28	B	St. Augustin B. of Hip.
29	G		29	C	Beheading of St. John
30	A	Dog Days begin. (1622.	30	D	(Baptist.
31	B	Ign. Loyola & Logcan	31	E	

As for E X A M P L E.

I N the year 1784 (being Leap-year) the Dominical Letters are DC ; therefore the first Sunday in January is the 4th day of the month, the first Sunday in February is the first day of the month ; but the first Sunday is on the 7th day. The same is to be understood all the year after.

To know what day of the week any notable day will fall upon in any year. First find the Dominical Letter, (as is before directed) then look for the same in the month required, next before the day you desire ; and so from thence count the days of the week till you come to the day desired.

S E P T E M B E R

SEPTEMBER hath 30 Days.			OCTOBER hath 31 Days.		
D.M.	D.L.	Remarkable Days.	D.M.	D.L.	Remarkable Days.
1	F	Giles Abp. & Confessor.	1	A	Remigius B. of Rheme.
2	G	London Burnt 1666.	2	B	
3	A		3	C	
4	B		4	D	St. Francis.
5	C		5	E	
6	D	(Days End.	6	F	Faith, V. and M.
7	E	Enur. B. of Orl. Dog	7	G	
8	F	Nat. B. V. Mary, &	8	A	
9	G	(Royal Nuptials.	9	B	St. Denis Areop. B. & M.
10	A		10	C	
11	B		11	D	
12	C		12	E	
13	D		13	F	Tran. of K. Edw. Conf.
14	E	Holy Cross Day.	14	G	
15	F		15	A	
16	G		16	B	
17	A	Lambert B. & M.	17	C	Etheldrel Virgin.
18	B	King George I. landed.	18	D	St. Luke Evangelist.
19	C		19	E	
20	D		20	F	
21	E	St. Matthew Apostle.	21	G	
22	F	Equal Day. King and	22	A	
23	G	(Queen crowned.	23	B	Irish Rebellion 1641.
24	A		24	C	
25	B		25	D	King's Accession.
26	C	St. Cyprian, A. B. Carth.	26	E	
27	D	(& M.	27	F	
28	E		28	G	St. Simon & St. Jude.
29	F	St. Michael the Arc. Angel.	29	A	
30	G	St. Jer. Pr. Con. & Doct.	30	B	
			31	C	

E X A M P L E.

IF you would know what day of the week Lady-day (or the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin) falls on the year 1785 : The Dominical Letter is B, which is five days before the said day ; therefore it falls on a Friday that year.

D d 2

NOVEMBER

NOVEMB. hath 30 Days.			DECEMB. hath 31 Days.		
D.	L.	Remarkable Days.	D.	L.	Remarkable Days.
1	D	<i>All Saints Day.</i>	1	F	
2	E	All Souls.	2	G	
3	F		3	A	
3	G	King William III. born.	4	B	
5	A	<i>Gun-powder Plot.</i>	5	C	
6	B	Leonard Confessor.	6	D	Nicholas B. of Myra.
7	C		7	E	
8	D		8	F	<i>Conception B. V. Mary.</i>
9	E		9	G	
10	F		10	A	
11	G	St. Martinmas, B. &	11	B	
12	A	(Confessor.)	12	C	
13	B	Britius Bishop.	13	D	Lucy Virgin & Martyr.
14	C	T. Toole Abp. of Dubl.	14	E	
15	D	Machutus, B. of Lincoln.	15	F	
16	E		16	G	O Sapientia.
17	F	Hugh B. of Lincoln.	17	A	
18	G		18	B	
19	A		19	C	
20	B	Edmund K. & Martyr.	20	D	
21	C		21	E	<i>St. Thomas Abp. & M.</i>
22	D	Cecilia, Virgin & Mart.	22	F	<i>(Shortest Day.)</i>
23	E	St. Clement I. Bishop of	23	G	
24	F	(Rome & Martyr.)	24	A	
25	G	St. Catherine, V. & M.	25	B	<i>Christmas.</i>
26	A		26	C	<i>St. Stephen Protomartyr.</i>
27	B		27	D	<i>St. John the Evangelist.</i>
28	C		28	E	<i>Innocents Day.</i>
29	D		29	F	
30	E	<i>St. Andrew Apostle.</i>	30	G	
			31	A	Silvester B. of Rome.

AN EXPLANATION OF SEVERAL TERMS USED IN THE ALMANACK,

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE VULGAR.

CIRCUMCISION; alludes to the Circumcision of our blessed Saviour on the eighth day after his birth, according to the custom of the Jews; for fulfilling of the law.

EPIPHANY. An appearing of light, a manifestation; alluding to the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, conducting the wise men to the place of our Saviour's abode, on the 12th day from his birth.

PURIFICATION, or CANDLEMAS DAY; alluding to the meeting of Simeon, and the offering of candles on the 40th day after the Divine Birth, for the Purification of the Blessed Virgin: as was the custom of the Jews.

SEPTUAGESIMA, about 70 days before Easter, is the third Sunday before the beginning of Lent.

SEXAGESIMA, or the second Sunday before Lent, is about sixty days before Easter.

QUINQUAGESIMA, Shrove Sunday, or the Sunday before Lent, is so called because it is about fifty days before Easter.

QUADRAGESIMA, Or the first Sunday in Lent is about forty days before Easter.

EMBER DAYS, are certain days set apart four times in the year, by putting embers on the people's heads in token of humiliation.

ASH-WEDNESDAY. The first day of Lent, so called from a custom of the ancient church, of fasting in sackcloth, with ashes on their heads in token of humiliation.

SHROVETIDE. The time just before Lent, when our ancestors were shriven or confessed their sin, in order to more strict keeping of the ensuing Lent season.

LENT, signifies a season the spring of the year: It is a set time of abstinence and fasting for forty days before Easter.

PALM SUNDAY. The Sunday before Easter, on which day the people went out to meet our Saviour with boughs of palm and olive branches, when he entered into Jerusalem riding on an ass.

PASSION

PASSION WEEK. So called from our Saviour's Passion ; is the week before Easter.

EASTER SUNDAY, see the Pascha, or feast of the passover among the Jews, Exodus, ii. 3. xiii. 3. Also the day held in commemoration of the Resurrection of our Blessed Saviour.

INVENTION OF THE CROSS. Kept the third of May, on account of the finding the Cross (whereon our Saviour suffered) on that day.

GOOD FRIDAY. The Friday before Easter, or the day whereon our Saviour suffered for our sins.

HOLY THURSDAY, or Ascension day, a festival kept in memory of the Ascension of our Blessed Saviour into heaven, 15 days before Whit-Sunday.

WHIT-SUNDAY, or **WHITE-SUNDAY,** answers to the Pentecost of the Jews ; see Lev. xxiii. 15, 16, &c. held on the seventh sabbath, or the fiftieth day after Easter. The catechumens, cloathed in white robes, being admitted to the sacrament. The descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles, in the shape of fiery tongues seems to give it this appellation.

ROGATION WEEK, is the week before Whitsunday. It is said to be first instituted by the bishop of Vienne in France, Anno 452, and called Rogation week, upon account of the many extraordinary prayers and preparatory petitions made for the devotion of Holy Thursday, for a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and for averting the dismal effects of war, &c.

TRINITY SUNDAY. The Sunday after Whitsunday, held in reverence to the Holy Trinity : Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Three Persons, and one God, blessed for ever.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Is called the feast of our Lord's Holy Body ; an offering made to the High Father of Heaven at the altar, for the remission of our sins ; founded by pope Urban V. and held on the Thursday in Trinity week.

ALL SAINTS DAY. The first of November : Instituted on account of the great number of prayers offered for us by the saints on this day, and it is alledged that our prayers will be more readily heard on this day than any other on that account.

ALL SOULS DAY. The second of November : On account of the great numbers offered to heaven for the relief of souls in purgatory, &c.

ADVENT SUNDAYS, to shew the coming of Christ ; the four Sundays next before Christmas day ; the first of them being the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day, or 30th of Nov.

CHRISTMAS, i. e. Christ's-Mass, a festival celebrated on the 25th of December in commemoration of the birth of Christ Jesus.

INNOCENT'S DAY ; the 28th of December, observed in memory of Herod's causing the innocent children to be slain ; called also Childermas day.

A P P E N D I X.

O F

C I V I L T I M E,

MORE PARTICULARLY OF THE

T E R M S, R E T U R N S, &c.

Q. **W**HEN does the Spring-Quarter begin?

A. It commences at the Equinoctial, viz.

The 20th of March, called therefore the Vernal Equinox, and ends on the 21st of June, or the Summer Solstice.

T A B L E O F T H E S E A S O N S.

Seasons.	Begins.	Ends.
Spring, - -	March - - 20	June - - 21
Summer, - -	June - - 21	September 22
Harvest, - -	September 22	December - 21
Winter, - -	December - 21	March - - 20

Q. How is the Year politically divided with us?

A. Into Terms and Returns.

Q. How many Terms?

A. Four, viz.

Hillary.

Easter.

Trinity.

Michaelmas.

Q. Whence are these Terms named?

A. From the Seasons, or Feasts on which they commence.

Q. Whence is Hillary Term named?

A. From St. Hillary, and so of the rest.

A T A B L E

T A B L E

BY HAVING THE
GOLDEN NUMBER AND DOMINICAL LETTER,
TO FIND WHEN THE
MOVEABLE TERMS BEGIN, SIT, AND END, FOR EVER.

Dom. Leit.	Golden Number.	Easter-Term.			Trinity-Term.		
		Begins.	Sits.	Ends.	Begins.	Sits.	Ends.
A.	3. 11. 14.	Apr. 10	Apr. 12	May 8	May 22	May 26	June 14
	5. 8. 13. 16. 19.	Apr. 17	Apr. 19	May 15	May 29	June 2	June 21
	2. 7. 10. 18.	Apr. 24	Apr. 26	May 22	June 5	June 9	June 28
	1. 4. 9. 12. 15.	May 1	May 3	May 29	June 12	June 16	July 5
	6. 17.	May 8	May 10	June 5	June 19	June 23	July 12
B.	3. 11. 14. 19.	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	May 9	May 23	May 27	June 15
	2. 5. 8. 13. 16.	Apr. 18	Apr. 20	May 16	May 30	June 3	June 22
	7. 10. 15. 18.	Apr. 25	Apr. 27	May 23	June 6	June 10	June 29
	1. 4. 9. 12.	May 2	May 4	May 30	June 13	June 17	July 6
	6. 17.	May 9	May 11	June 6	June 20	June 24	July 13
C.	3. 8. 11. 14. 19.	Apr. 12	Apr. 14	May 10	May 24	May 28	June 16
	2. 5. 13. 16.	Apr. 19	Apr. 21	May 17	May 31	June 4	June 23
	4. 7. 10. 15. 18.	Apr. 26	Apr. 28	May 24	June 7	June 11	June 30
	1. 9. 12. 17.	May 3	May 5	May 31	June 14	June 18	July 7
	6.	May 10	May 12	June 7	June 21	June 25	July 14
D.	14.	Apr. 6	Apr. 8	May 4	May 18	May 22	June 10
	3. 8. 11. 19.	Apr. 13	Apr. 15	May 11	May 25	May 29	June 17
	2. 5. 10. 13. 16.	Apr. 20	Apr. 22	May 18	June 1	June 5	June 24
	4. 7. 15. 18.	Apr. 27	Apr. 29	May 25	June 8	June 12	July 1
	1. 6. 9. 12. 17.	May 4	May 6	June 1	June 15	June 19	July 8
E.	3. 14.	Apr. 7	Apr. 9	May 5	May 19	May 23	June 11
	8. 11. 16. 19.	Apr. 14	Apr. 16	May 12	May 26	May 30	June 18
	2. 5. 10. 13.	Apr. 21	Apr. 23	May 19	June 2	June 6	June 25
	4. 7. 12. 15. 18.	Apr. 28	Apr. 30	May 26	June 9	June 13	July 2
	1. 6. 9. 17.	May 5	May 7	June 2	June 16	June 20	July 9
F.	3. 14.	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	May 6	May 20	May 24	June 12
	5. 8. 11. 16. 19.	Apr. 15	Apr. 17	May 13	May 27	May 31	June 19
	2. 10. 13. 18.	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	May 20	June 3	June 7	June 26
	1. 4. 7. 12. 15.	Apr. 29	May 1	May 27	June 10	June 14	July 3
	6. 9. 17.	May 6	May 8	June 3	June 17	June 21	July 10
G.	3. 11. 14.	Apr. 9	Apr. 11	May 7	May 21	May 25	June 13
	5. 8. 16. 19.	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	May 14	May 28	June 1	June 20
	2. 7. 10. 13. 18.	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	May 21	June 4	June 8	June 27
	1. 4. 12. 15.	Apr. 30	May 2	May 28	June 11	June 15	July 4
	6. 9. 17.	May 7	May 9	June 4	June 18	June 22	July 11

CIRCUIT-ROADS

- I N

I R E L A N D.

† Mark for Assize-Towns.

Ulster, North-East.									
† Drogheda in A.		23	† Omagh	6	123	Adair	6	212	
† Dundalk in A.	17	40	Newtown-Stewart	7	130	† Limerick	7	219	
† Downpatrick K.	32	72	Strabane	7	137	Back to Dublin			
Saintfield	8	80	† Lifford	1	138	in G.	87	306	
† Carrickfergus	12	92	† Londonderry	20	148				
Belfast	8	100	Back to Dublin in H.	114	262	Connaught Circ.			
Lisburn	7	107				† Roscommon L.		67	
Lurgan	9	116	Leinster-Circuit.			Tulsk	4	71	
Portadown	5	121	† Wicklow in L.		23	Elphin	4	75	
Richhill	5	126	Arklow	12	35	† Carrick	5	80	
† Armagh	4	130	Gorey	7	42	Boyle	7	87	
Tynan	5	135	Castlebridge	16	58	† Sligo in I.	18	105	
Glas lough	2	137	† Wexford	2	60	Ballasodare	4	109	
† Monaghan	5	142	Ros	15	75	Killyny	2	111	
Castlehaven	3	145	† Kilkenny	15	90	Tobbercorry	10	121	
Castleblaney	7	152	Leighlinbridge	12	102	Banada	3	124	
Peterborough	6	158	† Carlow	6	108	Kilmacsteague	3	127	
Mill of Louth	5	163	† Athy (a)	9	117	Foxford	7	134	
Ardee	5	168	† Mayberough	10	127	† Castlebar (b)	9	143	
Navan	12	180	Portnahinch	8	135	Belcarra	4	147	
† Trim	6	186	† Philipstown	10	145	Newbrook	5	152	
Back to Dublin in I.	20	206	Back to Dublin in F.	38	183	Holymount	3	155	
			(a) Athy generally			Killmaine	3	158	
			in Summer, and Naas			Shrule	3	161	
			in the Spring.			Cahirmorris	6	167	
Ulster, North-west.						† Galway	8	175	
Kilcock in F.		13				Gort	12	187	
Infield	6	19	Munster Circuit.			Crusheen	6	193	
Kinnegad	10	29	† Waterford K.		71	† Ennis	6	199	
† Mullingar	8	37	Carrick	12	83	Gort	12	211	
Balnelack	5	42	† Clonmel	8	91	Loughrea	9	220	
Edgeworthstown	5	47	† Cork in D.	41	132	Kilconnel	6	226	
† Longford	5	52	Moyallow	13	145	Asheragh	5	231	
Granard	13	65	Kanturk	9	154	Mount-Talbot	6	237	
† Cavan	11	78	Newmarket	3	157	Roscommon	5	242	
Newtownbutler	4	93	Blackwaterbridge	7	164	Back to Dublin			
Lisneskea	2	95	Castleisland	7	171	in I.	63	305	
Maguire's-Bridge	4	99	† Tralee	9	180	(b) Castlebar			
Lisnalla	4	103	Castleisland	7	187	Generally Sum-			
† Enniskillen	4	107	Abbyfeal	7	194	mer, &c. Ballin-			
Lismalla	4	111	Newcastle	7	201	robe, Spring.			
Timpoie	4	117	Rathkeale	5	206				
Fintona	6								

ST. HILARY, FOUR RETURNS.

In eight days after St. Hilary.

In fifteen days after St. Hilary.

On the Morrow of the Purificat. of the Blessed V.M.

In eight days after the Purificat. of the Blessed V.M.

EASTER-TERM, FIVE RETURNS.

In fifteen days after Easter.

From the day of Easter in three weeks.

From the day of Easter in one month.

From the day of Easter in five weeks.

On the Morrow of the Ascension of our Lord.

TRINITY-TERM, FOUR RETURNS.

On the morrow of the Holy Trinity.

In eight days after the Holy Trinity.

In fifteen days after the Holy Trinity.

From the day of the Holy Trinity in three weeks.

MICHAELMAS, FOUR RETURNS.

On the Morrow of All Souls.

On the Morrow of St. Martin.

In eight days after St. Martin.

In fifteen days after St. Martin.

FIXED TERMS.

HILARY TERM.			MICHAELMAS TERM.		
Begins	January	20	Begins	November	3
Sits	January	23	Sits	November	6
Ends	February	12	Ends	November	28

ST. HILARY, FOUR RETURNS.

The Octave of St. Hilary.

In fifteen days from St. Hilary.

The Morrow of the Purificat. of the Blessed V. M.

The Octave of the Purificat. of the Blessed V. M.

EASTER-TERM, FIVE RETURNS.

In fifteen days from the feast of Easter.

In three weeks from the feast of Easter.

In one month from the feast of Easter.

In five weeks from the feast of Easter.

The Morrow of the Ascension of our Lord.

TRINITY-TERM, FIVE RETURNS.

Monday, the Morrow of the Holy Trinity.

Monday, the Octave of the Holy Trinity.

Monday, in fifteen days from the Holy Trinity.

Monday, in three weeks from the Holy Trinity.

MICHAELMAS, FOUR RETURNS.

The Morrow of All Souls.

The Morrow of St. Martin.

The Octave of St. Martin.

In fifteen days from St. Martin.

The Use of the TABLE of MOVEABLE TERMS.

This Table is to be used in the same manner as the last, by knowing the Dominical Letter and Golden Number for the year proposed.

EXPLANATION of the foregoing TABLE.

Having found the Dominical Letter and Prime for any year you desire, see for the Prime or Golden Number in the Square next the Dominical Letter, and in a streight line to the right hand under Easter-Term, you have the time it begins, sits, and ends, for ever; and under Trinity-Term, the same for ever.

ST. HILARY, FOUR RETURNS.

Returns.		Quarto die post.
Jan. 20.	On the Octave of St. Hilary.	Jan. 23
Jan. 27.	In 15 days from the day of St. Hil.	Jan. 30
Feb. 3.	On the Morrow of the Pur. of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	Feb. 6
Feb. 10.	On the Octave of the Purif. of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	Feb. 12

EASTER TERM, FIVE RETURNS.

In fifteen days from Easter-day.

In three weeks from Easter-day.

In one month from Easter-day.

In five weeks from Easter day.

On the Morrow of the Ascension of our Lord.

TRINITY TERM, FOUR RETURNS.

On the Morrow of the Holy Trinity.

On the Octave of the Holy Trinity.

In fifteen days from the day of the Holy Trinity.

In three weeks from the day of the Holy Trinity.

MICHAELMAS, FOUR RETURNS.

Returns.		Quarto die post.
Nov. 3.	On the Morrow of All Souls,	Nov. 6.
Nov. 12.	On the Morrow of St. Martin,	Nov. 15.
Nov. 18.	On the Octave of St. Martin,	Nov. 21.
Nov. 25.	In fifteen days from the day of St. Martin.	Nov. 28.

E X A M P L E . I.

In the year 1774, the Dominical Letter is B, and the Golden Number 8. Therefore find B in the second column of this Table, and the Prime in the adjoining square, where you will find 8 in the upper row; in a streight line to the right hand, you will find Easter Term begins April the 18th, and ends May the 16th, and that Trinity Term begins May the 30th, and ends June the 22, and in the sides of the Table you will find the returns of the said Terms.

ST. HILLARY, FOUR RETURNS.

In eight days of St. Hillary.

In fifteen days of St. Hillary.

On the Morrow of the Purificat. of the Blessed V. M.

In eight days of the Purificat. of the Blessed V. M.

EASTER TERM, FIVE RETURNS.

In fifteen days of Easter.

In three weeks of Easter.

In one month of Easter.

In five weeks of Easter.

On the morrow of the Ascension of our Lord.

TRINITY TERM, FOUR RETURNS.

On the Morrow of the Holy Trinity.

In eight days of the Holy Trinity.

In fifteen days of the Holy Trinity.

In three weeks of the Holy Trinity.

MICHAELMAS, FOUR RETURNS.

On the Morrow of All Souls.

On the morrow of St. Martin.

In eight days of St. Martin.

In fifteen days of St. Martin.

E X A M P L E II.

For 1775, the Dominical Letter is A, and Golden Number 9 ; I see for 4 in the square with A, and in that line I find that Easter Term 1775, begins on May 1, fits May 3, ends May 29 ; and that Trinity Term begins on June 12, fits June 16, and ends July 5. When there are two Dominical Letters, as for 1776 G F, look only in the above Table for F. G only standing till February 24, and none of the moveable terms begin before May.

T A B L E

SHEWING THE

D O M I N I C A L L E T T E R,

From the FIRST YEAR OF OUR LORD to the YEAR 4100, and
may be continued for ever.

				000	100	200	300	400	500	600
				700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
				1400	1500	1700		1800	1900	2000
				2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700
				2800	2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400
				3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100
0	28	56	84	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG
1	29	57	85	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	30	58	86	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
3	31	59	87	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
4	32	60	88	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB
5	33	61	89	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
6	34	62	90	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
7	35	63	91	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
8	36	64	92	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED
9	37	65	93	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
10	38	66	94	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
11	39	67	95	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
12	40	68	96	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF
13	41	69	97	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
14	42	70	98	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
15	43	71	99	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
16	44	72		CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA
17	45	73		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
18	46	74		G	A	B	C	D	E	F
19	47	75		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
20	48	76		ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC
21	49	77		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
22	50	78		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
23	51	79		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
24	52	80		GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE
25	53	81		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
26	54	82		D	E	F	G	A	B	C
27	55	83		C	D	E	F	G	A	B

The use of the Table that sheweth the Dominical Letter from the first year of our Lord, to the year 4100, and may be continued for ever.

The seven hundreds are to be found on the top of the Table, having their Dominical Letters next under them (and are all Leap Years) as 700, 1400, 2100, 2800 and 3500, all which years have BA for their Dom. Lett.

The odd years above the hundreds are to be found on the side, as 12, 40 68, and 96 have AG for their Dom. Lett.

To find the Dom Letter to those year that are hundreds and odd years.

You must seek the seven hundreds on the top, and the odd years by the side, and in the angle of meeting, you will find the Dom Let. or Letters answering to such years.

EXAMPLE.

I demand the Dom Lett. or Letters for the year 1784, see 1700 on the top of the Table, and 84 on the side, and in the Angle of meeting you will find DC. to be the Dom. Letters for that year; the first of which serves from the beginning of the year, to the 25th of Feb. (which is St. Matthias day) C. the Letter to the end of the year.

T A B L E

SHEWING THE C Y C L E O F T H E S U N,

FROM THE
FIRST YEAR OF OUR LORD,
TO THE
YEAR 4100, AND MAY BE CONTINUED FOR EVER.

				000	100	200	300	400	500	600
				700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
				1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
				2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700
				2800	2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400
				3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100
0	28	56	84	9	25	13	1	17	5	21
1	29	57	85	10	26	14	2	18	6	22
2	30	58	86	11	27	15	3	19	7	23
3	31	59	87	12	28	16	4	20	8	24
4	32	60	88	13	1	17	5	21	9	25
5	33	61	89	14	2	18	6	22	10	26
6	34	62	90	15	3	19	7	23	11	27
7	35	63	91	16	4	20	8	24	12	28
8	36	64	92	17	5	21	9	25	13	1
9	37	65	93	18	6	22	10	26	14	2
10	38	66	94	19	7	23	11	27	15	3
11	39	67	95	20	8	24	12	28	16	4
12	40	68	96	21	9	25	13	1	17	5
13	41	69	97	22	10	26	14	2	18	6
14	42	70	98	23	11	27	15	3	19	7
15	43	71	99	24	12	28	16	4	20	8
16	44	72		25	13	1	17	5	21	9
17	45	73		26	14	2	18	6	22	10
18	46	74		27	15	3	19	7	23	11
19	47	75		28	16	4	20	8		12
20	48	76		1	17	5	21	9	25	13
21	49	77		2	18	6	22	10	26	14
22	50	78		3	19	7	23	11	27	15
23	51	79		4	20	8	24	12	28	16
24	52	80		5	21	9	25	13	1	17
25	53	81		6	22	10	26	14	2	18
26	54	82		7	23	11	27	15	3	19
27	55	83		8	24	12	28	16	4	20

The use of the table that sheweth the cycle of the sun from the first year of our Lord, to the year 4100, and may be continued for ever.

To find the year of the cycle of the sun, for any year of the Christian Era. To the current year of Christ add 9; because from the beginning of the cycle, till the first year of Christ, there were 9 years past: Divide the sum by 28, the quotient shews the number of cycles, that have revolved since the first year before Christ, till the current year; and the remainder, if there be any, is the current year of the cycle; but if there be no remainder, then 28 is the current year of the solar cycle.

READY FINDING OF THE GOLDEN NUMBER FOR EVER.

[illegible]

The Use of the TABLE for finding of the GOLDEN NUMBER for ever.

The seven hundreds are to be sought for at the top of the Table, and the odd years on the side; and when the year sought consists of hundreds and odd years, then the angle of meeting shews the Golden Number for the year sought.

EXAMPLE I. To find the Golden Number for the year 1700, [which Number look for at the top of the Table, and just under you will see 10, which is the Prime for the year.]

EXAMPLE II. To find the Prime or Golden Number for 1797, seek for 1700 on the top of the Table, and the odd year on the side, and in the common angle of meeting you will find 12, the Prime or Golden Number of that year.

T H E T A B L E

FOR THE READY FINDING OF THE
ROMAN CYCLE OF THE INDICTION FOR EVER.

										✻ 100	200	300	The use of the Table for finding the Roman Cycle of the Indiction for ever.
										✻ 400	500	600	
										✻ 700	800	900	
										✻ 1000	1100	1200	
										✻ 1300	1400	1500	
										✻ 1600	1700	1800	
										✻ 1900	2000	2100	
										✻ 2200	2300	2400	If it is a circle or re- volution of 15 years, which when expired, begins a-new, and goes round again without intermission. This Cy- cle has no relation to the celestial motions, but was made use of by the Romans to make known the time of pay- ing certain taxes, or for other civil purposes; when this cycle was first instituted is very uncertain, some ascrib- ing it to Constantine, (A.D. 312) and others carrying it up as high as Augustus. The Popes have dated their Bulls by the year of the in- diction, ever since the time of Charlemagne.
										✻ 2500	2600	2700	
										✻ 2800	2900	3000	
										✻ 3100	3200	3300	
										✻ 3400	3500	3600	
										✻ ✻ ✻	✻ ✻ ✻	✻ ✻ ✻	
0	15	30	45	60	75	90	✻	✻	✻	13	8	3	
1	16	31	46	61	76	91	✻	✻	✻	14	9	4	
2	17	32	47	62	77	92	✻	✻	✻	15	10	5	
3	18	33	48	63	78	93	✻	✻	✻	1	11	6	
4	19	34	49	64	79	94	✻	✻	✻	2	12	7	
5	20	35	50	65	80	95	✻	✻	✻	3	13	8	
6	21	36	51	66	81	96	✻	✻	✻	4	14	9	
7	22	37	52	67	82	97	✻	✻	✻	5	15	10	
8	23	38	53	68	83	98	✻	✻	✻	6	1	11	The commencement of the Cycle being fixed to the 3d year before Christ, add 3 to the given year, divide the sum by 15, and the re- mainder will shew the year of indiction. If nothing remains it is the 15th or last year of the Cycle.— By this operation (for ex- ample) the year 1776 will be found to be the 9th of the Roman Cycle of in- diction.
9	24	39	54	69	84	99	✻	✻	✻	7	2	12	
10	25	40	55	70	85	—	✻	✻	✻	8	3	13	
11	26	41	56	71	86	—	✻	✻	✻	9	4	14	
12	27	42	57	72	87	—	✻	✻	✻	10	5	15	
13	28	43	58	73	88	—	✻	✻	✻	11	6	1	
14	29	44	59	74	89	—	✻	✻	✻	12	7	2	

A

C A L E N D A R

FOR THE

YEARS OF THE FLOOD:

A

C A L C U L A T I O N

MADE BY

T H E A U T H O R,

FROM THE

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE,

TO PROVE

THAT THE ARK MUST HAVE RESTED

IN THE

YEAR OF THE WORLD, 1656 AND 1657.

A CALENDAR for the Years of the FLOOD; a Calculation for the Place where the ARK rested.			
OCTOBER hath 31 Days. The Year of the World 1656. The History.			
Month Days.	Sabbatical Letter.	Antient Year Month 12 and 1.	Moon's Age.
1	A	19	22
2	B	20	23
3	C	21	24
4	D	22	25
5	E	23	26
6	F	24	27
7	G	25	28
8	A	26	29
9	B	27	30
10	C	28	D
11	D	29	2
12	E	30	3
13	F	1	4
14	G	2	5
15	A	3	6
16	B	4	7
17	C	5	8
18	D	6	9
19	E	7	10
20	F	8	11
21	G	9	12
22	A	10	13
23	B	11	14
24	C	12	15
25	D	13	16
26	E	14	17
27	F	15	18
28	G	16	19
29	A	17	20
30	B	18	21
31	C	19	22

New Moon Hor. 5 P. M.

Moon not visible, beginning in defeen. signs.

Moon visible at her setting.

The first year and the month of Tisri begins,
and the sun enters Libra.

Noah 599 years old about this time.

Methuselah 958 years old about this time.

Number, as small as it is, we must except all Animals, that are of equivocal generation as insects; all that are accustomed to live in water, as fish, and water-fowl, all that proceed from a mixture of different species, as mules; and all that by changing their climate, change their colour, and size, and so pass for

N O V E M B E R 30.				The Year of the world 1656. The history.	
M. Days.	Sabb. Lett.	Day's Age.	D. Flood.		
1	D	20	23		
2	E	21	24		
3	F	22	25		
4	G	23	26		
5	A	24	27		
6	B	25	28		
7	C	26	29		
8	D	27	30		
9	E	28	D	New Moon, Hor. 3. A. M	
10	F	29	2		
11	G	30	3		
12	A	1	4	The Second month Marheshvan begins, and	
13	B	2	5	(the Sun enters Scorpio.	
14	C	3	6		
15	D	4	7		
16	E	5	8		
17	F	6	9		
18	G	7	10		
19	A	8	11		
20	B	9	12	<i>Methuselah</i> dies about this time.	
21	C	10	13	GOD speaks to Noah.	
22	D	11	14	<i>Noah</i> enters the Ark.	
23	E	12	15	Earth in Perihelium, Hor. 10. P. M.	
24	F	13	16	<i>Noah</i> enters the Ark.	
25	G	14	17	<i>Noah</i> enters the Ark.	
26	A	15	18	<i>Noah</i> enters the Ark.	
27	B	16	19	<i>Noah</i> enters the Ark.	
28	C	17	20	1	1 Rain, <i>Noah</i> keeps the Sabbath in the ark.
29	D	18	21	2	2 Rain.
30	E	19	22	3	3 Rain.

different creatures when in reality they are the same. We must observe farther, that all creatures of the Serpentine kind, the Viper, Snake, Slow-Worm, Lizard, Frog, Toad, &c. might have sufficient space for their reception, and for their nourishment, in the hold, or bottom of the Ark, which was probably three or four foot under the floor, whereon the beasts are supposed to stand ; and that the smaller creatures such as the Moufe, Rat, Mole, &c. might find sufficient room in several parts

D E C E M B E R 31.					The Year of the World 1656. The history.	
M. Days.	Sabb. Lett.	Ant. the M.	D's Age.	Days Flood.		
1	F	20	23	4	4	Rain.
2	G	21	24	5	5	Rain.
3	A	22	25	6	6	Rain.
4	B	23	26	7	7	Rain.
5	C	24	27	8	8	Rain.
6	D	25	28	9	9	Rain.
7	E	26	29	10	10	Rain.
8	F	27	30	11	11	New Moon, Hor. 3. P. M.
9	G	28	1	12	12	Rain.
10	A	29	2	13	13	Rain.
11	B	30	3	14	14	The Sun enters Sagittary.
12	C	1	4	15	15	The third Month Chisleu begins.
13	D	2	5	16	16	Rain.
14	E	3	6	17	17	Rain.
15	F	4	7	18	18	Rain.
16	G	5	8	19	19	Rain.
17	A	6	9	20	20	Rain.
18	B	7	10	21	21	Rain.
19	C	8	11	22	22	Rain.
20	D	9	12	23	23	Rain.
21	E	10	13	24	24	Rain.
22	F	11	14	25	25	Rain.
23	G	12	15	26	26	Rain.
24	A	13	16	27	27	Rain.
25	B	14	17	28	28	Rain.
26	C	15	18	29	29	Rain.
27	D	16	19	30	30	Rain.
28	E	17	20	31	31	Rain.
29	F	18	21	32	32	Rain.
30	G	19	22	33	33	Rain.
31	A	20	23	34	34	Rain.

parts of the Ark, without having any particular places, or cells appointed for them: So that the number of the several species of animals to be placed in the first or lowest story, upon the foot of this deduction, stands thus.

On FRUITS and ROOTS.

The Hog	Monkey	Hedge-Hog	Ant-Bear
Baboon	Stoat	Squirrel	Armadillo
Ape	Porcupine	Guinea-pig.	Tortoise

The

The YEAR of the WORLD 1657. The HISTORY.

M. Days.		D. Flood.	J A N U A R Y		31.	
1	35	35	Rain			
2	36	36	Rain			
3	37	37	Rain			
4	38	38	Rain			
5	39	39	Rain			
6	40	40	Last day of Rain.			
7	41	1	New Moon, Hor. 6.			
8	42	2	High Water. (A. M.			
9	43	3	Sun enters Capricorn.			
10	44	4	High Water.			
11	45	5	fourth month Tebet			
12	46	6	High Water. (begins.			
13	47	7	High Water.			
14	48	8	High Water			
15	49	9	High Water			
16	50	10	High Water			
17	51	11	High Water			
18	52	12	High Water			
19	53	13	High Water			
20	54	14	High Water			
21	55	15	High Water			
22	56	16	High Water			
23	57	17	High Water			
24	58	18	High Water			
25	59	19	High Water			
26	60	20	High Water			
27	61	21	High Water			
28	62	22	High Water			
29	63	23	High Water			
30	64	24	High Water			
31	65	25	High Water			

M. Days.		D. Flood.	F E B R U A R Y		28.	
1	66	26	High Water			
2	67	27	High Water			
3	68	28	High Water			
4	69	29	High Water			
5	70	30	New Moon, Hor. 11.			
6	71	31	High Water (P. M.			
7	72	32	High Water			
8	73	33	Sun enters Aquarius			
9	74	34	High Water			
10	75	35	Fifty month Shebat			
11	76	36	High Water (begins			
12	77	37	High Water			
13	78	38	High Water			
14	79	39	High Water			
15	80	40	High Water			
16	81	41	High Water			
17	82	42	High Water			
18	83	43	High Water			
19	84	44	High Water			
20	85	45	High Water			
21	86	46	High Water			
22	87	47	High Water			
23	88	48	High Water			
24	89	49	High Water			
25	90	50	High Water			
26	91	51	High Water			
27	92	52	High Water			
28	93	53	High Water			

B E A S T S which live on H A Y.

The Horse	Bison	Goat	Buck	Rabbit
Afs	Bonafus	Stone-Buck	Rein-Deer	Marmotte
Camel	Buffalo	Shamois	Roe	
Elephant	Sheep	Antelope	Rhinoceros	
Bull	Stepciferos	Elk	Camelopard	
Urus	Broad-Tail	Hart	Hare	

The YEAR of the WORLD 1657. The HISTORY.

		M A R C H				A P R I L.	
		31.				30.	
M. Days.	D. Flood.			M. Days.	D. Flood.		
1	94	54	High Water	1	125	85	High Water
2	95	55	High Water	2	126	86	High Water
3	96	56	High Water	3	127	87	High Water
4	97	57	High Water	4	128	88	High Water
5	98	58	High Water	5	129	89	High Water
6	99	59	High Water	6	130	90	New Moon, Hor. 8.
7	100	60	New Moon, Hor. 1.	7	131	91	High Wat. (A. M.)
8	101	61	High Water (P. M.)	8	132	92	High Water
9	102	62	High Water	9	133	93	High Water
10	103	63	High Water	10	134	94	High Water
11	104	64	Sun enters Pisces	11	135	95	Seventh month Ni-
12	105	65	Sixth month Adar	12	136	96	sen begins, and the
13	106	66	High Water (begins)	13	137	97	sun enters Aries.
14	107	67	High Water	14	138	98	High Water
15	108	68	High Water	15	139	99	High Water
16	109	69	High Water	16	140	100	High Water
17	110	70	High Water	17	141	101	High Water
18	111	71	High Water	18	142	102	High Water
19	112	72	High Water	19	143	103	High Water
20	113	73	High Water	20	144	104	High Water
21	114	74	High Water	21	145	105	High Water
22	115	75	High Water	22	146	106	High Water
23	116	76	High Water	23	147	107	High Water
24	117	77	High Water	24	148	108	High Water
25	118	78	High Water	25	149	109	High Water
26	119	79	High Water	26	150	110	High Water
27	120	80	High Water	27	151	1	Ark rests on one of the
28	121	81	High Water	28	152	2	mountains of Ararat.
29	122	82	High Water	29	153	3	Ebbing Water
30	123	83	High Water	30	154	4	Ebbing Water
31	124	84	High Water				

On F L E S H.

The Lyon	Ounce	Pole-Cat	The Castor	The Fox
Bear	Cat	Martin	O. ter	Badger
Tyger	Civet-Cat	Stoat	Dog	Jackall
Pard	Finet	Weefel	Wolf.	Caraguya

The YEAR of the WORLD 1657. The HISTORY.

M. Days.	D. Flood.	M A Y 31.	M. Days.	D. Flood.	J U N E. 30.
1	155	5 Ebbing Water	1	186	36 Ebbing Water
2	156	6 Ebbing Water	2	187	37 Ebbing Water
3	157	7 Ebbing Water	3	188	38 Ebbing Water
4	158	8 Ebbing Water	4	189	39 Ebbing Water
5	159	9 New Moon, Hor. 12.	5	190	40 Ebbing Water
6	160	10 Ebbing Water (P.M.)	6	191	41 Ebbing Water
7	161	11 Ebbing Water	7	192	42 Ebbing Water
8	162	12 Ebbing Water	8	193	43 Ebbing Water
9	163	13 Ebbing Water	9	194	44 Ebbing Water
10	164	14 Ebbing Water	10	195	45 9th month Sivan be-
11	165	15 8th month Jjar begins	11	196	46 Ebbing Water (gins
12	166	16 Sun enters Taurus	12	197	47 Ebbing Water
13	167	17 Ebbing Water	13	198	48 Sun enters Gemini
14	168	18 Ebbing Water	14	199	49 Ebbing Water
15	169	19 Ebbing Water	15	200	50 Ebbing Water
16	170	20 Ebbing Water	16	201	51 Ebbing Water
17	171	21 Ebbing Water	17	202	52 Ebbing Water
18	172	22 Ebbing Water	18	203	53 Ebbing Water
19	173	23 Ebbing Water	19	204	54 Ebbing Water
20	174	24 Ebbing Water	20	205	55 Ebbing Water
21	175	25 Ebbing Water	21	206	56 Ebbing Water
22	176	26 Ebbing Water	22	207	57 Ebbing Water
23	177	27 Ebbing Water	23	208	58 Ebbing Water
24	178	28 Ebbing Water	24	209	59 Ebbing Water
25	179	29 Earth in Aphelion H.	25	210	60 Ebbing Water
26	180	30 Eb. Wat. (1. P. M.)	26	211	61 Ebbing Water
27	181	31 Ebbing Water	27	212	62 Ebbing Water
28	182	32 Ebbing Water	28	213	63 Ebbing Water
29	183	33 Ebbing Water	29	214	64 Ebbing Water
30	184	34 Ebbing Water	30	215	65 Ebbing Water
31	185	35 Ebbing Water			

Now concerning these creatures, God gives Noah this injunction : of every clean beast, thou shalt take to thee by sevens, the male and the female ; and of beasts that are not clean, by two, the male and the female. Taking the words then in their highest acceptation, viz. that Noah was to receive into the Ark, one pair of every species of unclean animals, and seven pair of every species of clean ; yet, considering that the species of unclean animals, which were admitted by pairs only, are many, in comparison of the clean, and

The YEAR of the WORLD 1657. The HISTORY.

		J U L Y				A U G U S T	
		31.				31.	
M. Days.	D. Flood.			M. Days.	D. Flood.		
1	216	66	Ebbing Water	1	247	23	Earth seen
2	217	67	Ebbing Water	2	248	24	N. Moon at mid-day
3	218	68	Ebbing Water	3	249	25	Earth seen
4	219	69	N. Moon Hor. 1. A.M.	4	250	26	Earth seen
5	220	70	Ebbing Water	5	251	27	Earth seen
6	221	71	Ebbing Water	6	252	28	Earth seen
7	222	72	Ebbing Water	7	253	29	Earth seen
8	223	73	Ebbing Water	8	254	30	Earth seen
9	224	74	Ebbing Water	9	255	31	The eleventh month
10	225	1	Tenth month Tam-	10	256	32	Ab. begins
11	226	2	muz begins. Tops	11	257	33	Earth seen
12	227	3	of mountains seen.	12	258	34	Earth seen
13	228	4	Earth seen	13	259	35	Earth seen
14	229	5	The sun enters Canc.	14	260	36	The sun enters Leo.
15	230	6	Earth seen	15	261	37	Earth seen
16	231	7	Earth seen	16	262	38	Earth seen
17	232	8	Earth seen	17	263	39	Earth seen
18	233	9	Earth seen	18	264	40	The Raven sent out
19	234	10	Earth seen	19	265	41	Earth seen
20	235	11	Earth seen	20	266	42	Earth seen
21	236	12	Earth seen	21	267	43	Earth seen
22	237	13	Earth seen	22	268	44	Earth seen
23	238	14	Earth seen	23	269	45	Earth seen
24	239	15	Earth seen	24	270	46	Earth seen
25	240	16	Earth seen	25	271	47	The Dove sent out.
26	241	17	Earth seen	26	272	48	Earth seen
27	242	18	Earth seen	27	273	49	Earth seen
28	243	19	Earth seen	28	274	50	Earth seen
29	244	20	Earth seen	29	275	51	Earth seen
30	245	21	Earth seen	30	276	52	Earth seen
31	246	22	Earth seen	31	277	53	N. M. Hor. 10. P.M.

the species of large animals few, in comparison of the smaller; we cannot but perceive (as by a short calculation it will appear) that this lower story, which was ten cubits high, three hundred long, and fifty broad, i. e. 225,000 solid feet in the whole, would be capable of receiving, with all manner of conveniency, not only
all

The YEAR of the WORLD 1657. The HISTORY.

M. Days.	D. Flood.	SEPTEMBER 30.	M. Days.	D. Flood.	OCTOBER 31.
1	278	54 The Dove sent out	1	308	84 Earth Seen
2	279	55 Earth Seen	2	309	1 N. year, or 1st mon. }
3	280	56 Earth Seen	3	310	2 Tifri begins & Noab }
4	281	57 Earth Seen	4	311	3 fees the earth dry }
5	282	58 Earth Seen	5	312	4 Earth Dry
6	283	59 Earth Seen	6	313	5 Earth Dry
7	284	60 Earth Seen	7	314	6 Earth Dry
8	285	61 { Dove sent out the	8	315	7 Earth Dry
9	286	62 { last time & the 12th	9	316	8 Earth Dry
10	287	63 { month Elul begins	10	317	9 Earth Dry
11	288	64 Earth Seen	11	318	10 Earth Dry
12	289	65 Earth Seen	12	319	11 Earth Dry
13	290	66 The Suns' enters Virg.	13	320	12 Sun enters Libra.
14	291	67 Earth Seen	14	321	13 Earth Dry
15	292	68 Earth Seen	15	322	14 Earth Dry
16	293	69 Earth Seen	16	323	15 Earth Dry
17	294	70 Earth Seen	17	324	16 Earth Dry
18	295	71 Earth Seen	18	325	17 Earth Dry
19	296	72 Earth Seen	19	326	18 Earth Dry
20	297	73 Earth Seen	20	327	19 Earth Dry
21	298	74 Earth Seen	21	328	20 Earth Dry
22	299	75 Earth Seen	22	329	21 Earth Dry
23	300	76 Earth Seen	23	330	22 Earth Dry
24	301	77 Earth Seen	24	331	23 Earth Dry
25	302	78 Earth Seen	25	332	24 Earth Dry
26	303	79 Earth Seen	26	333	25 Earth Dry
27	304	80 Earth Seen	27	334	26 Earth Dry
28	305	81 Earth Seen	28	335	27 Earth Dry
29	306	82 Earth Seen (A. M.	29	336	28 New Moon, Hor. 6.
30	307	83 New Moon, Hor. 7.	30	337	29 Earth Dry (P. M.
			31	338	30 Earth Dry

all the sorts of beasts, that we are acquainted with, but probably all those other kinds, which are any where to be found under the copes of heaven.

The YEAR of the WORLD 1657. The HISTORY.

M. Days.	D. Flood.	NOVEMBER 30.		M. Days.	Days after the Flood.	DECEMBER 31.	
1	339	31	Second Month Mar-	1		4	3d M. Chisleau, begins
2	340	32	heshvan begins	2		5	Noah comes out of A.
3	341	33	Earth Dry	3		6	Noah comes out of A.
4	342	34	Earth Dry	4		7	Noah offers sacrifice to
5	343	35	Earth Dry	5			the Lord, which was fa-
6	344	36	Earth Dry	6			vourably received, the
7	345	37	Earth Dry	7			Lord promises him to
8	346	38	Earth Dry	8			drown the earth no more;
9	347	39	Earth Dry	9			and for a sign of the truth
10	348	40	Earth Dry	10			of his promise, he told
11	349	41	The Sun enters Scor.	11	II The Sun enters Sagittary.		him, moreover, that he
12	350	42	Earth Dry	12			had set his bow in the
13	351	43	Earth Dry	13			Heavens (that circle of
14	352	44	Earth Dry	14			beautiful colours which
15	353	45	Earth Dry	15			we frequently see before
16	354	46	Earth Dry	16			and after a shower, and
17	355	47	Earth Dry	17			call a rainbow in the
18	356	48	Earth Dry	18			cloud) which should be
19	357	49	Earth Dry	19			as a covenant between
20	358	50	Earth Dry	20			God and man.
21	359	51	Earth Dry	21			
22	360	52	Earth Dry	22			
23	361	53	Earth Dry	23			
24	362	54	Earth in Perihelion,	24			
25	363	55	Hor. 4. A. M.	25			
26	364	56	Earth Dry	26			
27	365	57	God speaks to Noah,	27			
28		1	Days after the Flood	28			New Moon, Hor. 3. A. M.
29		2	Noah comes out Ark	29			
30		3	Noah comes out Ark	30			
		28	New Moon, Hor. 4. A. M.	31			The 4th Tebeth begins.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL

AND

SYNCHRONICAL

T A B L E

OF THE VARIOUS

M O N A R C H I E S,

KINGDOMS AND STATES

O F T H E

W O R L D,

FROM THEIR RISE RESPECTIVELY
TO THE PRESENT YEAR, 1775,

Y. W.	Argives.	Reign.	Y. W.	Troy.	Reign.
2148	Inachus.	50	2458	Scamander	44
2198	Phoroneas	60	2502	Teucer	22
2258	Apis	35	2524	Dardanus	31
2292	Argus	70	2555	Erichthonius	75
2362	Criafus	54	2630	Tros	60
2416	Phorbas	35	2690	Ilus	54
2451	Triopas	46	2744	Laomedon	36
2497	Criotopus	21	2780	Priamus, last.	49
2518	Sthenelus	11			
2529	Danaus	50		Tyre.	
1579	Lynceus	41	2961	Abiblus	19
2620	Abas	23	2980	Hiram	34
2643	Pretus	17	3014	Baleazer	7
			3021	Abdraftus	9
	Mycenes.		3030	Delcastartus	12
2660	Acridus	31	3042	Aftartas	12
2691	Perseus	32	3054	Aftargure	9
2723	Mestor	6	3063	Peles 9 months	
2729	Electro	1	3064	Itchalus	32
2730	Sthenelus	8	3096	Bazorus	8
2738	Atrous	58	3104	Metinus	9
2796	Euryftheus	33	3113	Pygmalion last	40
2829	Agamemnon	15			
2844	Aegiftus	7		Lydians.	
2851	Erestes	28	3207	Ardyfius	36
2879	Penthilus last	22	3243	Halyattes	14
			3257	Mells	12
	Athens.		3269	Candaules	17
2447	Cecrops I.	50	3286	Gyges	38
2497	Craneus	9	3324	Ardyfius	49
2506	Amptiction	10	3373	Sadyattes	12
2516	Erichthonius	50	3385	Halyattes	57
2566	Pandion I.	40	3442	Cræfus, last	14
2606	Erichtheus	50			
2656	Cecrops II.	40		Sicyon.	
2696	Pandion II.	25	1914	Ægialeus	52
2721	Aegeus	48	1966	Europa	45
2769	Theseus	30	2011	Telchin	20
2799	Mentheus	23	2031	Apis	25
2822	Demophon	33	2056	Thelafion	52
2855	Oxintes	12	2108	Aegydrus	34
2867	Anphidas	1	2142	Thurymachus	45
2868	Thymetus	8	2187	Leucippus	53
2876	Melanthus	37	2240	Mefapus	47
	Micinius		2287	Peratus	46
2913	Codrus	21	2333	Plemnæus	48

y.w.	Sicyon.	Reign.	y.w.	Affyrians.	Reign.
2381	Orthopolis	63	2706	Panyas	45
2444	Marathan	30	2751	Sofarmus	19
2474	Marathus	20	2770	Metreus	27
2494	Echyreus	55	2797	Tantance	32
2549	Coræ	30	2829	Tauteus	40
2579	Epopeus	35	2869	Thineus	30
2614	Leomedon	40	2899	Darcilus	40
2654	Sicyon	45	2939	Eupalus	48
2699	Polybus	40	2977	Laosthenes	45
2739	Janiscus	42	3022	Pyritiades	30
2781	Phestus	8	3052	Ophrateus	20
2789	Adraftus	4	3072	Ophratence	50
2793	Polyphides	31	3122	Ocrzapas	42
2824	Pelafgus	20	3164	Sardanapal	20
2844	Teuxippus	32			
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	Affyrians.			Medes.	
1771	Nimrod	139	3184	Arbaces	28
1910	Belus	35	3212	Sofarmus	30
1945	Ninus wife	}	3242	Medidus	40
	Semer		3282	Cardyceas	13
1997	Semiramis		3295	Dejoces	53
	queen	42	3348	Phraortes	22
2039	Ninius	38	3370	Cyaxares	40
2077	Arius	30	3410	Astyages	35
2107	Aralius	40			
2147	Baleus	30			
2177	Armamitres	38			
2215	Belochus	35	3445	Cyrus	30
2250	Baleus	52	3475	Cambyfes	8
2302	Altadas	32	3483	Semerdis, the	8M
2334	Mamith	30		Magi	
2364	Mancaleus	30	3484	Darius Hiftasp.	36
2394	Spherus	20	3520	Xerxes I.	11
2414	Mamilus	30	3531	Artaxerxes	} 49
2444	Sparteus	40		Longimanus	
2484	Atcatates	40	3580	Xerxes II.	2M
2524	Amyntas	45	3580	Sodianus	6M
2569	Belochus	25	3581	Darius Nothus	19
2495	Bellepares	30	3600	Artaxerxes	} 46
2624	Lamprides	32		Mnemon	
2656	Sofares	20	3646	Ochus	20
2676	Lampares	30			

Y.W.	Perfians.	Reign.	Y.W.	Macedon.	Reign.
3666	Arfes	2	3772	Antigonus	12
3668	Darius Codaman- nus	6	3784	Philippus	42
			3826	Perfes, laſt	10
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	Macedon.			Aborigines.	
3191	Caranus	28	2674	Janus, or Saturnus	33
3217	Canus	12		Albanus	
3231	Tyrinimas	38	2707	Picus	
3269	Perdicea	51	2744	Faunus	44
3321	Argeus	38	2788	Latinus	36
3358	Philippus	38			
3396	Europus	26			
3422	Alcetas	29			
3451	Amyntus	50			
3501	Alexander	43	2824	Aeneas	3
3544	Perdicea	28	2827	Ascanius	38
3572	Archalaus	24	2865	Sylvius	29
3596	Oreſtes	3	2894	Aeneas	31
3599	Archalaus	4	2925	Latinus Sylvius	51
3603	Amyntas	1	2976	Alba Sylvius	39
3604	Pauſanias	1	3015	Capetus Sylvius	26
3605	Amyntas	6	3041	Capys	28
3611	Argeus	2	3069	Calpetus	13
3613	Rurſum Amyntas	18	3082	Tiberinus Sylvius	8
3631	Alexander	1	3090	Agrippa Sylvius	41
3632	Ptolemeus Alorites	4	3131	Allades	19
3636	Perdicea	6	3150	Aventinus Sylvius	37
3642	Philippus	26	3187	Pracus Sylvius	23
3668	Alexand. the Great	13	3210	Amulius Sylvius	42
3681	Philippus Arideas	7			
3688	Caffander	19			
3707	Antigonus				
	Antipater	3		Romans.	
	Alexander		3252	Romulus	38
3710	Demetrius	6	3290	Interregnum	1
3716	Pyrrhus	6M	3291	Numa Pompilius	43
3716	Lyſimachus	8	3334	Interregnum	2
3724	Ptolemaus	1	3335	Tullus Hoſtilius	32
3725	Melagrus	2M	3358	Ancus Marcius	21
3725	Antipater		3389	Tarq. Priſcus	38
3725	Soſthenes	2	3427	Servius Tullius	44
3727	Antigon Gonatas	35	3471	Tarquin the Proud,	
3762	Demetrius	10		laſt.	25

y.w.	Judges of Israel.	Reign.	y.w.	Judges of Israel.	Reign.
2513	Moses in the Wilderness.	40	2769	Abimelech	3
2553	Joshua	17	2772	Tholah	23
2570	Interregnum	22	2795	Jair	22
2592	Cushan	8	2799	The Ammonites	18
2599	Othniel	40	2817	Jephtha	6
2639	Interr. the Moabites	22	2823	Ibzan	7
2661	Eglon	18	2830	Elon	10
2679	Ehud	20	2840	Abdon	8
2699	Shamgar	1	2848	Eli	40
2700	Jabin	20	2847	Samson	20
2720	Deborah and Barak	40	2888	Samuel	21
2753	the Midianites	7	2909	Saul	40
2760	Gideon	9	2950	David	40
2990 Solomon, 40			Reig. II		

y.w.	Kings of Judah.	Reign.	y.w.	Kings of Israel.	Reign.
3029	Rehoboam	17	3029	Jeroboam	22
3046	Abijah	3	3051	Nadab	1
3049	Ata	41	3052	Baasha	24
3090	Jehoshaphat	25	3076	Elah	4
3115	Jehoram	5	3080	Zimri (Omri)	8
3120	Ahaziah	1	3088	Ahab	19
3120	Athaliah	6	3107	Ahaziah	1
3126	Joash	40	3108	Joram	12
3166	Amasiah	28	3120	Jehu	28
3194	Uzziah	52	3148	Jehoahaz	17
3246	Jotham	16	3165	Joash	13
3262	Ahaz	15	3178	Jeroboam	43
3277	Hezekiah	29	3221	Interregnum	11
3306	Manasseh	55	3232	Zechariah	6
3361	Amon	2	3232	Shallum	1
3362	Josiah	31	3233	Menckem	10
3394	Joahaz	3	3243	Pekahiah	2
3394	Jehoiakim	11	3245	Pekah	20
3405	Jehoiachin	3	3265	Hoshea	11
3405	Zedechiah	11	3276	Salmaneser	7

Y.W.	Egypt	Reign.	Y.W.	Egypt.	Reign.
1816	Mizraim	102	3279	Sevechus	12
1818	Salatis	19	3291	Tarachus	20
1837	Beon	44	3311	Meris	12
1868	Apachnas	37	3323	Stephinales	7
2018	Apophis	61	3330	Nechepfos	6
2079	Janais	56	3336	Necho	8
2129	Affis	49	3344	Pfammitichus	44
2178	Tethe	25	3388	Pharaoh Necho	16
2203	Chebron	13	3404	Pfammis	6
2210	Amenophis I.	21	3410	Pharaoh Hophro	25
2237	Amessia	22	3435	Amasis	44
2259	Mephres	13	3479	Pfammenotus	6M
2272	Mepiramuthosis	26			
2298	Thmosis	10		Assyrians.	
2308	Amenophis II.	31	3233	Pul	24
2339	Orus	37	3257	Tiglath-Pileser	19
2376	Acenchres I.	12	3276	Salmeser	15
2388	Rathosis	9	3291	Sennacherib	4
2397	Acenchres II.	13	3295	Efarhadden	28
2410	Acenchres III.	12			
2422	Armais	4		Babylon.	
2426	Rameffes	11	3257	Nabonazzar	14
2427	Rameffes Miaman	66	3271	Nadius	2
2493	Amenophis, 3drow	20	3273	Cinzirus and Perus	5
2513	Sefostrian	13	3278	Jugeus	5
2628	Setholis	33	3283	Mardokempodus	12
2683	Ramefs	66	3295	Arcianes	5
2749	Amenophes	40	3300	Interregnum	2
2789	Ammenemes	26	3302	Bebibus	3
2819	Thuores	7	3303	Apronadius	6
2822	Dynestis	178	3323	Alfaradinus or	
3000	Semendis	26		Efarhadden	13
3026	Pseufenores	41	3336	Saofdiachinus	20
3067	Nophercheres	74	3356	Nebuchadonofar	22
3071	Amenophes	9	3378	Nobopalaffar	20
3080	Onsochor	6	3313	Nebuchadnezzar	44
3086	Pfinafpinades	9	3412	Evil-Merodach	2
3093	Pfufennes	35	3444	Nerigliffar	1
3130	Sefonchis	21	3446	Niricassolaffarus	3
3151	Oforthon	15	3449	Laborofcarchod	9M
3166	Tachelotis	13	3449	Bafshazzar, last	17
3179	Petubastes	25			
3204	Oforthon	9			
3213	Pfammis	10			
3223	Bucchoris	44			
3267	Sabacon	12			

y.w.	Egypt.	Reign.	A.D.	Romans.	Reign.
3684	Ptolemy Lagus	43	71	Vespasian	8
3727	Ptolemy Philadelphus	38	79	Titus	13
3757	Ptolemy Euergeter	26	82	Domitian	14
3783	Ptolemy Philopater	17	96	Nerva	16
3800	Ptolemy Epiphance	24	98	Trajan	19
3824	Ptolemy Philomater	35	117	Adrian	21
3859	Ptolemy Euergetes	20	138	Antoninus Pius	23
3888	Ptolemy Lathyrus	36	161	Marcus Aurelius & Lucius Verus	19
3924	Ptolemy & Alexand.	15	180	Commodus	12
3939	Ptolemy Auletes	14	192	Pertinax	2 m
3953	Queen Cleopatra; last	21	193	Didius Julianus	2 m
			193	Severus	18
			211	Caracalla and Geta	2
	Syria.		213	Geta	4
3692	Seleucus Nicanor	32	217	Macrinus	1
3724	Antiochus Soter	19	218	Heliogabalus	4
3743	Antiochus Theos	15	222	Alexander Severus	
3758	Seleucus Cullinicus	20		is killed	13
3778	Seleucus Ceraunus	3	235	Maximinus	2
3781	Antiochus Magnus	36	237	Pupinus Maximus & Silius Balbinus	
3817	Seleucus Philopater	12	237	Gordian	6
3829	Antioch. Epiphance	11	243	Philip and his son	
3840	Antiochus Eupator	2		killed	7
3842	Demetrius Soter	12	250	Decius	2
3854	Alexander Balas	5	252	Gallus	1
3859	Demetrius Nicanor	5	253	Aemilianus	4 m
3864	Antiochus Sidetes	10	253	Valerianus	7
3874	Demetrius Nicator iterum	4	260	Gallienus	8
3878	Alexander Zebina	2	268	Claudius	2
3888	Antiochus Grypus	28	270	Quintilius	
3908	Seleucus	4	270	Valerius Aurelianus	6
3912	Philippus Antiochus	9	276	Interregnum	8 m
3921	Tygranes last	18	277	Claudius Tacitus	7 m
			277	Florian	
	Romans.		277	Aurelius Probus	6
3956	Julius Cæsar	6	283	Carus	1
3962	Augustus Cæsar	56	284	Numerian & Caius	
14	Tiberius	23	284	Dioclesian and Maximian	
37	Caligula	4			29
41	Claudius Cæsar	13	291	Const. Chlorus and Galerius	15
54	Nero	14			20
68	Galba	7 m	305	Severus II. and Maximinus	8
69	Otho	3 m			
70	Vitellius	8 m			

A.D.	Romans.	Reign.	A.D.	Eastern.	Reign.
306	Constantine the Gr.	31	685	Justinian	10
337	Constantine III.		695	Leontius	2
	Romans	24	697	Apsimar Tiberius	8
337	Constantius, East. &	24	705	Justinian II.	6
337	Constans, the West	13	711	Philippic. Bardance	2
341	Constan. the W. E.		713	Anastasius II.	1
361	Julian the Apostle	2	714	Theodosius III.	2
363	Jovian	7m	716	Leo Isauricus	25
364	Valentinian	11	741	Const. Copronymus	35
375	Gratian	6	752	Leo Porphyrog.	5
381	Valentinian II.	13	780	Constantine & Irene	10
394	Honorius	29	790	Constantine alone	7
423	Valentinian III.	32	797	Irene alone	5
455	Petronus Maximus		802	Nicephorus I.	9
455	Avitus	1	811	Michael Curopal	2
456	Interregnum	1	813	Leo V.	7
457	Majocianus	4	820	Michael II.	9
461	Severus and Inter.	4	829	Theophilus I.	13
466	Authemius	5	842	Michael Balbus	25
471	Olybius & Interreg.	2	867	Basilus I.	22
473	Glycerius	1	889	Leo VI. Philosopher	25
474	Julius Nepos	1	911	Alexander II.	1
475	Romulus Augustulus	1	912	Constantine Porph	37
	Eastern.		948	Constantine alone	11
364	Valens	15	959	Romanus II.	4
379	Theodosius	16	963	Niceph. Phocas II.	6
395	Arcadius	13	969	John Zrimezes	6
408	Theodosius	42	975	Basilus II.	50
450	Marcian	7	1025	Constantine X.	3
457	Leo I.	17	1028	Romanus III. Argyr.	6
468	Ardaburius		1034	Michael IV.	7
474	Leo the younger		1041	Michael Calaph V.	1
474	Zeno	17	1042	Const. Monomacutn	12
491	Anastasius	27	1054	Theodra	2
518	Justin I.	9	1056	Michael VI.	1
527	Justinian	38	1057	Isaac Comnenus	2
565	Justin II.	13	1059	Const. Ducas XII.	8
578	Tiberius II.	4	1067	Mich. Andronicus	1
582	Maurice	20	1068	Romanus Diog.	3
602	Phocas	8	1071	Mich. Diocas VII.	7
610	Heraclius	30	1078	Niceph. Boton	3
641	Constantine		1081	Alexis Comn.	37
641	Heracleonas	1	1118	John Comn.	25
642	Constans	26	1143	Manuel Comn.	37
668	Constantius	17	1180	Alexis Comn.	3
			1183	Andronic Comn.	2

A.D.	Eastern.	Reign.	A.D.	Turks.	Reign.
1185	Isaac Ange	10	1623	Amurath	17
1195	Alexis Ange	8	1640	Jorahion	15
1203	Isaac Ange	1	1655	Mahomet IV.	32
1204	Alexis Murtzuft	1	1687	Soliman III.	3
1204	Theodore Lascaris	18	1691	Achmet II.	5
1205	Baldwin II. French	1	1695	Mustapha III.	8
1206	Henry French	10	1703	Achmet III.	27
1216	Peter French	2	1730	Mahomet	24
1219	Robert French	9	1754	Osman	3
1222	John Ducas Nice	33	1757	Mustapha IV.	17
1228	Baldwin French	30	1774	Achmet IV.	
1255	Theod. Lascaris Nice	4			
1259	John Lascaris	1	Persians.		
1260	Michael Paleolog	24	632	Mahomet	10
1283	Androtice Paleolog	12	642	Abubecher	2
1295	Michael Andronic	25	644	Omar	11
1320	Androtice Paleolog.	21	655	Osman	10
1341	John Cantacuzence	14	665	Mavia in Egypt	
1341	John Paleolog	50	665	Holi in Arabia	5
1391	Manuel II.	30	670	Hazen	
1421	John VI.	24	670	Mavia	20
1445	Constantine	8	690	Gefid	3
1453	Mahomet II.	28	693	Abdimetce	22
	Turks taken Eastern		715	Walid	10
			725	Soliman	2
			727	Omar II.	3
1300	Ottoman	28	730	Gefid II.	4
1328	Orchan	28	734	Hiscam	19
1355	Amurath	30	753	Walid II.	1
1385	Bajazet	14	754	Gefid III.	
1399	Joshua Zelabi		754	Ibrahim	
1399	Soliman	11	754	Mavia	5
1410	Musa	3	759	Abalia	5
1413	Mahomet	8		Abrijafar	}
1421	Amurath II.	30	764	Almonafar	
1451	Mahomet II.	31	785	Muhamed	10
1481	Bajazet II.	31	795	Musa	1
1512	Selim	8	796	Haron Raschid	23
1520	Soliman II.	46	819	Abu Muhamed	5
1566	Selim II.	8	824	Abulabu Almamon	20
1574	Amurath III.	21	844	Muhamed Mustefion	9
1595	Mahomet III.	9	853	Haron Wacie Billa	5
1604	Achmet I.	13	858	Almontafer	15
1617	Mustapha		873	Almatadedi Bellahi	4
1617	Osman	5	877	Almotazzo Bellahi	3
1622	Mustapha II.	1	880	Alonstemedi Bellahi	23

A.D.	Persians.	Reign.	A.D.	Russians.	Reign.
903	Mutadid Bellahi	10	861	Burick	19
913	Mustafis Bellahi	6	880	Igor	63
919	Giafer Abultaoulus	24	943	Swatoslaw	37
943	Cahirus Bellahi	2	980	Wlodimir	40
945	Alradi Bellahi	6	1020	Jeroslaws	23
951	Moctafis Bellahi	4	1042	Wlodimir II.	73
955	Almoti	29	1116	Wecwolode	
984	Taius Lilla	17		George, Dimitri	
1001	Cadirus Billahi	41		George, Andrew	
1042	Caum Brannilla	44		Jeroslaws	
1086	Muſtadis Billahi	19		Andrew, Michael	
1105	Muchadines Billahi	24		Dan. St. Alex. Nufski	
1129	Almoſtahad	17	1300	Daniel	27
1146	Roched	3	1327	George Danielowitz	3
1149	Almoctafi	22	1330	Dimit. Michaelowitz	
1171	Almoſtanged	11		Jwan Danielowitz	
1182	Almoſtanzi	8		Jwan	
1190	Narceladin	45		Jwanowitz	
1236	Altaher	1	1335	Dimitri Jwanowitz	
1237	Almoſtazen	17	1381	Baſilus Dimitriwitz	
1254	Abdula	14	1385	Baſilus Baſilowitz	
1396	Tamerlane		1399	Greg. Dimitriowitz	
1469	Uſum Caſſan	9	1406	Baſilus Baſilowitz	44
1478	Jacup	7	1450	Jwan Baſilowitz	55
1485	Jalaver	3	1505	Baſilius Jwanowitz	28
1488	Bayſingir	2	1533	Jwan Baſilowitz	51
1490	Ruſtan	7	1584	Fcedor Jwanowitz	13
1497	Aghmat		1597	Boris Gadenow	8
1497	Alſanti	2	1605	Fcedor Borifſlowitz	
1499	Iſmael	26	1605	Dimitri	1
1525	Thomas	50	1606	Baſilius Kuſki	
1575	Iſmael II.	2	1606	Dimitri	4
	Mahomet			Dimitri	
1577	Cedabinde	8	1610	Wladiflaus P. of Po-	
				land	
1585	Emir Hems				
1585	Iſmael III.		1611	Dimitri	2
1585	Abas the Great	44	1613	Michael Federowitz	32
1629	Mirza	12	1545	Alexis Michaelowitz	31
1642	Abas II.	24	1676	Fcedor Alexisowitz	6
1666	Solyman	28	1682	Jwan and Peter I.	5
1694	Schah Huſſein	28	1587	Alercowitz.	6
1722	Myrr. Mayhmed	3	1688	Peter I.	37
1725	Arzraf	3	1725	Catharine I. widow	
1728	Thomas	3		of Peter	2
1731	Mirza Abbas	1	1727	Peter II. Alexisco-	
1732	Thomas Kouli Kan	15		witz	3

A.D.	Russians.	Reign.	A.D.	Poland.	Reign.
1730	Anna Jwanowna	10	1587	Sigismund K. of Swe-	45
1740	Jwan or John	1		den	
1741	Elizabeth Petrowna	21	1632	Wladislas	16
1762	Peter III.		1648	John Casimir	21
1762	Catherine II.		1669	Michael	5
			1674	John Sobiesky	23
	Poland.		1697	Fred. Augustus II.	8
999	Boleslas	26	1795	Stanislaus	28
1025	Mietzilas	9	1733	Fred. Augustus III.	30
1034	Interregnum	7	1763	Stanislaus Augustus	
1041	Casimir	18			
1059	Boleslas II. killed			Popes.	
	himself	22	43	St. Peter bishop of	24
1082	Wladislas	20		Jesus Christ.	
1103	Boleslas III.	36	6	St. Linus	11
1140	Wladislas II.	6	78	St. Cletus	13
1146	Boleslas IV.	2	91	St. Clement I.	10
1174	Miecislus	4	101	St. Anacletus	9
1178	Casimir II.	16	110	St. Euaristus	9
1195	Lescus	8	119	St. Alexander I.	11
1203	Wladislas III.	23	130	St. Sixtus I.	10
1226	Boleslas V.	53	140	St. Telephorus	12
1279	Lescus VI.		152	St. Hyginus styled	4
1289	Boleslas Henry Wlad-	10	156	St. Pius I.	9
	islas.	6	165	St. Anicetus	8
1295	Prachislas	1	173	St. Soter	4
1296	Wladislas	4	177	St. Eleutherus	15
1300	Wenceslas K. of Boh.	5	192	St. Victor I.	9
1305	Wladislas	28	201	St. Zephyrymus	18
1333	Casimir III.	37	219	St. Calistus I.	5
1370	Sewis K. of Hungary	12	224	St. Urban I.	7
1383	Interregnum	3	231	St. Pontianus	4
1386	Wladislas D. of Li-	48	235	St. Annerus	1
	thuania.		236	St. Fabianus	15
1434	Wladislas II.	10	251	St. Cornelius	2
1444	Interregnum	3	253	St. Lucius I.	2
1447	Casimir IV.	45	255	St. Stephen I.	2
1492	John Albert	9	257	St. Sixtus II.	1
1501	Alexander	5	258	St. Denys	12
1507	Sigismund I.	26	270	St. Felix I.	5
	Stanislaus duke of		275	St. Eutychianies	8
1533	Lorrain.	15	283	St. Cajus for Gapis	13
1548	Sigismund II.	25	296	St. Marellinus	8
1573	Henry of Anjou	3	304	St. Marcellus	5
1576	Stephen Batory	11	309	St. Eusebius	2
			311	St. Melchiades	3

y.w.	Popes.	Reign.	y.w.	Popes.	Reign.
314	St. Silvester	22	669	A. Dædalus	7
336	St. Marcus		676	Donus I.	2
336	St. Julius I.	16	678	St. Agatha	5
352	St. Liberius	4	683	St. Leo II.	1
356	St. Felix II.	9	684	St. Benedict II.	1
365	St. Damasus I.	20	685	John V.	1
385	St. Siricus	13	686	Conon	1
398	St. Anastasius I.	4	687	St. Sergius I.	14
402	St. Innocent I.	15	701	John VI.	4
417	St. Zozimus	1	705	John VII.	3
418	St. Boniface I.	5	708	Sifinnius	
423	St. Celestine I.	9	708	Constantine	6
432	St. Sixtus III.	8	714	Gregory II.	17
440	St. Leo I. the Great	21	731	Gregory III.	10
461	St. Hilary	6	741	Zacharias	13
467	St. Simplicius	16	754	Stephen II.	
483	St. Felix III.	9	754	Stephen III.	3
492	St. Gelasius I.	4	757	Paul I.	11
496	St. Anastasius II.	2	768	Stephen IV.	4
498	St. Symmachus	16	772	Adrian I.	23
514	St. Hormisdas	9	795	Leo III.	21
523	St. John I.	3	816	Stephen V.	1
526	St. Felix IV.	4	817	Pascal I.	7
530	St. Boniface II.	2	824	Eugenius II.	3
532	St. John II.	3	827	Valentines	
535	St. Agapetus I.	1	827	Gregory IV.	17
536	St. Silverius	4	844	Sergius II.	3
540	St. Vigilius	15	847	Leo IV.	8
555	St. Pelagius I.	4	855	Benedict III.	3
559	St. John III.	12	858	Nicholas I.	9
571	St. Benedict I.	6	867	Adrian II.	5
577	St. Pelagius II.	13	872	John VIII.	10
590	St. Gregory, styled Servus	14	882	Martin II.	2
604	Sabinian	2	884	Adrian III.	1
606	Boniface III.	1	885	Stephen VI.	5
607	Boniface IV.	7	890	Formosus	7
614	Deusdedit	3	897	Stephen VII.	1
617	Boniface V.	9	898	Romanus	3
626	Honorius I.	13	901	Theodore II.	
639	Severinus	2	901	John IX.	4
639	John IV.	8	905	Benedict IV.	1
641	Theodorus	6	906	Leo V.	
649	St. Martinus I.	14	906	Christopher	1
655	Eugenius I.		907	Sergius III.	3
655	Vitalianus		910	Anastasius III.	2
			912	Landon	1

A.D.	Popes.	Reign.	A.D.	Popes.	Reign.
913	John X.	15	1153	Anestus IV.	1
928	Leo VI.	1	1154	Adrian IV.	5
929	Stephen VIII.	2	1159	Alexander III.	22
931	John XI.	5	1181	Lucius III.	4
936	Leo VII.	3	1185	Urban III.	2
939	Stephen IX.	4	1187	Gregory VIII.	1
943	Martin III.	6	1188	Clement III.	3
949	Agapetus II.	6	1191	Celestine III.	8
955	John XII.	7	1199	Innocent III.	17
962	Leo VIII.	2	1216	Honorius III.	11
964	Benedict V.	1	1227	Gregory IX.	14
965	John XIII.	7	1241	Celestin IV.	2
972	Domnus II.		1243	Innocent IV.	11
972	Benedict VI.	3	1254	Alexander IV.	7
975	Benedict VII.	9	1261	Urban IV.	4
	Boniface VII.		1265	Clement IV.	6
984	John XIV.	1	1271	Gregory X.	5
985	John XV.	11	1276	Innocent V.	
996	Gregory V.	3	1276	Adrian V.	
999	John XVI.		1276	John XXI.	1
999	Silvester II.	4	1277	Nicholas III.	4
1003	John XVII.		1281	Martin IV.	4
1004	John XVIII.	6	1285	Honorius IV.	3
1009	Sergius IV.	3	1287	Nicholas IV.	7
1012	Benedict VIII.	12	1294	Celestin V.	1
1024	John XIX.	10	1295	Boniface VIII.	8
1034	Benedict IX.	10	1303	Benedict X.	2
1044	Gregory VI.	2	1305	Clement V.	14
1046	Clement II.	2	1316	John XXII.	12
1048	Damascus II.	1	1328	Nicholas V.	6
1049	St. Leo IX.	6	1334	Benedict XII.	8
1055	Victor II.	2	1342	Clement VI.	10
1057	Stephen X.	1	1352	Innocent VI.	12
1058	Nicholas II.	3	1364	Urban V.	6
1061	Alexander II.	12	1370	Gregory XI.	8
1073	Gregory VII.	13	1378	Urban VI.	
1086	Victor III.	1	1378	Clement VII.	11
1087	Urban II.	12	1389	Boniface IX.	15
1099	Paschal II.	19	1404	Innocent VII.	2
1118	Gelasius II.	1	1406	Gregory XII.	3
1119	Calixtus II.	5	1409	Alexander V.	1
1124	Honorius II.	6	1410	John XXIII.	7
1130	Innocent II.	4	1417	Martin V.	14
1134	Celestin II.	10	1431	Eugenius IV.	16
1144	Lucius II.	1	1447	Nicholas VI.	8
1145	Eugenius III.	8	1455	Calixtus III.	3

A.D.	Popes.	Reign.	A.D.	France.	Reign.
1458	Pius II.	6	481	Clovis I.	30
1464	Paul II.	7	511	Childebert I.	47
1471	Sixtus IV.	13	558	Clotharius I.	3
1484	Innocent VIII.	8	561	Cherebert	9
1492	Alexander VI.	11	570	Chilperic I.	13
1503	Pius III.		584	Clotharius II.	45
1503	Julius II.	10	629	Dagobert I.	16
1511	Leo X.	9	638	Clovis II.	18
1522	Adrian VI.	1	655	Clotharius III.	14
1523	Clement VII.	11	670	Childeric II.	4
1534	Paul III.	16	674	Theoderic I.	17
1550	Julius III.	5	691	Clovis III.	4
1555	Marcellus II.		695	Childebert II.	17
1555	Paul IV.	4	711	Dagobert II.	5
1559	Pius IV.	7	716	Chilperic II.	5
1566	Pius V.	6	721	Clotaire, set up by C. Martel	1
1572	Gregory XIII.	13	722	Theodoric II.	17
1585	Sixtus V.	5	739	Interregnum	4
1590	Urban VII.		742	Childeric III. the Witlefs	8
1590	Gregory XIV.	1	751	Pepin	17
1591	Innocent IX.	1			
1592	Clement VIII.	13			
1605	Leo XI.				
1605	Paul V.	16		Germany & France.	
1621	Gregory XV.	2	768	Charlemagne	46
1623	Urban VIII.	21	800	Charles I.	14
1644	Innocent X.	11	814	Louis I. <i>See Decree</i>	26
1655	Alexander VII.	12	840	Lotharius	15
1667	Clement IX.	3	855	Louis II. <i>See Decree</i>	20
1670	Clement X.	6	875	Charles II.	3
1676	Innocent XI.	13	878	Louis III.	1
1689	Alexander VIII.	2			
1691	Innocent XII.	9		Germany.	
1700	Clement XI.	21	879	Charles	9
1721	Innocent XIII.	2	888	Arnolf	12
1723	Benedict XIII.	7	900	Louis IV.	12
1730	Clement XII.	10	912	Conrad	7
1740	Benedict XIV.	18	919	Henry	17
1758	Clement XIII.	11	936	Otho I.	37
1769	Clement XIV.	5	973	Otho II.	11
			984	Otho III.	18
	France.		1002	Henry II.	22
418	Pharamond	10	1024	Conrad	18
428	Codion	20	1039	Henry III.	17
448	Merovius	10	1056	Henry IV.	50
458	Childeric I.	23	1106	Henry V.	19

A.D.	Germany.	Reign.	A.D.	France.	Reign.
1125	Lotharius II.	13	888	Eudes <i>Comte de Nevers</i>	5
1138	Conrad III.	14	893	Charles IV.	29
1152	Frederick I.	38	922	Robert	1
1190	Henry VI.	8	923	Rodolph	13
1198	Philip I.	10	936	Lewis IV.	18
1208	Otho IV.	4	954	Lothaire	32
1212	Frederick II.	38	986	Lewis V. <i>Le Jeune</i>	1
1250	Conrad IV. Inter-regnum	23	987	Hugh Capet	9
1273	Rodolphus	19	996	Robert	43
1292	Adolf Nassars of Massaw	6	1032	Henry I.	28
1298	Albert I.	10	1060	Philip I.	48
1308	Henry VII. Inter-regnum	10	1108	Lewis VI. <i>Le Gros</i>	29
1318	Lewis IV.	28	1137	Lewis VII. <i>Le Jeune</i>	43
	France.	—	1180	Philip II. <i>Le Jeune</i>	43
879	Louis III. Carl.	6	1223	Lewis VIII. <i>Le Lion</i>	3
884	Charles III. <i>Le Simple</i>	3	1226	St. Lewis IX.	44
			1270	Philip III. <i>Le Hardi</i>	15
			1285	Philip IV. <i>Le Bel</i>	29
			1314	Lewis X. <i>Le Hutin</i>	2
			1316	Philip V. <i>Le Long</i>	6

A.D.	Germany.	Reign.	France.	Reign.
1322	-	-	Charles IV. <i>Le Bel</i>	6
1328	-	-	Philip VI.	22
1346	Charles IV.	32	John I. <i>Le Bon</i>	13
1350	-	-	Charles V. <i>Le Sage</i>	16
1364	-	-		
1378	Wenceslaus	22	Charles VI. <i>Le Bien Aimé</i>	42
1380	-	-		
1400	Rupert	10		
1410	Iodocus Barbatus	1		
1411	Sigismund	27		
1422	-	-	Charles VII. <i>Le Victorieux</i>	39
1439	Albert II.	1		
1440	Frederick III.	53		
1461	-	-	Lewis XI.	22
1483	-	-	Charles VIII.	15
1493	Maximilian I.	26		
1498	-	-	Lewis XII. <i>Le Prudent</i>	17
1515	-	-	Francis I. <i>Le Premier</i>	32
1519	Charles V.	39		
1547	-	-	Henry II.	13
1558	Ferdinand	6	I i 2	

A.D.	Germany.	Reign.	France.	Reign.
1559	-	-	Francis II.	1½
1560	-	-	Charles IX.	13
1564	Maximilian I.	26		
1574	-	-	Henry III.	15
1576	Rodolphus	19		
1589	-	-	Henry IV. <i>Le Grand</i>	21
1610	-	-	Lewis XIII. <i>Le Juste</i>	33
1612	Matthias I.	7		
1619	Ferdinand II.	17		
1637	Ferdinand III.	20		
1643	-	-	Lewis XIV. <i>Le Grand</i>	42
1658	Leopold	47		
1705	Joseph	6		
1711	Charles VI.	29		
1715	-	-	Lewis XV.	59
1740	Charles VII.	5		
1745	Francis Stephen	20		
1765	Joseph	-		
1774	-	-	Lewis XVI.	

A.D.	Goths.	Reign.	A.D.	Goths.	Reign.
369	Athalaric	13	621	Suintilla	10
382	Alaric	28	631	Sifenand	5
411	Ataulpha	4	636	Chintilla	4
415	Sigeric	-	640	Tulga	2
415	Wallia	5	642	Cheritafrind	6
420	Theoderic	32			
452	Thorismund	1		Suevi	
453	Theoderic	13	649	Recesvind	24
456	Evaris	19	672	Wamba	8
484	Alaric	23	680	Ervige	7
507	Almalaric	25	687	Egiza	13
532	Theuda	17	700	Vitiza	10
548	Theudegesilla	1	710	Roderic	4
549	Agila	3	714	Interregnum	4
552	Athangilde	15			
557	Luiba I.	2		Leon and Asturia.	
568	Leuvigild	17	718	Pelagus	19
586	Recared I.	15	737	Favilla	2
601	Luiba II.	9	739	Alphonfus I.	19
610	Gondemer	2	757	Froila	11
612	Sisebut	8	758	Aurelia	5
620	Recared II.	1	774	Silop	6

y.w.	Leon and Asturia.	Reign.	y.w.	Castile.	Reign.
783	Mauregat	5	1072	Alphonfus VII.	36
788	Veremond	15	1108	Urraca & Alphonfus	16
797	Alphonfus II.	40	1124	Alphonfus	33
842	Ramirus	7	1157	Sancho III.	1
850	Ordanis	16	1158	Ferdinand II.	
866	Alphonfus III.	44	1158	Alphonfus IX.	56
910	Garcias	3	1214	Henry I.	3
913	Ordonis II.	10	1217	Ferdinand III.	35
923	Froila II.	4	1252	Alphonfus X.	32
927	Alphonfus IV.	6	1284	Sancho IV.	11
933	Ramirus II.	17	1295	Ferdinand IV.	15
950	Ordonis III.	5	1311	Alphonfus II.	40
955	Sancho	12			
967	Ramirus	15		Portugal.	
982	Veremond II.	17	1088	Henry, first Earl	50
999	Alphonfus V.	28	1138	Alphonfus	46
1027	Veremond III.	10	1185	Sancho	26
			1212	Alphonfus II.	21
	Castile.		1233	Sancho II.	13
1037	Ferdinand	32	1246	Alphonfus III.	34
1069	Alphonfus VI.	3	1279	Denis	46
1069	Sancho II.	3			

y.w.	Castile.	Reign.	Portugal.	Reign.
1325	- - -	-	Alphonfus IV.	32
1350	Peter	19		
1357	- - -	-	Peter	10
1367	- - -	-	Ferdinand	16
1368	Henry II.	10		
1379	John	11		
1383	- - -	-	Interregnum	2
1385	- - -	-	John	48
1390	Henry III.	16		
1406	John II.	47		
1433	- - -	-	Edward	5
1438	- - -	-	Alphonfus V.	43
1454	Henry IV.	20		
1474	Ferdinand V.			
	Isabella, his wife	30		
	Spain.			
1481	- - -	-	John II.	14
1495	- - -	-	Emmanuch	26

y.w.	Spain.	Reign.	Portugal.	Reign.
1504	Philip I.	2		
1506	Jane his wife alone	8		
1514	Charles I.	40		
1521	- - -	-	John III.	36
1554	Philip II.	44		
1557	- - -	-	Sebastian	21
1578	- - -	-	Hen. Portugal taken	
1598	Philip III.	23	by Philip II. king of	
1621	Philip IV.	44	Spain.	
1640	- - -	-	John D. of Braganza	16
1656	- - -	-	Alphonfus VI. deposed	12
1665	Charles II.	35		
1668	- - -	-	Peter	38
1700	Philip V.	46		
1706	- - -	-	John V.	44
1723	Lewis	23		
1746	Ferdinand VI.	13		
1750	- - -	-	Joseph	
1759	Charles III.	-		

A. D.	Sweden.	Reign.	A. D.	Sweden.	Reign.
780	Bero III.	44	1150	St. Eric	10
824	Amundus	3	1160	Charles VII.	8
827	Biorn	7	1168	Canute	24
834	Haraldus	22	1192	Suerchor III.	18
856	Charles VI.	12	1210	Eric II.	8
868	Bero IV.	15	1218	John	4
883	Ingellus	12	1222	Eric XII.	28
891	Olaus	9	1250	Waldemer	26
900	Ingo	7	1276	Magnus	6
907	Eric	10	1282	Birger II.	44
917	Eric		1326	Magnus	37
917	Steenchill	5	1363	Albert	27
1012	Olaus	23			
1035	Amund	35		Denmark.	
1041	Haquin	18	720	Germo I.	50
1059	Steenchill		770	Sigefoidus	1
1059	Ingo	7	771	Gettieus	44
1066	Halstan	14	815	Olaus	1
1080	Philip	30	816	Hemmingus	2
1110	Ingelde IV.	19	818	Siwardus Rings	5
1129	Ragualde	11	823	Harald	26
1140	Swercher II.	10	849	Siwardus	3

A. D.	Denmark.	Reign.	A. D.	Denmark.	Reign.
852	Eric I.	1	1286	Eric VIII.	35
853	Eric II.	16	1321	Christophilus II. In-	12
869	Canute I.	10		terregnum.	
879	Frotho	16	1333	Waldemar III.	42
895	Germo II.	8			
903	Harald	22		Norway.	
925	Germo III.	11	978	Arold Harold I.	20
936	Harald	39	998	Suenon	13
975	Suenon I. who in-		1011	Olaus	20
	vaded England.	39	1031	Suenon	8
1014	Canute II. the		1039	Magnus	16
	Great was King		1055	Harald	15
	of England Den-		1070	Maganus II.	40
	mark & Norway	27	1110	Maganus III.	28
1041	Canute III.		1138	Harold II.	10
1041	Maganus	7	1148	Maganus IV.	10
1048	Swenon II.	26	1158	Ingo	18
1074	Harold	2	1176	Interregnum	4
1076	St. Canute IV.	6	1180	Maganus V.	52
1082	Olaus	14	1232	Aquinus I.	31
1096	Eric III.	10	1263	Olaus II.	17
1106	Nicholas	32	1280	Eric	20
1138	Eric IV.	5	1300	Aquinus II.	15
1143	Eric V.	10	1315	Magnus V.	11
1149	Suenon III.	11	1326	Aquinus III.	29
1149	Canute V.	7	1328	Magnus VI.	31
1160	Waldemar I.	24	1359	Aquinus IV.	16
1184	Canute VI.	18	1375	Olaus, III. and Mar-	
1202	Waldemar II.	40		garet Q. D. N.	13
1242	Eric VI.	8	1388	Aquinus and Marg.	29
1250	Abel	2	1417	Eric II.	21
1252	Christophilus	7			
1259	Eric VII.	27			

A. D.	Sweden.	Reign.	Denmark & Norway.	Reign.
1381	- - - -	1	Olaus and Margaret	31
	- - - -	1	his mother	
1388	Marg. Queen of Den.	8		
1396	Eric XIII. K. of S. &	42		
	D.			
1412	- - - -	1	Eric IX.	36

A. D.	Sweden.	Reign.	Denmark & Norway.	Reign.
1438	Christo. K. of S. & D.	10	Christopher III. Norway united with Denmark.	10
1448	Charles VIII. K. of Sweden	22	Christian I.	32
1458	Christian I.	8		
1466	Eric	4		
1470	Interregnum	13		
1481	- - -	-	John	32
1483	John K. of Denmark	30		
1513	Christian II.	8	Christian II.	9
1521	Gustaus Ericson K. of S. from Denmark.	39		
1522	- - -	-	Frederic I.	11
1533	- - -	-	Christian III.	26
1559	- - -	-	Frederic II.	29
1560	Eric XV.	7		
1568	John III.	24		
1588	- - -	-	Christian IV.	60
1592	Sigismond K. of Poland	7		
1599	Charles IX.	12		
1611	Gustavus Adolphus	37		
1648	Queen Christina	6	Frederic III.	22
1654	Charles Gustavus	6		
1660	Charles XI.	37		
1670	- - -	-	Christian V.	29
1696	Charles XII.	22		
1699	- - -	-	Frederic IV.	31
1718	Frederic and Ulrigne Eleonora	33		
1730	- - -	-	Christian VI.	6
1746	- - -	-	Frederic V.	20
1751	Adolphus Frederic	20		
1766	- - -	-	Christian VII.	
1771	Gustavus			

THE MARRIAGES AND ISSUES OF THE
SOVEREIGN KINGS OF ENGLAND.

WILLIAM I. is married to the daughter of Baldwin V. earl of Flanders.

Henry I. is married to the daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland.

Stephen to Maud, daughter to the earl of Bolougne in England.

Henry II. to the dutchess of Guienne and Gascony, and countess of Xaintong, France.

Richard I. is married to Berengera of Navarre.

John, 3 wives, Alice, daughter to Hugh earl of Morton, and daughter to earl of Gloucester, and daughter to viscount of Angoulesme.

Henry III. is married to Eleanor of Provence in France.

Edward I. is married to Eleanor of Castile, and daughter of the king of France.

Edward II. took wife daughter to Philip the fair of France.

Edward III. is married to Philip of Hainault.

Richard II. married to Anne of Luxemburg, sister to the emperor Wincellaus and daughter of king of France.

Henry IV. is married to Mary Bohun, daughter of the earl of Hereford, Joan of Navarre, widow to the duke of Bretagne, in France.

Henry V. married to Catharine of France.

Henry VI. is married to Margaret of Anjou, daughter of the king of Sicily.

Edward IV. took Mrs. Widvile widow of Sir John Grey, and daughter to Sir Richard Widville.

Richard III. is married to Anne, daughter of Richard Nevil Great earl of Warwick.

Henry VII. is married to Elizabeth of the house of York, daughter of Edward the IV.

Henry VIII. married several wives, Catharine of Arragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, daughter to the earl of Hertford, Anne of Cleve, Catharine Howard, daughter to the duke of Norfolk, and Catherine Parr, daughter of lord Kendal, Latimer.

Mary I. espoused the king of Spain.

Elizabeth was never married (Sir Thomas Bullen married to the marchioness of Pembroke and Wiltster.)

James I. married to Ann, daughter of the king of Denmark.

Charles I. is married to the daughter of the king of France.

Charles II. is married to the daughter of the king of Portugal.

James II. is married to the daughter of Lady Anne Hyde, earl of Clarendon.

William III. is married to the daughter of king James II.

Anne married to George prince of Denmark.

George I. married to the daughter of the duke of Zell.

George II. is married to the daughter of Margrave of Brandenburg.

George III. is married to the daughter of the duke of Mecklinburgh.

y.w.	Ireland.	Reign.	y.w.	Ireland.	Reign.
2572	Milefius, 30 ships	1	3208	Giallachadh grand- son of Saogh, S.	9
2673	Heber slain	32	3217	Art Imleachson of Elim.	22
2705	Heremon	14	3239	Nuadha Fionn Fail son of Giallehadh S.	20
2719	Muimhne Luighne, and Laighne sons of Heber	3	3259	Breafrigh son of Ark, K.	9
2722	Er, Orbha, Fearon and Feargna sons of Heber	1	3268	Eochaidh Aphthach, K.	1
2723	Irial the son of He- remon	10	3269	Fionn, S.	20
2733	Eithrial slain	20	3289	Seadhana Jonar- aice, M.	20
2753	Conmaol son of He- ber	30	3309	Simeon Breac, D.	6
2783	Tighermhas	50	3315	Duach Fionn, S.	5
2833	Eochaidh Fadgoth- och	4	3320	Muireadhach Bal- grack, K.	4
2837	Ccarmna and Sob- hairce	10	3324	Eadhna Dearg, D.	12
2877	Eochaidh Faobhar- glas	20	3336	Lughaidh Jard- hoinn, S.	9
2897	Fiachadh Labhr- uine	24	3345	Siorlamh, S.	16
2921	Eochaidh Mumho	22	3361	Eochaidh Viarceas, S.	12
2943	Aongus slain	18	3373	Eochaidh Fiadm- huim, S.	5
2961	Eodna Airgtheach son of Eochaidh Mumhokill	27	3378	Lughaidh Lamhd- hearg, S.	7
2988	Rotheachta grand- son of Aongus	25	3385	Conuing Beg Ag- lack, S.	10
3013	Seadhna	5	3395	Art, son of Lug- haidh Lamhd- hearg, S.	6
3018	Fiachadh killed	2	3401	Frachadh Folg- rach, S.	7
3038	Muinheamhoin D.	5	3408	Oillioll Fionn son of Art, S.	9
3043	Aildergoidh, S.	7	3417	Eochaidh, S.	7
3050	Oilamh Fodhla son of Fiachadh	30	3424	Airgiodmhar, S.	23
3080	Fionnachto, D.	15	3447	Duach Laghrach, S.	10
3095	Slanoll, D.	15	3457	Lughaidh Laighd- he, S.	7
3110	Geide, S.	17	3464	Aodh Ruadh, drowned at Fas- lundh.	21
3127	Fiachadh son of Fionnachta, K.	24	3485	Diothorba	21
3151	Bearngall, S.	12			
3163	Oillioll, S.	16			
3179	Siorna,	21			
3200	Rotheachta burnt	7			
3207	Elim S.	1			

y.w.	Ireland.	Reign.	y.w.	Ireland.	Reign.
3506	Cionbaath	21	3687	Oillioll Caithiac- loch, S.	25
3527	Machadh Mongru- adh daughter to Aodh Ruadh, S.	7	3712	Adamhar Folthain, D.	2
3533	Reachta Righd- hearg, S.	20	3717	Eochaidh Foltha- than, S.	11
3553	Ugaine, S.	30	3728	Feargus Fortam- huill.	12
3583	Laoghaire Lorck, K.	2	3740	Aongus Tuirm- heach, K.	30
3585	Cobthaig Caol- breag, M.	30	3770	Conall Callamb- rach, S.	5
3615	Labhradh Loingsf- each	18	3775	Niadh Seadham- huin, K.	7
3633	Meilge Malbthach, K.	7	3782	Eanda Aighnach, S.	28
3640	Mogh Chorb, S.	7		Criomhthan Col- gragh, S.	7
3647	Angus Olamb, K.	18	3817	Rughruidhe, D.	30
3665	Jaran Gleofathach, S.	7	3847	Jonadhmhar, S.	3
3672	Fearchorb fon of Megha.	11	3850	Breafal Bodhiabha, K.	11
3683	Conia Cruaidh, D.	4			

y.w.	Ireland.	Reign.	y.w.	Scotland.	Reign.
3861	Lughaidh Luag- hne, S.	5	3674	Fergus I.	25
3866	Congal Claring- neacha, K.	13	3702	Feritharis	15
3879	Duach Dalta Deag- hadh, S.	10	3717	Mainus	29
3889	Fachtna Fathach, S.	18	3746	Dornadilla	28
3907	Eochaidh Fiedhli- och	12	3774	Nothathus	20
3919	Eochaidh, S.	12	3794	Reuther	26
3931	Eiderfgeoil, S.	6	3820	Reutha	14
3937	Nuadha Neacht, K.		3834	Thereus	12
3937	Conaire, fon of Eiderfgeoil, S.	30	3846	Josina	24
3967	Lughaidh Riabh- deorg	20	3870	Finnan	30
3987	Connor	1	3900	Daritus	9
3988	Criomhthan Niad- nar, K.	16	3909	Evenus I. K k 2	19

A. D.	Ireland.	Reign.	Y. W.	Scotland.	Reign.
4	Fearaidhach Fion- fachtnach	20	3928	Gillus Nothus	2
24	Fiachadh Fion, S.	3	3930	Evenus II.	17
27	Fiachadh Fionoluidh	27	3947	Ederus	40
51	Cairbre Cinnacit	5	3987	Evenus III.	7
59	Elim, S.	20	3994	Metellanus	39
79	Tuathal Teachtmarr, S.	30	A. D. 29	Caractacus	20
109	Mal, S.	4	49	Corbred I.	18
113	Faithlimhídh Reachtmar	9	67	Dardanus	4
122	Cathaoir	3	71	Corbred II.	35
125	Conn Creadchathach	20	106	Luctatus	3
145	Conaire, S.	7	109	Mogaldus	41
152	Art Aonshir, K.	30	150	Conarus	9
182	Lughaidh, M.	30	159	Ethodius	33
212	Feargus	1	192	Satrael	4
213	Cormac Ulfado the son of Art	40	196	Donald I.	21
253	Eochaídh Gunait, S.	1	217	Ethodius	21
254	Cairbre Liffeachair, K.	27	238	Achirco	12
281	Fathach Airgtheach and Fathach Cairptheach, 2 sons of Mac Con, S.	1	250	Nathalocus	12
282	Fiachadh Searbthuine, S.	30	262	Findehus	11
312	Colla Vais	4	273	Donald II.	1
316	Muirreadhach, S.	30	274	Donald III.	12
346	Caolbach, S.	1	286	Crathilinthus	24
347	Eachaidh Moighmeadhín	7	310	Fincormachus	47
354	Criomthan, D.	17	357	Romachus	3
371	Níall, D.	27	360	Angustanus	1
390	Dathy M'kfechra	23	361	Fethelmachus	3
421	Laogaire, k. by a thunderbolt	30	364	Eugenius I.	14
451	Oliollmolt	20	378	Interregnum	44
471	Lughaidh killed by a thunderbolt	20	422	Fergus II.	18
491	Mortough, I.	24	440	Eugenius II.	21
515	Tuathal	13	461	Dongard	4

A. D.	Ireland.	Reign.		A. D.	Scotland.	Reign.
528	Dermot, I.	22		465	Constantin I.	17
550	Feargus and Daniel I.	1		482	Congale I.	19
551	Eochaidh and Baodhan, I.	3		501	Conran	34
554	Ainmereach	3		535	Eugenius III.	33
557	Baodhan, II.	1		568	Congale II.	4
558	Hugh, I.	27		572	Chinaule or Cumatillus	8
585	Hugh, II. and Colman	6		580	Aldan	26
591	Aodh	27		606	Clenet	0
618	Maolchobha	4		606	Eugenius IV.	14
622	Suchne	13		620	Ferchard I.	12
635	Daniel, II.	13		632	Donald IV.	15
648	Coniall and Ceallach	13		647	Ferchard II.	21
661	Blathmac and Dermot II.	7		668	Maldwin	20
668	Seachnufach	6		688	Eugenius V.	4
674	Cionnfadha	4		692	Eugenius VI.	7
678	Fionnachta	7		699	Amberchelet	1
685	Loingsfeach	8		700	Eugenius VII.	17
693	Congall, I.	9		717	Mordac	13
702	Feargall	17		730	Etfinius	31
719	Fogarthach	1		761	Eugenius VIII.	3
720	Coinaoith	4		764	Fergus III.	3
724	Flaithbheartagh	7		767	Solvatius	20
731	Hugh III.	10		787	Achanis	22
741	Daniel III.	41		809	Congale III.	5
782	Niall, I. the Great	4		814	Dongald V.	6
786	Danchadha	28				
814	Dorndighe	23				

A. D.	England.	Reign.	Ireland.	Reign.	Scotland.	Reign.
820	Egbert	18	-	-	Alpinus	3
823	-	-	-	-	Kenethus, II.	31
837	-	-	Connor, I.	14		
838	Ethelwulf	17				
851	-	-	Nial, II. is drowned	15		
854	-	-	-	-	Donald, VI.	4
855	Ethelbald	4				
858	-	-	-	-	Constantine, II.	16
859	Ethelbert	7				

A.D.	England.	Reign.	Ireland.	Reign.	Scotland.	Reign.
866	Etheldred	6	Turgesius deposed	13		
872	Alfred	28				
874	-	-	-	-	Ethus I.	1
875	-	-	-	-	Gregory	18
879	-	-	Maolfeachliun I.	16		
893	-	-	-	-	Donald VII.	11
895	-	-	Fionnliath	18		
900	Edward I.	25	-	-	Constantine III.	
904	-	-	-	-	defeat. by Sax.	39
913	-	-	Flan Sionna	38		
925	Athelstane	16				
941	Edmund I.	7			Malcolm I.	15
943	-	-	-	-		
948	Edred	7				
951	-	-	Niall III.	3		
954	-	-	Donough I.	30		
955	Edwy	4				
958	-	-	-	-	Indulphus	10
959	Edgar	16				
968	-	-	-	-	Duphus	5
973	-	-	-	-	Cullenus	5
975	Edward II.	4				
978	-	-	-	-	Keneth III.	30
979	Ethelred II.	37				
984	-	-	Congall II.	10		
994	-	-	Daniel IV.	10	Constantin IV.	1
995	-	-	-	-	Crimus	8
1003	-	-	-	-	Malcolm II.	30
1004	-	-	Maolfeachliun II.	23		
1016	Edmund II.					
	Ironside	1				
1017	Canute I.	18				
1027	-	-	Bryen Boiroimhe, son of Kennedy, of the Line of Heber Fionn	10	Duncan I.	7
1033	-	-				
1035	Harold I.	6				
1037	-	-	Bryan and Murrough	11		
1040	-	-	-	-	Macbeth Tyrant	17
1041	Canute II.	0				
1041	Edw, II. Conf.	25				

A. D.	England.	Reign.	Ireland	Reign.	Scotland.	Reign.
1048	-	-	Donough II.	-	-	-
1057	-	-	fon of Bryan Boiromhe	50	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Malcolm III.	36
1066	Harold II.	0	-	-	-	-
1066	William I.	21	-	-	-	-
1087	William II.	13	-	-	-	-
1093	-	-	-	-	Donald VIII.	1
1094	-	-	-	-	Duncan II.	2
1096	-	-	-	-	Edgar	10
1098	-	-	Turlough I. fon of Taige	12	-	-
1100	Henry I.	35	-	-	-	-
1106	-	-	-	-	Alexander	18
1110	-	-	Mortough II.	20	-	-
1124	-	-	-	-	David I.	29
1130	-	-	Turlough II.	20	-	-
1135	Stephen	19	-	-	-	-
1150	-	-	Mortough III	17	-	-
1153	-	-	-	-	Malcolm IV.	12
1154	Henry II.	35	-	-	-	-
1165	-	-	-	-	William	49
1167	-	-	Roderic O'Connor II.	5	-	-
1172	-	-	Henry II. landed in Ireland	17	-	-
England.			Reign.	Scotland.		
1189	Richard I.	-	10	-	-	-
1199	John	-	17	-	-	-
1214	-	-	-	Alexander II.	-	35
1216	Henry III.	-	56	-	-	-
1249	-	-	-	Alexander III.	-	36
1272	Edward I.	-	35	-	-	-
1285	-	-	-	Interregnum	-	7
1292	-	-	-	John Baliol	-	14
1306	-	-	-	Robert I.	-	23
1307	Edward II	-	20	-	-	-
1327	Edward III.	-	50	-	-	-
1329	-	-	-	David II. and Richard	-	41
1370	-	-	-	Robert II.	-	20
1377	Richard II.	-	22	-	-	-
1390	-	-	-	John Robert	-	33

A. D.	England.	Reign.	Scotland.	Reign.
1399	Henry IV.	14		
1413	Henry V.	9		
1422	Henry VI.	39		
1423	- - -	-	James I.	14
1437	- - -	-	James II.	23
1460	- - -	-	James III.	28
1461	Edward IV.	22		
1483	Edward V.	0		
1483	Richard III.	2		
1485	Henry VII.	24		
1488	- - -	-	James IV.	25
1509	Henry VIII.	37		
1513	- - -	-	James V.	29
1542	- - -	-	Mary Stuart	25
1546	Edward VI.	7		
1553	Mary I.	5		
1558	Elizabeth	44		
1567	- - -	-	James VI.	36
1603	James from 6th to first	22		
1625	Charles I.	24	Prussia.	
1649	Interregnum	4		
1653	- - O. C.	5		
1658	- - R. C.	2		
1660	Charles II.	25		
1685	James II.	4		
1689	William III. and Mary II.	5		
1694	William III. alone	8		
1701	- - -	-	Frederick William I.	
1702	Ann	12		
1713	- - -	-	Frederick William II.	12
1714	George I.	13		
1727	George II.	33		
1740	- - -	-	Charles Frederick	27
1760	George III.	1		

A L I S T
OF ALL THE
KINGS, PRINCES, LORD-LIEUTENANTS, &c.
LORD-DEPUTIES AND LORDS-JUSTICES
OF
I R E L A N D.

FROM THE YEAR 1172, TO 1775.

1172. **H**ugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Stephens, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and Robert de Bruce, governors.
1173. Richard Strongbow, and Raymond le Gros, lord wardens.
1175. Raymond le Gros, lord procurator.
1179. William Fitz-Andelm, John de Courcy, governors. Hugh de Lacy, lord procurator governors.
1180. John de Lacy, and Richard Peck, governors.
1181. Hugh de Lacy, and Robert of Shrewsbury, governors.
1184. Philip de Winchester, governor. Earl John, son to Henry II. lord lieutenant.
1185. John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, governor.
1190. Hugh de Lacy the younger, and John de Courcy, governor.
1191. William Marshal, and William Pettet, lord justices.
1197. Hamo de Valis, lord justice.
1199. Myler Fitz-Henry, king John's son.
1200. Hugh de Lacy, lord justice.
1208. John Gray, bishop of Norwich, lord justice.
1210. King John. John Gray, bishop of Norwich, lord justice.
1213. Henry Launders, archbishop of Dublin, lord justice.
1215. Geoffrey March, with Sir Edmund Butler, lords justices.
1219. Henry Launders, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, lords justices.
1224. William Marshal, lord justice.
1227. Richard Bourk, lord justice.
1232. Maurice Fitz-Gerald, lord justice.
1245. John Fitz-Geoffery, lord justice.
1247. Theobald Butler, lord Carrick and John Coggan, lord justices.
1257. Geoffery Alan de la Zouch, lord justice.
1258. Stephen Longford, lord justice.
1260. William Dean, lord justice.

- 1261. Richard de Repulla, alias Roches.
- 1267. Sir David Barry, lord justice.
- 1268. Robert de Ufford, lord justice.
- 1269. Richard de Exon, lord justice.
- 1270. Sir James Audley, lord justice.
- 1272. Maurice Fitz-Maurice, lord justice.
- Sir Jeoffery de Genevil, lord justice.
- 1276. Sir Robert de Ufford, lord justice.
- 1279. Stephen Fulburn, bishop of Waterford, lord justice.
- 1280. Sir Robert de Ufford, lord justice.
- 1282. Stephen Fulborn, archbishop of Tuam, lord justice.
- 1288. John Samford, archbishop of Dublin.
- 1291. William Vesey, lord justice.
- 1293. William de la Hay, and William Dodingfale, lords justices.
- 1295. Thomas Fitz-Morris, lord justice.
- William Wogan, lord justice.
- 1308. Sir William Bourk, L. W.
- Pierce Gaveston, lord justice.
- 1310. John Wogan, lord justice.
- 1312. Sir Edmund Butler, lord justice.
- 1314. Theobald de Verdo, lord justice.
- Sir Edmund Butler, earl of Carrick, lord justice.
- 1317. Sir Roger Mortimer, lord justice ; lord Birmingham, general.
- 1318. William, archbishop of Cashel, lord chancellor of Ireland, lord justice.
- Alexander Bignor, archbishop of Dublin.
- 1319. Roger Mortimer, again lord justice.
- 1320. Thomas Fitz-John, earl of Kildare.
- 1321. John Birmingham, lord Athenry, and Ralph de Gorges, lords justices.
- 1323. Sir John Darcy, lord justice.
- 1326. Thomas Fitz-John, earl of Kildare, and Roger Outhaw, prior of Kilmainham, lords justices.
- Sir John Darcy, lord justice, and Roger Outhaw, his deputy.
- 1331. Sir Anthony Lacy, lord justice.
- William Bourk, earl of Ulster, lord justice.
- 1332. Sir Roger Mortimer, lord justice.
- 1334. Sir John Darcy, lord justice, and Thomas Bourk, lieutenant to him.
- 1337. Sir John Carlton, bishop of Hereford.
- 1340. Roger Outlaw, prior of Kilmainham, lord justice.
- 1341. Sir John Morris, lord justice.
- 1344. Sir Ralph Ufford, lord justice.
- 1346. Roger, lord Darcy, lord justice.
- Sir John Morris, lord justice.
- 1348. Sir Walter Bermingham, lord justice.
- John Archer, prior of Kilmainham, lord justice.

- 1349. Sir Walter Bermingham, lord justice.
Sir Thomas Rooksby, lord justice.
- 1350. Maurice Fitz-Thomas, earl of Desmond, lord justice.
- 1356. Sir Thomas Rooksby, lord justice.
- 1357. Almerick de St. Amand, lord justice.
- 1359. James Butler, earl of Ormond, lord justice.
- 1360. Maurice Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare, lord justice.
- 1361. Lionel, earl of Ulster, first lord lieutenant of Ireland.
- 1365. Sir Thomas Dale, lord justice.
- 1367. Gerald Fitz-Morrice, earl of Desmond.
- 1369. William de Windfor.
- 1372. Sir Robert Ashton.
- 1374. Maurice Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare.
- 1376. James Butler, earl of Ormond.
- 1378. John Boomwick.
- 1379. Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, lord lieutenant.
- 1382. Philip Courtney, lord lieutenant, but the lord Birmingham, general.
- 1384. Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford.
- 1385. Sir John Stanley.
- 1386. Alexander, bishop of Meath.
- 1389. Sir John Stanley.
- 1392. James, earl of Ormond.
- 1394. William Scroope.
King Richard II. first.
- 1395. Roger Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster.
- 1398. Roger Gray.
- 1399. King Richard II. second.
- 1401. Thomas, earl of Lancaster.
- 1402. Alexander, bishop of Meath, his deputy.
- 1404. Stephen Scroop, deputy.
- 1405. Gerald, earl of Kildare.
- 1408. Thomas Butler, prior of Kilmainham.
Thomas, earl of Lancaster.
- 1410. Thomas Butler, prior of Kilmainham.
- 1414. Sir John Talbot, lord Furnival.
- 1416. Stephen Scroop, deputy.
Thomas, earl of Lancaster.
- 1419. Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin.
- 1420. James Butler, earl of Ormond, deputy.
John, duke of Bedford.
- 1423. Edward, earl of March.
- 1425. John, lord Talbot, deputy.
- 1426. James Butler, earl of Ormond, deputy.
- 1427. Sir John de Grey.
- 1428. Edward Dantsey, bishop of Meath.
Sir John Sutton, lord Dudley.
- 1432. Sir Thomas Stanley, deputy.
Sir Christ. Plunket, deputy.

- 1436. Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin, deputy.
- 1438. Lion, lord Wells.
- 1440. Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin, deputy.
James, earl of Ormond, deputy.
- 1442. William Wells, deputy to Lionel lord Wells.
- 1446. John, earl of Shrewsbury.
- 1447. Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin, lord chancellor, deputy.
- 1449. Richard, duke of York.
- 1450. James Butler, earl of Ormond and Wiltshire.
- 1452. Baron of Delvin, deputy.
- 1456. Thomas Fitz-Maurice, earl of Kildare, deputy.
- 1460. Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, deputy.
- 1461. George, duke of Clarence, lord lieutenant for life.
- 1463. Thomas, earl of Desmond, deputy.
- 1467. John Tiptoft, earl of Kildare, lord deputy.
- 1475. Bishop of Meath, deputy; Thomas earl of Kildare, deputy; sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, deputy; William Sherwood, Esq; deputy.
- 1478. Henry, lord Gray, lord deputy, Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord justice.
Sir Robert Preston, lord deputy.
- 1479. Gerald, earl of Kildare, deputy.
Richard, duke of York.
- 1483. Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy.
Prince Edward, son to Richard III.
- 1485. Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy.
John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln.
- 1409. Jasper, duke of Bedford.
- 1492. Walter Fitz-Simmons, archbishop of Dublin, lord deputy.
- 1494. Sir Edward Poynings, lord deputy.
- 1495. Henry Dean, chancellor of Ireland, lord justice.
- 1496. Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy.
- 1501. Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII.
- 1503. Walter Fitz-Simmons, archbishop of Dublin, lord deputy.
- 1504. Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy.
- 1513. Gerald, the son of Gerald, late earl of Kildare, lord justice.
- 1515. Lord viscount Gormanstown, lord justice.
- 1519. Sir Thomas Fitz-Maurice, lord justice.
- 1520. Pierce Butler, earl of Ormond and Ossory, lord deputy.
Thomas Howard, earl of Surry.
- 1524. Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy.
- 1526. Thomas Fitz-Gerald, of Leixlip, lord deputy.
- Richard Nugent, baron of Delvin, lord justice.
- 1528. Pierce Butler, earl of Ormond and Ossory, lord deputy.

1530. Sir William Skeffington, lord deputy
Henry duke of Richmond.
1532. Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy.
1534. Thomas, son to the earl of Kildare, lord deputy. Sir William Skeffington, lord deputy.
1535. Leonard lord Gray, lord viscount Grancy, in Ireland, lord deputy.
1540. Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy.
1540. Sir William Brereton, baron of Laglin in Ireland, L. J.
1543. Sir William Brabazon, L. J.
1544. Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy.
1546. Sir William Brabazon, L. J.
1547. Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy.
1548. Sir Edward Bellingham, lord deputy.
1549. Sir Francis Bryan, marshal of Ireland, and Sir William Brabazon, L. J.
1550. Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy.
1551. Sir Crofts, lord deputy.
1552. Sir Thomas Cusack, and Sir Gerald Aylmer, L. J.
1553. Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy.
1556. Thomas Radcliffe, viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards earl of Sussex.
1557. Hugh Corwin, archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Henry Sidney, L. J.
1558. Sir Henry Sidney his deputy.
1559. Sir William Fitz Williams, L. J.
1565. Sir Nicholas Arnold, L. J. and Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy.
1567. Dr. Weston, lord chancellor, and Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
1568. Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy.
1571. Sir William Fitz Williams, L. J.
1575. Sir Henry Sidney.
1578. Sir William Drury, L. J.
1579. Sir William Pelham, L. J.
1580. Arthur lord Gray of Wilton, lord deputy.
1582. Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, and L. chancellor, with Henry Wallop, treasurers of Ireland, L. J.
1584. Sir John Perrot, lord deputy.
1588. Sir William Fitz Williams, L. J.
1594. Sir William Russel, lord deputy.
1597. Thomas lord Boroughs, lord deputy.
Adam Loftus, lord chancellor, and Sir Robert Gardiner, L. J.
1598. Robert Devereux, earl of Essex.
1599. Sir Adam Loftus, lord chancellor, and Sir George Cary, lord treasurers.
Sir Charles Blunt, lord Mountjoy, L. J.
1603. Sir George Cary, lord deputy.
1604. Sir Arthur Chichester, afterwards lord Chichester.
1613. Thomas

1613. Thomas Jones, archbishop of Dublin, lord chancellor, and Sir Richard Wingfield, L. J.
1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord of Belfast, lord deputy.
1615. Thomas Jones, lord chancellor, and Sir John Denham, chief justice of the king's bench L. J.
1616. Sir Oliver St. John, L. D. and Richard lord viscount Powerscourt, L. J.
1622. Sir Adam Loftus, viscount Ely, lord chancellor, and Richard lord viscount Powerscourt, L. J.
1625. Henry Cary, lord viscount Falkland, lord deputy.
1629. Sir Adam Loftus, viscount Ely, lord chancellor, and Sir Richard Boyle, lord treasurer, L. J.
1633. Thomas lord viscount Wentworth, earl of Strafford, lord deputy.
1636. Sir Adam Loftus, viscount Ely, lord chancellor, and Sir Christopher Wanderford, master of the Rolls, L. J. Thomas lord viscount Wentworth, lord deputy.
1639. Robert lord Dillon, of Kilkenny West, and Sir Christopher Wanderford, L. J.
1640. Sir Christopher Wanderford, master of the rolls, lord deputy.
- Robert lord Dillon and Sir William Parsons, master of the court of Wards, L. J.
1641. Robert Sidney, lord Lisle, appointed, but never came over.
- Sir William Parsons, and Sir John Borlace, master of the Ordnance, L. J.
1643. James Butler, marquis of Ormond.
- Sir John Borlace, and Sir Henry Tichborn, L. J.
1646. Philip Sidney, viscount Lisle, was the parliament's deputy in Ireland.
1647. Colonel Michael Jones, for ditto see.
1649. Ulrick Bourk, marquis of Clanrickard, lord deputy.
- Oliver Cromwell.
1650. Henry Ireton.
1654. Charles Fleetwood.
1657. Henry Cromwell.
1660. James Butler, duke, marquis and earl of Ormond.
- Sir Maurice Eustace, lord chancellor, Roger Boyle, earl of Orrery, and Charles Coote, earl of Monrath. L. J.
1661. Sir Maurice Eustace, lord chancellor, and Roger Boyle, earl of Orrery, L. D.
1664. Thomas Butler, earl of Ossory, lord deputy.
1665. James duke of Ormond, returns from England, L. L.
1668. Thomas Butler, earl of Ossory, lord deputy.
1669. John Roberts, lord Roberts.
1670. John Berkley, lord Berkley.
1671. Michael Boyle, archbishop of Dublin, lord chancellor, and Sir Arthur Forbes, marshal general, L. J.
1672. Arthur Capel, earl of Essex.
1675. Richard

1675. Michael Boyle, archb. of Dublin, lord chancellor, and Sir Arthur Forbes, marshal general, L. J.
1677. James Butler, duke of Ormond.
1682. Richard earl of Arran, lord deputy.
1683. James duke of Ormond, L. L.
1685. Henry Hide, earl of Clarendon.
1686. Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnell.
1690. Henry viscount Sidney, afterwards lord Romney, and Thomas now lord Coningsby, L. J.
1693. Sir Charles Porter, lord chancellor, and Sir Cyril Wych, L. J.
1695. Henry Capel, lord Capel, Sir Cyril Wych, and William Duncombe, esq.
1696. Sir Charles Porter, lord chancellor, L. J. Charles earl of Montrath, and Henry Moore, earl of Drogheda, L. J.
1697. Charles, marquis of Winchester, and Henry earl of Galway, L. J.
1699. Henry, earl of Galway, and Narcissus Marsh, abp. of Dublin.
- Earl of Berkley, and earl of Galway, L. J.
1701. Narcissus Marsh, abp. of Dublin, Henry earl of Drogheda, and Hugh earl of Mount-Alexander.
- Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester.
1702. Narcissus Marsh, abp. of Dublin, and Henry earl of Drogheda, L. J.
- Hugh earl of mount Alexander, Thomas Earl, and Thomas Keightly, esq. L. J.
1703. James Butler, duke of Ormond, grandson to the above.
1706. Sir Richard Cooks, lord chancellor, John lord Cuts, L. J.
1707. Dr. Narcissus Marsh, abp. of Armagh, and lord primate of all Ireland, Richard Freeman esq. lord chancellor.
- Thomas Herbert, earl of Pembroke.
1709. Thomas Wharton, earl of Wharton.
1710. Richard Freeman, lord chancellor, lieutenant-general Ingoldsby.
- The lord primate, lieutenant-general Ingoldsby.
1711. James, duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant.
- Sir Constantine Phipps, and lieutenant-general Ingoldsby, lords justices.
- Sir Constantine Phipps, and John Vesey, abp. of Tuam, L. J.
1713. Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury, L. L.
1714. Thomas, abp. of Armagh, Sir Constantine Phipps, John, abp. of Tuam, L. J.
- Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland.
- William, abp. of Dublin, John, abp. of Tuam, Robert earl of Kildare, L. J.
1715. Charles, duke of Grafton, Henry, earl of Galway, L. J.
1716. Lord chancellor Middleton, William abp. of Dublin, and William Conolly, esq. Charles, lord viscount Townshend.
1717. William

1717. William, archbp. of Dublin, then sworn one of the L. J.
Charles Paulet, duke of Bolton, L. L.
1717. William abp. of Dublin, William Conolly esq. appointed and sworn L. J.
1718. Lord Chancellor Middleton, William abp. of Dublin, William Conolly, esq. L. J.
1719. Charles, duke of Bolton, L. L.
Lord Chancellor Middleton, and William Conolly, esq. L. J.
1721. Charles, -duke of Grafton, L. L.
William abp. of Dublin, Richard viscount Shannon, William Conolly, esq. L. J.
1723. Lord chancellor Middleton, William abp. of Dublin, Richard viscount Shannon, William Conolly esq. L. J.
Charles, duke of Grafton, L. L.
1724. Lord chancellor Middleton, Richard viscount Shannon, William Conolly, esq. L. J.
John Lord Carteret, L. L.
1726. Hugh, abp. of Armagh, lord chancellor West, William Conolly, esq. L. J.
Hugh, abp. of Armagh, lord chancellor Wyndham, William Conolly, esq. L. J.
1727. John lord Carteret, L. L. on the death of king George I.
1728. Hugh, abp. of Armagh, lord chancellor Wyndham, William Conolly, esq. L. J.
1729. John lord Carteret, L. L.
1730. Hugh, abp. of Armagh, lord chancellor Wyndham, Sir Ralph Gore, bart. L. J.
1731. Lionel, duke of Dorset, L. L.
1732. Hugh, abp. of Armagh, Thomas lord Wyndham, Sir Ralph Gore, bart. L. J.
1733. Hugh, abp. of Armagh, Thomas lord Wyndham, L. J. to act severally.
Lionel duke of Dorset, L. L.
1734. Hugh, abp. of Armagh, Thomas lord Wyndham, Henry Boyle, esq; L. J.
1735. Lionel, duke of Dorset, L. L.
1736. Hugh, abp. of Armagh, Thomas lord Wyndham, Henry Boyle, esq; L. J.
1737. William duke of Devonshire, L. L.
1738. Hugh, abp. of Armagh, Thomas lord Wyndham, Henry Boyle, esq; L. J.
1739. William duke of Devonshire, L. L.
1740. Hugh, abp. of Armagh, Robert Jocelyn, and Henry Boyle, esqrs; appointed L. J. The lord chancellor and speaker.
Hugh, archbishop of Armagh, sworn one of the L. J.
1741. William, duke of Devonshire, L. L.
Hugh, archbishop of Armagh, Robert Jocelyn, and Henry Boyle, Esq; lords justices.
1742. The same three lords justices, or any two to act.

John, archbishop of Armagh, Robert Jocelyn, and Henry Boyle, Esqrs. lords justices.

1743. William, duke of Devonshire, lord lieutenant.

1744. John, archbishop of Armagh, Robert, lord Newport, and Henry Boyle, Esq; lords justices.

1745. Philip, earl of Chesterfield, lord lieutenant.

1746. John, archbishop of Armagh, Robert, lord Newport, and Henry Boyle, Esq; lords justices.

1747. George, archbishop of Armagh, sworn one of the lords justices.

William, earl of Harrington, lord lieutenant.

1748. George, archbishop of Armagh, Robert lord Newport, and Henry Boyle, Esq; lords justices.

1749. William, earl of Harrington, lord lieutenant.

1750. George, archbishop of Armagh, Robert, lord Newport, and Henry Boyle, Esq; lords justices.

1751. Lionel, duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant.

1752. George, archbishop of Armagh, Robert, lord Newport, and Henry Boyle, Esq; lords justices.

1753. Lionel, duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant.

1754. George, archbishop of Armagh, Robert, lord Newport, and Brab. earl of Besborough, lords justices.

1755. William, marquis of Hartington, lord lieutenant.

1756. Robert, lord viscount Jocelyn, James, earl of Kildare, and Brab. earl of Besborough, lords justices.

The same three lords justices, any two, or one, to act separately.

1757. John, duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant.

1758. George, archbishop of Armagh, Henry, earl of Shannon, and John Ponsonby, Esq; lords justices.

1759. John, duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant.

1760. George, archbishop of Armagh, Hen. earl of Shannon, and John Ponsonby, Esq; lords justices.

1761. George Dunk, earl of Halifax, lord lieutenant.

1762. George, archbishop of Armagh, Henry, earl of Shannon, and John Ponsonby, Esq; lords justices.

1763. Hugh, earl of Northumberland, lord lieutenant.

1764. George, archbishop of Armagh, Henry, earl of Shannon, and John Ponsonby, Esq; lords justices.

1765. The lord chancellor, John Baron Bowes, and John Ponsonby, Esq; lords justices.

Thomas, lord viscount Weymouth.

Francis, earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant.

1766. Lord chancellor Bowes, Charles, earl of Drogheda, and John Ponsonby, Esq; lords justices.

George William, earl of Bristol.

1767. George Townshend, lord viscount Townshend, lord lieutenant.

1772. Simon Harcourt, earl Harcourt, lord lieutenant.

A TABLE shewing what PLANETS rule every HOUR of the DAY and NIGHT.

The HOURS of the DAY.													The HOURS of the NIGHT.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sunday - - -	☉	♂	♂	☉	♂	♂	♂	☉	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Monday - - -	☉	♂	♂	☉	♂	♂	♂	☉	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Tuesday - - -	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Wednesday - -	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Thursday - - -	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Friday - - -	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Saturday - - -	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂

NOTE, that to every day in the week, there is appropriated several Planets, as ☉ to Sunday. ☽ to Monday. ♂ Tuesday, &c. and therefore each Planet governs the first hour, as by this Table you may perceive that the Sun governs the first hour after the Sun rising on Sunday, ♀ the second, ♂ the third, the moon governs the four planetary hours, and so on ☽ governs the first planetary hour of the night (that the after Sun-set) ♂ the 2, ☉ the 3, as you may discern in the same column. Understand the like by the rest.

OF THE
 PROPERTIES AND NATURAL EFFECTS
 OF THE
 S E V E N P L A N E T S.

HAVING now shewn what Planet rules each hour, it will be necessary to shew the natures, qualities, and dispositions of them.

- ♄ Saturn (Saturday) denotes is general land, houses, tenements, countrymen, antient people, &c.
- ♃ Jupiter, or Jove, (Thursday) signifies judges, senators, divines, riches, law, religion.
- ♂ Mars, (Tuesday) signifies, soldiers, physicians, war, strife and debate, theft, and all manner of cruelty, &c.
- ☉ Sol the Sun, (Sunday) signifies honour, greatness, and noble persons of all degrees.
- ♀ Venus, (Friday) denotes women, pleasure, pastimes, all kinds of delights, mirth, sweet odours, &c.
- ☿ Mercury, (Wednesday) denotes all kinds of scribes or secretaries, mathematicians, servants, &c.
- ☾ Luna the Moon, (Monday) signifies women in general, all common and vulgar persons.

The USE of the TABLE of the PLANETARY or UNEQUAL.

HOURS for every night and day in the year.

To find what planetary hour it is, and also what planet reigneth that hour.

You must learn at what hour and minute the sun doth rise upon the day proposed ; which you may find in each page of the Almanack, and also the true hour of the day at any time proposed : Then observe how many hours and minutes the said time is after sun rising ; the number of which hours multiply by 60, and to the product add the odd minutes, (if there be any) then the aggregate divided by the number of minutes that a planet reigneth, the quotient will shew the number of a planetary hour.

E X A M P L E.

Suppose that when the sun riseth at eight of the clock, as upon Saturday the 20th of January 1770 it doth, and it be required to know what planetary hour it is at 11 o'clock before noon the same day ; therefore because 11 o'clock is three hours after eight, the sun's rising multiply 3 by 60, and the product is 180, which being divided by 40, (for so many minutes are in a planetary hour that day) the quotient is four hours thirty minutes : Therefore you may conclude that there are thirty minutes spent of the planetary hour.

Having found what planetary hour it is, and would know what planet doth reign that hour, do thus.

See the day of the week in the precedent Table, and the hour of the day on the top of the Table, and in the common angle of meeting you will find the planet that governeth that hour : And in the other precedent Table on the right hand, which is for the night, is the planet that governeth the same hour by night.

E X A M P L E.

Upon the aforesaid day, (the 20th of January 1770) it is required to find what planet reigneth at 11 o'clock before noon the same day : Therefore according to the aforesaid rule, you may find there are thirty minutes spent of the fourth planetary hour, therefore first find Monday on the side of the said precedent Table, then look for four in the head of the Table, and in the common angle of meeting you will find δ to be the governor that rules the fourth hour of the same day.

PERPETUAL

A

PERPETUAL ALMANACK,

FOR FINDING

THE DAY OF THE MONTH FOR EVER.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
At Good	Dover Christian	Dwells Faith	George And	Browne, Doctor	Esquire Friar.
July	August	Septemb.	October.	Novemb.	Decemb.

To find the DOMINICAL LETTER for ever.

C 1	E 1	G 1	B 1	D 1	F 1	A 1
B 2	D 2	F 2	A 2	C 2	E 2	G 2
A 3	C 3	E 3	G 3	B 3	D 3	F 3
GF	BA	DC	FE	AG	CB	ED
1000	1200	1400	1600	1100	1300	1500
1700	4	8	12	16	20	24
28	32	36	40	44	48	BA 52
		56	60	64	68	72
76	80	84	88	92	96	1800E
				4	8	12
16	20	24	28	32	36	40
2400	1900	2100	2300	1800	2000	2200

The USE of the PERPETUAL ALMANACK.

This Almanack is contained in this short Distich ;

At Dover Dwells George Browne, Esquire,
Good Christopher Finch, and David Fryer.

By which verse, with the help of the Dominical Letter, you may find the day of the month, for any time past, present, or to come ; the use of which tables and verse are here under shewed.

The

T H E
U S E O F T H E T A B L E S
O F T H E
D O M I N I C A L L E T T E R S,
A N D

Their APPLICATION, for finding the DAY of the MONTH
by the Help of the aforesaid DISTICH.

First therefore observe, that all those years expressed in the tables, are all leap-years; as the years 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, &c. and so of the rest, which are all leap-years, and have each of them two Dominical Letters, as you may see in their respective columns over their heads; as for the year 1000, the Dominical Letters were GF, and so of the rest.

The other figure also as (1700) 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, and (52) This Julian year (or old stile) was retained in the British dominions till the year 1752, when the Gregorian account (or new stile) was introduced, which is at present received by all the rest of Europe, the day immediately following this second of September, is to be called, not the third, but the 14th of September, for this one year 1752, from the Dominical Letters are ED to BA, now DC 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, are all leap-years; and 1800 from the Dominical Letters are ED to E, now AG 4, 8, 12, 16, &c. are all leap-years; the use of which are thus explained.

First, suppose the Dominical Letter is required for the year 1816; look for 1800 in one of the columns, and in another column for 16; and on the head of the said column, you will find it is leap-year, and the Dominical Letters to be GF.

Secondly, suppose you would know the Dominical Letter for the year 1825, look in the table for 25, which you find not there; therefore look for the year before, which is 24, and that is leap-year, and the Dominical Letters are DC; now C being the Dominical Letter for the latter part of the year 1824, that next letter before it, in the alphabetical order is B, which is the Dominical Letter for the next year 1825; which letter you will find on the top of the next column; where you will find the letter B, with the figure of .1 by it, which informs you that it is the first after leap-year. And so for the year 1824 the Dominical Letter is A, and the second after leap-year; the same is to be understood of the rest. Thus having found the Dominical Letter, the day of the month may be found by these following directions.

T O

FIND THE DAY OF THE MONTH

BY

THE FORE-MENTIONED DISTICH,

WITH THE

HELP OF THE DOMINICAL LETTERS FOUND
IN THE TABLE.

For the finding the day of the month by that short verse, you are to take notice, that the first letter in each word, is the same week-day letter that always beginneth the month, as A always beginneth January, and so of the rest, as you may see in any Almanack, according to that order as you see in the Distich: All which will be sufficiently explained in this

E X A M P L E.

The first Sunday in June, in the year 1825, I would know what day of the month it is for that year; I find B is the Dominical Letter, and by the Distich you find the letter E begins the month of June; therefore count on the natural order of the alphabet, from E, until you come to B, which is Sunday; thus, E one, F two, G three, A four, B five, which is Sunday, and the fifth day of the month.

E X A M P L E II.

I would know what day of the month the first Thursday of July is in the year 1825, the Dominical Letter being B, I find by the verse that July begins the month with G; therefore I say, G one, A two, B three, (which is Sunday) C therefore is Monday, D Tuesday, E Wednesday, F Thursday, which is seven in number from G, (including it) and therefore is the seventh day of the month on which the first Thursday falls on. The month begins with a Friday, and so you may cast your eye down to a small table on the bottom of the said Almanack, and there you may take notice, that the first row of figures on the head of the table, is 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, which you may reckon to be always the same days of the week that the month begins with; as if the months which begin with a Sunday, then the first row are all Sundays, and the second row all Mondays, the third row all Tuesdays, and so on. As for instance, the month of July, in the year 1825, begins on a Friday, so then the upper row all Fridays, and the second row Saturdays, &c. So also you may say, Friday and Friday is 8, and Friday is 15, and Friday is 22, and Friday is 29, &c.

A TABLE

T A B L E O F D A Y S .

Months.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
From January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
From February	334	305	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
From March	305	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
From April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
From May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
From June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
From July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
From August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
From September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
From October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	305	31	61
From November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
From December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	305

A TABLE for finding the number of days between any two days in a year, consisting of 365 days, whether all the days be within one year, or whether any part of them be in the succeeding year.

EXPLANATION, find the month from which you reckon in the margin, and the month to which you reckon at the top, and in the angle of meeting is the number of days from any day of the month at the margin, to the same day of the month at the top.

Thus, from the 16th of August to the 16th of March are 212 days; and from the 10th of April to the 10th of September are 153 days.—But if it be a different day of the month, I make use of an easy addition or subtraction.

E X A M P L E.

From the 10th of April to the 20th of September
first I find on before,

To the 10th of September	—	—	153
Add the difference between the 10th of September, and 26th of September, viz.	—	—	16

The sum is the answer, viz.	—	—	169
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Again from the 16th of July to the 8th of October first I find from the 16th of July to the 16th of October	—	—	92
---	---	---	----

Subtract the difference between the 8th of October and 16th of October, viz.	—	—	8
---	---	---	---

Remains the answer, viz.	—	—	84
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How are the months divided ?

Into four parts, called weeks, each consisting of seven parts, called days.

System of seven days, of the most ancient institution; being appointed and collated by God at the creation.

Of these months there are 13 in a Julian year, and one day over, of weeks there are 52, and of days 365, as before observed.

How are the week days named in other countries, from the 7 planets ?

Latin.	French.	English.	Planetary.	
Dies Lunæ	Lundy	Monday	Moon	D
Martis	Mardi	Tuesday	Mars	♂
Mercurii	Mecredy	Wednesday	Mercury	☿
Dies Jovis	Jeudi	Thursday	Jupiter	♃
Veneris	Vendredy	Friday	Venus	♀
Saturni	Samedy	Saturday	Saturn	♄
Solis	Dimanche	Sunday	Sun	☉

What was the original reason of this dedication ?

The Ancients imagined that the planets had their influence on these respective days : The Moon on Monday, and so on.

Did not the Ancients entertain the same superstitious notions of the hours ?

Yes, and for that reason they were called planetary hours : One of the seven planets was supposed to preside over every hour by turns ; the first hour after sun-rising, on Sunday, or the day of the Sun, was thought to be influenced by him. The second hour was allotted to Venus : The third to Mercury ; and so in order, that the first hour of the next day was dedicated to the Moon, and thence called Monday : Thus by succession, the seven days of the week were named from the planets that were supposed to govern the first hour in the day.

What was the Jewish week ?

An appointment of seven days, commenced on the fourteenth of the first month at evening, called the week of Passover, or Unleavened Bread, in commemoration of the destroying angels passing the doors of the Israelites in Egypt, while he destroyed the first-born of the Egyptians.

What was the feast of Tabernacles ?

It was observed on the fifteenth day of the seventh month, and continued a week, in memory of their sojourning in the wilderness.

What was the week of Sabbaths ?

A week composed of seven Sundays, or Sabbaths, commencing after Harvest, containing seven times seven days, or forty-nine days. This great week, or festival of seven weeks, was introduced by the priest's waving a sheaf of corn ; every man brought a sheaf of corn to the priest, in token of plenty.

What was the week of years ?

Every seventh year was observed, and the whole year was kept Sabbath, free from all labour, sowing or reaping.

What was the Jubilee among the Jews ?

It was kept on the fiftieth year, after seven times seven years, or forty-nine years were expired : This great year was observed as Sabbath.

TABLE OF THE LATITUDES

ENGLAND.	o	'	ENGLAND.	o	'
Arundel	51.	0	Portsmouth	51.	8
Berwick	55.	54	Reading	51.	40
Bedford	52.	30	Rutland	52.	31
Bristol	51.	30	Salisbury	51.	15
Buckingham	52.	18	Shrewsbury	52.	5
Cambridge	52.	17	Stamford	52.	44
Canterbury	51.	28	Stafford	52.	50
Carlisle	54.	50	Warwick	52.	10
Chester	53.	20	Winchester	50.	8
Chichester	50.	48	York	54.	0
Colchester	52.	14	IRELAND.		
Derby	53.	0			
Dorchester	50.	48			
Dover	51.	20			
Durham	54.	49			
Exeter	50.	40	Armagh	54.	14
Falmouth	50.	22	Belfast	54.	40
Gloucester	52.	14	Carrick-Fergus	54.	46
Guilford	51.	12	Cashell	52.	24
Hartford	52.	5	Castle-Blayney	54.	7
Hereford	52.	7	Catherlough	52.	47
Huntington	52.	1	Cavan	54.	0
Ipswich	52.	25	Clare	52.	34
Kendal	54.	24	Clogher	54.	22
Lancaster	54.	55	Coleraine	55.	8
Leicester	52.	42	Cootehill	54.	5
Lincoln	53.	17	Cork	51.	40
London	51.	32	Donegal	54.	34
Monmouth	52.	8	Downpatrick	54.	18
Newcastle	55.	15	Drogheda	53.	42
Northampton	52.	36	Dublin	53.	20
Norwich	52.	45	Dundalk	54.	2
Nottingham	53.	0	Dungannon	54.	32
Oxford	51.	46	Dunigarvan	52.	1
Plymouth	50.	36	Enniskillen	54.	19

THE
NAMES AND NUMBER
OF THE
CANONICAL BOOKS,
THE YEARS THEY WERE WRITTEN, AND THE
MOST REMARKABLE PASSAGES
IN THE
HOLY SCRIPTURE.

y.w.	The Canonical Books.	Ended	y.w.	
2369	Genesis - - - -	2369	2369	
2514	Exodus - - - -	145	2514	
2514	Leviticus - - - -		2514	Wrote by Moses.
2553	Numbers - - - -	39	2553	
2553	Deuteronomy - - - -		2553	
2553	Joshua - - - -	17	2570	Wrote by Joshua.
2570	Judges and Ruth - -	300	2870	
2870	Samuel, I. - - - -	60	2930	Wrote by Samuel.
2930	Samuel, II. - - - -	40	2970	
2970	Kings, I. } Kings, II. } Chronicles, I. } Chronicles, II. }	500	3470	Wrote by Nathan.
3470	Ezra - - - -	100	3570	Wrote by Ezra.
3570	Nehemiah	40	3610	Wrote by Nehemiah.
3610	Not Canonical deemed.			
3610	Maccabees, I. }	260	3870	Of the Apocryphal
3870	Maccabees, II. }		3950	Books.
3950	The Macedonian - -	80	4000	The history.
3950	The Roman - - - -	50		
	First of the four Gospels.		A. D.	St. John the Evangelist
	St. Matthew, St. Mark, }	95	96	put to death aged 95.
	St. Luke and St. John. }			wrote his Gospels.

Some ACCOUNT of the BOOKS of the
O L D T E S T A M E N T,
OF THESE BOOKS SOME ARE STYLED
CANONICAL AND OTHERS APOCRYPHAL.

TH E Canonical are so called, because according to rule and order, they have been received into the number of those excellent writings which are universally acknowledged to have been penned by the prophets and holy men (inspired by God) in the Old Testament, and by the disciples of Christ in the New Testament.

The Book of Genesis, which is an introduction to the rest of the Pentateuch, (and contains the history of about 2369 years, from the beginning of the world to the death of the Patriarch Joseph) is so called, because it treats of the creation of the world, the beginning and generation of man, and all other creatures.

That of Exodus, which relates the tyranny of Pharaoh, and the bondage of the Israelites under him, (and contains an history of near 145 years) is so called because it comprehends the history of the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt under the conduct of Moses.

That of Leviticus, (which contains about one month's time, has its name, because it gives an account of the Jewish service and worship, of the offices of the Levites, and the whole Levitical order.

That of Numbers, (which contains the history of somewhat more than 38 years) and relates several remarkable incidents in the Israelites passage through the wilderness, has its denomination from Moses's numbering the tribes of the people according to God's order and appointment.

That of Deuteronomy, which signifies a second law, (and takes up about the space of six weeks) is a summary repetition of the laws, both moral, civil, and ceremonial, which Moses had given the Israelites in the former books; together with several kind admonitions, and earnest exhortations to better obedience for the time to come, from the considerations of the many divine favours already received, and the promises that were in reversion. This is the scope of the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses: The death of Moses.

The book of Joshua is supposed to have been partly wrote by himself, and partly by Eleazer the high priest.

The books of judges and Ruth are generally allowed to have been penned by Samuel.

The first and second books of Samuel were wrote by Samuel the seer, Nathan the prophet, and Gad the seer.

The

The first and second books of kings were wrote by Nathan the prophet, Ahiah the Shilohite, Iddo the seer, Jehu the prophet, and Semea.

The first and second books of Chronicles were compiled by Semea, and Iddo the Seer.

The book of Ezra, and the book of Nehemiah were wrote by Ezra the priest, and for that reason they are both put together in the Hebrew.

The book of Esther was compiled by Ahasuerus, out of the records of the Medes and Persians.

The book of Job is supposed to have been wrote by Elihu, to recommend patience to us under all afflictions, with an entire dependance upon God in all adversities.

Job was a good man, a near relation to Abraham, and lived in Arabia, about the time that the Israelites were in bondage.

The psalms were wrote by several hands, but the principal part of them by David, Moses, and Asaph; and were collected into a book by Esdras.

The Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles (or songs) were written by king Solomon.

OF THE BOOKS OF THE PROPHETS.

These holy men were called prophets, because they foretold future events by divine revelation.

Isaiah, the son of Amos, prophesied in the days of the kings Uzaiah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, and Manasses.

He foretold the coming of our Saviour Christ, and the numerous accidents attending his divine mission, in a full, clear, and distinct manner.

Jeremiah, son to Hilkiah the priest, prophesied in the days of Josiah, Jehoiakim, and Zedekiah.

He also wrote the book of Lamentations, in the time of the Babylonish captivity.

Ezekiel was a priest, and composed his prophecy in Babylon, in the time of Jehoiakim's captivity.

Daniel was a captive in Babylon, and prophesied in the days of Nebuchadnezzar, Evil-Merodach, and Belshazzar.

Hosea prophesied in the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.

Joel prophesied in the days of Uzziah and Jeroboam.

Amos was a poor shepherd, and prophesied at the same time with Hosea and Joel.

Obadiah foretold the destruction of the Idumeans, who were the descendants of Esau, Jacob's brother.

Jonah lived in the reigns of Amaziah and Jeroboam, and prophesied against Nineveh, the chief city of the Assyrians.

Micah prophesied at the same time with Isaiah, and foretold the destruction of Israel and Judah, by the Assyrians and Chaldeans.

Nahum

Nahum prophesied in the reign of Hezekiah ; he foretold the destruction of Israel and Judah by the Chaldeans.

Zephaniah prophesied in the days of Josiah, a few years before the Babylonish captivity, and threatened Judah and Jerusalem with utter desolation.

Haggai prophesied after the return of the Jews from their seventy years captivity in Babylon, and exhorted them to rebuild the temple.

Zephariah was sent to confirm the doctrine of Haggai, and to forward the building of the temple.

Malachi prophesied after the temple was rebuilt, and was the last of the prophets.

THE APOCRYPHAL BOOKS.

These are so called, because they are not certainly known to be true scripture.

They were not penned in the Hebrew language, yet the greatest part of them are excellent writings, and contain many things worthy our most serious attention.

OF THE B O O K S OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND FIRST OF THE FOUR GOSPELS.

THESE books contain the history of the birth, life, actions, precepts, promise, death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ.

The compilers of them, viz. St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, are called Evangelists.

St. Matthew wrote his gospel eight years after Christ's ascension.

St. Mark wrote his Gospel, under the direction of St. Peter, ten years after the ascension.

St. Luke wrote his gospel fifteen years after the ascension.

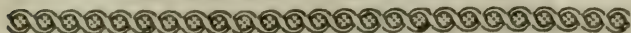
St. John penned his gospel thirty-two years after the ascension.

The Acts of the Apostles were penned by St. Luke.

The Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Timothy, Titus, Philemon, and the Hebrews, were written by St. Paul.

The

The other Epistles were written by St. James, the son of Alphaeus, the brother of Jude, called also the brother of our Lord ; St. Peter, one of the chief of the Apostles ; St. Jude, one of the Apostles ; and St. John, the son of Zebedee, who also wrote the Revelation.



OF THE

NOTES OR POINTS

USED

IN WRITING OR PRINTING.

AFTER such an account of letters and syllables as I thought necessary, in order to pronounce single words aright, we come now to consider how they are to be pronounced when they are joined together to make up sentences ; and this is what we call reading in the most proper sense.

But before I lay down particular directions how to read, we must take notice of several sorts of points and marks, that are used in writing or printing, to distinguish the several parts of a sentence, and the several kinds of sentences and ways of writing which are used, that the learner may know how to manage his voice according to the sense.

The Points or Marks, used in writing or printing, may be distinguished into three sorts, and called Stops of the Voice, Notes of Affection, and Marks in Reading.

The Stops of the Voice shew us where to make a Pause or Rest, and take Breath ; and are these four.

,	1. Comma, at the foot of a word.	1. A Comma.] There is
;	2. Semicolon, a Point over the Comma.	not any thing in the world,
:	3. Colon, two Points.	perhaps, that is more talked
.	4. Period, a single Point at the Foot of a Word.	of, and less understood, than
		the business of a happy life.
		2. A Semicolon.] It is

but a curte that makes way for a blessing ; the bare wish is an injury ; the moderation of Antigonus was remarkable.

3. A Colon.] A sound mind is not to be shaken with popular applause : But, anger is startled at every accident.

4. A Period, or full Stop, shews either the sense, or that particular sentence to be fully finished, and requires us to rest while we can tell five or six, if the sentence be long ; or while

we can tell four, if it be short: as rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In every thing give thanks. Quench not the spirit.

The Notes of Affection are these two.

?	1. Interrogation.
!	2. Exclamation.

1. A Note of Interrogation requires as long a stop as a Period, and is always used when a question is asked; as, What advantage hath a Jew? or what profit is there in circumcision?

2. A Note of Exclamation, (or as some call it Admiration) requires also a stop as long as a Period, and betokens some sudden passion of the mind, as admiring, wishing, or crying out; as O! that I might have my request! Alas! Alas! How is the city fallen!

The other Marks used in Reading, are these sixteen.

'	1. Apotrophe.	1. Apostrophe (or as it may be
- or -	2. Hyphen.	written in English, Apostrophy) is
()	3. Parenthesis.	set over a word where some letter is
[]	4. Brackets.	left out; as, 'tis, thro', lov'd, fear'd,
¶ or	5. Paragraph.	for it is, through, loved, feared.
"]	6. Quotation.	2. An Hyphen joins two words
§	7. Section.	together, which make a compound,
or -	8. Elipsis.	as coach-man, apple-pye; or if a
✱	9. Index.	line end in the middle of a word,
*	10. Asterisk.	'tis used to show that those divided
†	11. Obelisk.	syllables should be joined together
^	12. Caret.	in reading, and make but one word.
..	13. Dialysis.	3. A Parenthesis is used to include
^	14. Circumflex.	something that is not necessary to
'	15. Accent.	the sense, but brought in by the
"	16. Accent double.	bye, to explain or illustrate it; as
} }	Braces.	to their power (I bear record) they
		were willing of themselves. I know

that in me (that is, in my flesh, dwelleth no good thing.

Note, That before and after a Parenthesis, you must stop as long as at a Comma; and the words inclosed in the Parenthesis, must be pronounced with a little different sound of voice sometimes.

4. Brackets, or Crotchets, are used to include a word or two, which is mentioned in the sentence as the very matter of discourse; as The little world [man] makes a great noise in the world.

These

These Brackets are also used sometimes to include a part of a sentence that is cited from another author, sometimes to inclose a word or sentence that is to be explained, and sometimes the explanation itself; as when David said [Thou wilt shew one the path of life] He foretold the resurrection of Christ, Psalm XVI. 11.

Note, That Brackets and Parentheses [] and () are often used for one another without distinction.

5. a Paragraph is thus marked ¶, and is used chiefly in the Bible, to distinguish a new paragraph, or where another sense or subject begins, or some new matter.

6. A Quotation is marked with reversed Comma's, thus, " and is used when something is repeated or quoted out of another author, both at the beginning of the quotation, and at the beginning of every line of it; as, an old philosopher said, " I carry all my goods about me."

7. Section § is used for the same purpose in other books, as a Paragraph ¶ is in the Bible, Sections are made for dividing chapters of any book into several parts.

Note, At the end of a Paragraph, or at the end of a Section, the reader should make a little longer stop or pause, than he does at a common Period.

8. Elipsis (or, as some call it, a blank-line) is used when part of the word is left out and concealed, as D—e of B—m for duke of Buckingham: or when part of a sentence or verse, &c. is omitted or wanting either in the beginning or the end, as—That I may recover strength before I go hence. Psalm xxxix. 13.

When part of a book or chapter is left out, it is often marked thus ***.

9. Index or Hand, ☞ points to something very remarkable, that should particularly be taken notice of.

10. Asterism or Asterisk *, a Star, and,


11. Obelisk or Dagger, † and other marks, such as Parallels || and ‡, &c. refer the reader to something in the margin.

12. A Caret is made thus ^, and is set under the line where some word or syllable is left out, which is commonly written above the line, and should be read where this note stands, as

and
in fear God honour the king. But this is used only in

^

Writing, not in printing; and is called interlining.

It may not be amiss to add here that crooked line which is usually called a Brace  whose design is to couple two or more words or lines together, that have a relation to one thing; thus,

The letter A has $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a long} \\ \text{a short} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{a broad} \end{array} \right\}$ sound

O o 2

and

and it saves the writer the trouble of repeating the same word, or words.

'Tis used also sometimes in poetry, when three lines have the same rhyme or ending ; as

Not all the skill that mortals have,
Can stop the hand of death, or save
Their fellow-mortals from the grave. }

There are also some other marks that belong to single words, and not to sentences ; but these are seldom used, except in particular books, especially such as treat of Grammar, Spelling, Poesy, &c. (viz.)

13. Dialysis ' over two vowels, to show they must be pronounced in distinct syllables, as Raphaël.

14. Circumflex ˆ over a long syllable, Euphrâtes, Thālonîca, Aristobûlus.

15. Accent ' to show where the stress or force of the sound must be placed, as con'stant cont'empt.

16. Double Accent " shows the following consonant is pronounced double, as ba"-nish.

A TABLE OF NUMBERS AND FIGURES.

NUMBERS are usually expressed either by these seven Roman Capital Letters, I.V.X.L.C.D.M. which are called Numerals; or by these ten characters, (viz.) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, called Figures, and 0, which is a cypher.

I. One	1. One
V. Five	2. Two
X. Ten	3. Three
L. Fifty	4. Four
C. One Hundred	5. Five
D. Five Hundred	6. Six
M. A Thousand.	7. Seven
Their	8. Eight
Signification.	9. Nine
	0. Nothing

Observe concerning the Numeral letters, that if a less Numeral Letter be placed before a greater, it takes away from the greater so much as the lesser stands for; but being placed after a greater, it adds so much to it as the lesser stands for: as the letter V. stands for five; but

having I. placed before it, it takes one from it, and makes both stand but for four, thus IV. But I. being set after V. it adds one to it, and makes it six VI. Take notice of these

IV. Four	V. Five	VI. Six
IX. Nine	X. Ten	XI. Eleven
XL. Forty	L. Fifty	LX. Sixty.
XC. Ninety	C. Hundred	CX. Hundred and Ten.

EXAMPLES.

Observe concerning the characters or figures, that cyphers at the right hand of

figures increate their value ten times, as 1 one, 10 ten, 100 one hundred, 7 seven, 7000 seven thousand: but at the left hand they signify nothing at all, as 01,001, make but one, 002 is but two.

1 One	I.	25 Twenty-five	XXV.
2 Two	II.	26 Twenty-six	XXVI.
3 Three	III.	27 Twenty-seven	XXVII.
4 Four	IV.	28 Twenty-eight	XXVIII.
5 Five	V.	29 Twenty-nine	XXIX.
6 Six	VI	30 Thirty	XXX.
7 Seven	VII.	40 Forty	XL.
8 Eight	VIII.	50 Fifty	L.
9 Nine	IX.	60 Sixty	LX.
10 Ten	X.	70 Seventy	LXX.
11 Eleven	XI.	80 Eighty	LXXX.
12 Twelve	XII.	90 Ninety	XC
13 Thirteen	XIII.	100 One Hundred	C.
14 Fourteen	XIV.	200 Two Hundred	CC.
15 Fifteen	XV.	300 Three Hundred	CCC.
16 Sixteen	XVI.	400 Four Hundred	CCCC.
17 Seventeen	XVII.	500 Five Hundred	D.
18 Eighteen	XVIII.	600 Six Hundred	DC.
19 Nineteen	XIX.	700 Seven Hundred	DCC.
20 Twenty	XX.	800 Eight Hundred	DCCC.
21 Twenty-one	XXI.	900 Nine Hundred	DCCCC.
22 Twenty-two	XXII.	1000 One Thousand	M.
23 Twenty-three	XXIII.	1775 One Thousand	
24 Twenty-four	XXIV.	Seven Hundred,	
		Seventy & Five. MDCCCLXXV.	

A Figure at every remove from the right hand, encreases its value ten times, as 9 nine, 98 ninety-eight, 987 nine hundred eighty seven.

Note here, that the Numbers are sometimes expressed by small Roman letters, as i. one, ii. two, xvi. sixteen, lxxviii. seventy-eight, &c.

Note, That where books, chapters, sections and verses are cited, the numeral letters are generally used to signify the book or chapter, and the figures to signify the sections, verses, or smaller parts, as Exod. xii. 17. Exodus, the twelfth chapter, and the seventeenth verse. So B. ix. Sect. 24. signifies Book the ninth, and the twenty-fourth Section.

Figures are also used to express the things following, viz.

1. The order or succession of things, as 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th, 29th, first, second, third, &c.

2. The fractions, or parts of a thing, as $\frac{1}{2}$ one half, $\frac{1}{3}$ one third part, $\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth or quarter, $\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds, $\frac{3}{4}$ three quarters, $\frac{5}{8}$ five eighths, &c.

3. The number of action, as 2ce, twice, 3ce, thrice.

4. The size of books, as 4to, quarto, 8^o octavo, 12^o duodecimo or twelves, 24^o twenty-four.

5. The months, as 7br. September, 8br. October, 9br. November, 10br. December.

A T A B L E O F EXPENCES BY THE WEEK OR YEAR, FROM ONE PENNY TO FORTY SHILLINGS BY THE DAY.

One Day.	For one Week.	For one Year.	One Day.	For one Week.	For one Year.	One Year.	For one Week.	For one Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
d. 1	0 0 7	1 10 5	7	2 9 0	127 15 0	24	8 8 0	438 0 0
2	0 1 2	3 0 10	8	2 16 0	146 0 0	25	8 15 0	456 5 0
3	0 1 9	4 11 3	9	3 3 0	164 5 0	26	9 2 0	474 10 0
4	0 2 4	6 1 8	10	3 10 0	182 10 0	27	9 9 0	492 15 0
5	0 2 11	7 12 1	11	3 17 0	200 15 0	28	9 16 0	511 0 0
6	0 3 6	9 2 6	12	4 4 0	219 0 0	29	10 3 0	529 5 0
7	0 4 1	10 12 11	13	4 11 0	237 5 0	30	10 10 0	547 10 0
8	0 4 8	12 13 4	14	4 18 0	255 10 0	31	10 17 0	565 15 0
9	0 5 3	13 13 9	15	5 5 0	273 15 0	32	11 4 0	584 0 0
10	0 5 10	15 4 2	16	5 12 0	292 0 0	33	11 11 0	602 5 0
11	0 6 5	16 14 7	17	5 19 0	310 5 0	34	11 18 0	620 10 0
S. 1	0 7 0	18 5 0	18	6 6 0	328 10 0	35	12 5 0	638 15 0
2	0 14 0	36 10 0	19	6 13 0	346 15 0	36	12 12 0	657 0 0
3	1 1 0	54 15 0	20	7 0 0	365 0 0	37	12 19 0	675 5 0
4	1 8 0	73 0 0	21	7 7 0	383 5 0	38	13 6 0	693 10 0
5	1 15 0	91 5 0	22	7 14 0	401 10 0	39	13 13 0	711 15 0
6	2 2 0	109 10 0	23	8 1 0	419 15 0	40	14 0 0	730 0 0

A TABLE of SIMPLE INTEREST at SIX per CENT. per ANN.

	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	1 Year.
Prin.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 7	0 0 10	0 1 2
2	0 2 1	0 0 4	0 0 7	0 1 2	0 1 9	0 2 4
3	0 3 2	0 0 7	0 0 10	0 1 9	0 2 8	0 3 7
4	0 4 3	0 0 9	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 3 7	0 4 9
5	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 6 0
6	0 7 0	0 1 2	0 1 9	0 3 7	0 5 4	0 7 2
7	0 8 1	0 1 4	0 2 1	0 4 2	0 6 3	0 8 4
8	0 9 2	0 1 7	0 2 4	0 4 9	0 7 2	0 9 7
9	0 10 3	0 1 9	0 2 8	0 5 4	0 8 1	0 10 9
10	1 0 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
20	2 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 4 0
30	3 0 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 18 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
40	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 16 0	2 8 0
50	5 0 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	2 5 0	3 0 0
60	6 0 0	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 12 0
100	10 0 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	6 0 0

Interest of Money was reduced,

To 8 per Cent. from 25th of March, 1704.

To 7 per Cent. from 25th of March, 1722.

To 6 per Cent. from the 1st of May, 1732.

The VALUE of several GOLD PIECES, as they pass
in LONDON.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Guinea	1	1	0	Eighth ditto	0	9	0
Half Guinea	0	10	6	Sixteenth ditto	0	4	6
Moydore	1	7	0	Spanish Pistole, }			
Half Moydore	0	13	6	or old French }	0	16	6
Quarter Moydore	0	6	9	Louis d'Or }			
Portugal Piece	3	12	0	Half ditto	0	8	3
Half ditto	1	16	0	Other Pieces as Bullion.			
Quarter ditto	0	18	0				

The VALUE and WEIGHT of COIN, in the LATE WAR,
in NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, &c.

Coins.	l.	s.	d.	N.York	Philad.	Least wt.	One Ounce
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	Troy of Gold
English Shilling	0	1	0	0	1	6	(22 Car.) is
English Crown	0	5	0	0	8	0	worth Sterl.
French Crown	0	5	0	0	8	0	3l. 17s. 10d.
English Guinea	1	1	0	1	16	0	halfpenny.
French Guinea	1	1	0	1	14	0	
Spanish Pistole	0	16	6	1	9	0	One Ounce
French Pistole	0	16	0	1	8	0	Sterl. silver,
Moydore	1	7	0	2	5	0	5s. 2d.
Johannes	3	12	0	6	6	0	
Half Johannes	1	16	0	3	3	0	In Boston, a
Caroline				1	16	0	piece of eight
Spanish Piece of							for 6s. Gold
Eight				0	8	0	passes by wt.
							only.

An order of the privy-council has been made out, and sent to the Exchequer, and Bank of England, that no gold coin be received in, more deficient in weight than as follows:

Guineas coined before Geo. III. 5-3, i. e. wanting 1s. 0d.

Half-guineas 2-13 wanting 6d. George III. Guinea 5-6, wanting 6d.

Half-guineas 2-14 wanting 3d. 1772, Guineas 5-8 wanting 2d.

Guineas 2-16, wanting 0.

A
T A B L E
OF THE
NUMBER OF BRICKS
IN A
ROD OF WALLING,

At any Number of Feet, from 1 to 20 high ; and from 1
to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Brick thick.

The U S E of the T A B L E.

Feet High.	at 1 Brick thick.	at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Brick thick.
1	176	264
2	352	528
3	528	792
4	704	1056
5	880	1320
6	1056	1584
7	1232	1848
8	1408	2112
9	1584	2376
10	1760	2640
11	1936	2904
12	2112	3168
13	2288	3432
14	2464	3696
15	2640	3960
16	2816	4224
17	2992	4488
18	3168	4752
19	3344	5016
20	3520	5280

If you would have this Table for $\frac{1}{2}$ a Brick, take the Half of the Table for 1 Brick; if 2 Bricks, then double it; if for 2 bricks and $\frac{1}{2}$, then add both these together; if for 3, double that for 1 Brick and $\frac{1}{2}$.

If you have any Number of Feet of Brick Work, at $\frac{1}{2}$ a Brick, 1 Brick, or 2 Bricks, or more, and you would reduce it to 1 Brick and $\frac{1}{2}$, then say by the Line of Numbers, as 1245, or 6, is to 3, so is the Number of Feet, at $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, or 3 Bricks to the Number of Feet, at 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$.

A
S T R I K I N G E X A M P L E
O F
F I D E L I T Y A N D G R A T I T U D E
I N A
D U M B A N I M A L.

WHEN wise Ulysses, from his kingdom tofs'd,
Long worn by wars, and long by tempests cross'd,
Full twenty years in exile and in cares,
Furrow'd with age his face, and gray his hairs,
Arriv'd at last, his kingdom then his own,
Both to his servants and his queen unknown ;
In his own palace seen to beg for bread,
Scorn'd by those slaves his former bounty fed ;
Forgotten by his own domestick crew,
The grateful dog his former master knew :
Unfed, unhous'd, neglected, on cold clay
Like an old servant, now cashier'd, he lay ;
Touch'd with resentment of ungrateful men——
Glad to behold his antient Lord again :
Him, when he saw, he rose and crawl'd to meet,
'Twas all he cou'd, he crawl'd and lick'd his feet ;
Seiz'd with DUMB joy, and walking by his side,
Own'd his returned Lord, look'd up, and dy'd.

F I N I S

E R R A T A.

IN THE REMEMBRANCER.

Page. Line.

- 38, — 26, for Hosea, read Isaiah
 49, — 2, for 3584, read 3548
 50, — 22, read 3579
 55, — 30, read 3717
 58, — 9, for as no engine, read engine
 17, for at Rome, read built at Rome
 60, — 16, for 300,000, read 800,000
 88, — 30, for fifth, read fourth
 95, — 32, read 900 A. D. The infested by Hungarians in-
 vade Germany
 102, — 22, for tutor could, read tutor and historian could
 23, for thus, $946 \times 80 \times 13 = 13\ 1039$. $946 \times 80 = 1039$,
 read $946 + 80 + 13 = 1039$. $946 + 80 = 1026$.
 103, — 13, read 1050
 113, — 34, for see page 66, read see page 103.
 131, — 11, read 1351
 132, — 3, for 1347, read 1357
 137, — 40, for the mendicants, read the pope and the men-
 dicants
 146, — 13, read 1504
 153, — 18, read 1542
 176, — 36, read 1622
 213, — 15, for 389, 724— $33\frac{1}{4}\text{lb}$, read $\text{lb}389, 724—33\frac{1}{4}$
 218, — 34, for 183, 325 l. read 163, 325 l.
 224, — 20, for Cork 38, read Cork 58
 234, — 21, for 70,296 l. 1s. 5d. read 70,396 l. 1s. 5d.
 286, — 23, read 1770
 293, — 15, read 1772
 297, — 26, read 1773
 299, — 8, for 900,100, read 900,000
 300, — 18, for 13 hundred 12 stone 23 pound, read
 13Cwt. 1qrs. 23 lb .

I N D E X.

- 321, — 42, for 183, read 189, Great Seal of England,
 46, for 243, read 245, Fine Omagh,
 329, — 11, for 494, read 194, Scotland Army,
 33, for 255, read 235, Shepherd, John
 35, for 118, read 171, Ship largest
 331, — 22, for 167, read 177, Velpers
 25, for 1236, read 236, Vienna

T A B L E T

TABLET OF MEMORY.

Page. Line.

- 335, — 32, for 468, read 168, Antiochus
 359, — 23, for 330, read 1330, Mark
 371, — 21, for 109, read 1409, Sowing
 376, — 15, for 1762, read 1772, Van
 379, — 39, for 1754, read 1454, York
 390, — 22, for Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, &c. read
 Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire,
 &c.
 393, — 27, for 200,000, read 20,000
 394, — 40, after Benson, in Oxfordshire, dele 834
 398, — 16, for 1013, read 1113

The Several Terms used in the Almanack, &c.

- 422, — 4, for Exodus ii. 3. read Exodus xii. 3.

SYNCHRONICAL TABLE.

- 446, — 12, for 1579, read 2579, Argives
 447, — 9, for 48, read 38, Eupalus
 455, — 23, read Lascus VI. reigned 10 years, Bolefslas Henry
 Wladiflos, 6
 456, — 1, for Y. W. read A. D. Popes
 461, — 1, for Y. W. read A. D. Leon & Asturia & Castile
 5, for Y. W. read A. D. Portugal
 20, for Y. W. read A. D. Castile
 24, for Y. W. read A. D. Castile and Portugal
 462, — 1, for Y. W. read A. D. Spain and Portugal
 470, — 25, last column, for 30, read 16
 25, in the last column, for Keneth III. 30, read Ke-
 neth III. 16.
 40, read across the page thus 1033, Duncan I.
 7 years reigned in Scotland
 471, — 5, read thus, 1057 Malcolm III. 36 years reigned
 in Scotland
 472, — 28, in the last column, read thus, under Prussia
 2), Frederick William I. 12 years reigned
 Frederick William II. 27 years reigned

THE NOTES OR POINTS USED.

- 498, — 2, for — or —, read — or =, 2 Hyphen
 5, for ¶ or , read ¶ or ¶, 5 Paragraph
 19, for (that is, in my flesh, read (that is, in my flesh)
 499, — 9, for ¶, read ¶ or ¶
 12, for marked, read marked
 35, for †, read †.

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T A B L E O F E R R A T A,

T O T H E

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A

L I S T

O F

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A CATALOGUE of all the ECLIPSES
of the **SUN** and **MOON**, which will be visible in
Ireland, from the Year 1776, to the Year 1800.

Year	Month	Day	Hour		Lunar.
1776	July	30	10	After.	Moon
1777	January	9		After.	Sun
	January	23	11	After.	Moon
1778	June	10	11	Morn.	Moon
	June	24	3	After.	Sun
	Decemb.	4	11	Morn.	Moon
1779	June	14	9	Morn.	Sun
	Novemb.	23	6	After.	Moon
1780	Novemb.	12	4	Morn.	Moon
1781	April	23	*		Sun
	October	17	9	Morn.	Sun
1782	April	12	5	After.	Sun
1783	March	18	7	After.	Moon
1787	June	15	4	After.	Sun
1788	June	4	6	Morn.	Sun
1790	April	14	9	Morn.	Sun
	April	28	11	After.	Moon
	October	22	1	Morn.	Moon
1791	April	3	1	After.	Sun
	October	12	3	Morn.	Moon
1792	Septemb.	16	4	After.	Sun
1793	February	25	9	After.	Moon
	Septemb.	5	1	After.	Sun
1794	January	31	9	Morn.	Sun
	February	14	9	After.	Moon
1795	July	31	7	After.	Moon
1797	June	24	4	After.	Sun
	Novemb.	18	3	After.	Sun
	Decemb.	4	3	Morn.	Moon
1798	Novemb.	23	6	Morn.	Moon
1800	October	1	10	After.	Moon

* Near Sun-set, visible, tho' small.

Sun stood still at the Command of *Joshua*, 1454 before *Christ*,
Total, the greatest Eclipse of the Sun that had been seen for 500 Years,
happened *April* 22d, 1713 after *Christ*.

The USE of the TABLE of the COMETS.

When nearest the Sun.				Least Distance from the Sun.	Years
Year	Month	Day	Hour		
1580	Novem.	28	15	59628	3960
1585	Septem.	27	19	109358	531
1590	January	29	4	57661	1104
1596	July	31	20	51293	1107
1607	October	16	4	58680	1110
1618	October	29	12	37975	1256
1652	Novem.	2	16	84750	1315
1661	January	16	24	44851	1371
1664	Novem.	24	12	102575	1401
1665	April	14	5	10649	1577
1672	Febr.	20	8	69739	1647
1677	April	26	0	28059	1666
1680	Decem.	8	0	612	1667
1682	Septem.	4	7	58328	Two
1683	July	3	3	56020	1744
1684	May	29	10	96015	1769
1686	Septem.	6	14	32500	1770
1698	Octob.	8	17	69129	
1727	Septem.	16	16	99865	

Year	Periods	Year	When to appear again. Year
	Years		
3960	575	531	
531	575	1106	
1106	575	1680	
1680	575		2255
1596	173	1769	
1769	173		1942
1661	129	*	1789
1789	129		1918
1672	70	1742	
1742	70		1812

* This Comet appeared 1661, and will appear again 1789, its Period being 129 Years.

will appear 1881 having appeared Sept 1811, its period being 69 Years and 9 months

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TH^{O'} entirely innocent, the Author is ashamed of delivering his Work with so many Blunders and shameful Errors of his Printer, who is neither DEAF nor DUMB, they are marked thus (*) in the Margin; and he is sorry that it is necessary, for the Preservation of your favourable Opinion of him, thus to mark the Printer.

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and nor Blind to his own Interest



74



